

THE STUDENT'S
**SANSKRIT-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY**

HINDUSTANI ACADEMY
Hindi Section

Library No. 329.6.

Date of Receipt... 15/12/30

CONTAINING APPENDICES ON SANSKRIT PROSODY AND
IMPORTANT LITERARY & GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
IN THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES)

BY

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE, M. A.,

LATE PRINCIPAL AND PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT,
FERGUSON COLLEGE, POONA.

(All Rights Reserved.)

Second Edition.

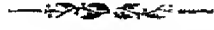
BOMBAY:

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.,

Book-Sellers & Publishers, Kalkadevi Road.

Printed at the "*Arya-Bhashan Press*" Poona, by Anas Vinayak Patvardhan,
and Published by Vinayak Narayan Mulgaokar & Dattaram Vinayak
Mulgaokar for Messrs. Gopal Narayan & Co., at BOMBAY.

PREFACE.



THE Dictionary that is now offered to the public has been intended to supply a want, long felt by the student, of a Sanskrit-English Dictionary such as would meet all his ordinary requirements, and be at the same time within his easy reach. Without dwelling, therefore, on the necessity of bringing out a work like this, I shall proceed to state its scope. As its name indicates, the Dictionary is designed to meet all the ordinary wants of a High-School or College student. With this object in view I have not thought it necessary to include Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, but have confined myself chiefly to what may be called the post-Vedic literature. But even this covers a very large field, as it includes Epics like the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, the several Darśanas or systems of philosophy, such as Nyāya, Vedānta, Mīmāṃsā &c., Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Botany, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. Very few of the existing Dictionaries have tried to deal with and explain the innumerable technical terms pertaining to all the various branches of learning above specified, except perhaps the great Vāchaspatya, which, too, however, is defective in some respects. Much less can a Dictionary like this, designed mainly for the University student, be expected to do so. It principally aims at serving as an aid to the student and the general reader, and embraces all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, *i. e.* Prose tales, Kāvya, Dramas, epics &c. It includes most of the ordinary and more important terms in Grammar, Nyāya, Rhetoric, Law, Medicine, Astronomy, Mathematics, &c., but gives special prominence to the explanation of all important terms in the first three departments, as they are generally studied at College for University examinations. It omits Vedic words or Vedic senses of words, the names of authors and their works—which are too many to be noticed in a Dictionary—except the most important ones, the names of plants and trees except such as are noteworthy and met with in general literature, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words not generally used in classical literature, and simple derivatives from verbs, adjectives &c. which can be very easily formed by the student for himself. But these omissions will, it is hoped, not in any way lessen the usefulness of the Dictionary, as it gives in a small compass all that a student of Sanskrit will ordinarily require—perhaps even more in some cases—during his School or College career.

Having thus explained the scope of the work, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and arrangement. As will be seen from even a cursory glance at the contents, the chief feature of the Dictionary is that it gives quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy meanings of words, especially such as occur in books read by the student at School or College. It has been thought necessary to do so, because a student naturally expects that the Dictionary he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and expressions as have some peculiarity in use or meaning. Moreover, quotations and references often help the reader in determining any particular meaning of a word in a particular passage by enabling him to see and compare how the word is used elsewhere. In some cases these quotations might appear to be superfluous; but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful as they supply him with illustrations of the uses of words, and firmly impress their meanings upon his mind.

Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alankāra, Grammar, Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary, *e. g.* see the words अवस्तुतमज्ञा, उपनिषद्, सांख्य, मीमांसा, स्वाधिभाव, प्रवेशक, रस, वार्तिक, अवैकांतिक &c. In the case of Alankāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally referred to the Chandraśloka, Kuvalayananda and Rasagangādhara. In the explanation of Dramatic terms I have generally followed the Sāhityadarpana. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been noticed under every word wherever necessary; *e. g.* see the words मत्, सेतु, हस्त, मत्त, दा, कृ &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important names have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with those personages; see इंद्र, कार्तिकेय, मत्त, &c. Etymology has not been generally given except where peculiar; *e. g.* see the words अतिथि, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश. The work also gives information about words though not of a technical nature, which it is believed, will be useful to the student; *e. g.* see the words मंडल, मानस, वेद, ईश. Some of the Nyāyas or maxims such as are frequently used in illustrations, have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference. To add to the usefulness of the work, I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which gives in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres, with definitions schemes in Ganas and examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody the Vṛtta-atmakāra and Chhanda-Majar but one common metre which are

omitted there n have been added from the poems of Magha Bharav Dand n Bhatt &c The second Appendix gives the dates, writings &c of some of the mportant Sanskrit wr tters such as K lid sa Bhavabhāt Bāṇa &c Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's Subhāshitāvali and Max Muller's 'India', for which my thanks are due to the authors. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's Ancient Geography, but particularly from Mr. Boroosah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his English-Sanskrit Dictionary. Thus this Dictionary aims at serving as a useful aid to the student of Sanskrit by giving him almost everything that he is likely to require for ordinary purposes, and with this view I have incorporated as much useful information as could be given within the limits of the book.

The arrangement of the work will be best understood from the "Directions to the student" which follow. I have only to refer to one point—the use of the *anusvara* instead of nasals throughout. This practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing, and will not, it is believed, affect the usefulness of the work. The several contrivances used to effect saving in *space* will be understood by the reader with very short practice.

Before concluding I must gratefully acknowledge the help that I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit Encyclopædia, the Vāchaspatya of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. Much of the general information given in this Dictionary has been derived from that work, though I have had to supplement it wherever defective. Several words and meanings not given in the existing Sanskrit-English Dictionaries, as also some quotations, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Prof. Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. I have constantly kept it by my side, and have freely utilized his renderings of some words, expressions &c. when I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is much in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, I must freely acknowledge the assistance it has often rendered me in the explanation of words and expressions. And the last, but not the least, is the great German Worterbuch of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. This great work abounds with references and quotations, but the works belonging to Vedic literature have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by them than those belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to by those scholars; such as the works of Bhavabhūti, Jagannāth Pandit, Rājasekhara, Bāṇa, the Kāvya prakāśa, Śiśupālvadha, Kirātārjuniya, Naiṣadha-charita, Śāṅkara-Bhāṣya, Veṅṭ-Samhāra &c.; and the great majority of quotations and references is from my own collection. But I am free to acknowledge that I have availed myself of the quotations in that Dictionary where my own collection was defective. To these authors, as well as to the authors and Editors of several other works—too many to be here enumerated from which I have derived occasional help of one kind or another, my grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I trust that "*The Student's Sanskrit-English Dictionary*" will be found useful not only by those for whom it is mainly intended, but by the general Sanskrit reader also. No work, howsoever carefully prepared, can pretend to be entirely free from defects, and my work cannot be an exception, especially as it has had to be carried through the Press in great haste. I have, therefore, to request such persons as will do me the honour to use this Dictionary, to be so good as to inform me if they discover any mistakes, and also to make any suggestions for its improvement, and I shall be very glad to give them my best consideration in the second edition.

Poona, 15th February, 1890.

V. S. APTE.

Directions to the Student.

(TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THE DICTIONARY.)

1. Words are arranged in the Nāgarī alphabetical order.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first; e. g. वीर, साधु.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words; e. g. हा, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Some words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given within brackets under the noun or adjective, and their senses given in the usual way; e. g. परेण, परे under पर, or समीपवत् or समीपे under समीप.

5. The several meanings of a word, when they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere shades of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has not been possible to do so in every case, but the system has been generally followed.

7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their second members, the small black dash before them denoting that first word; e. g. -होत्र, under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र.

N. B.—In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, e. g. the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed; e. g. -अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वपर; -गति: under अधश्च for अधोगति: &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets.

(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound; e. g. °इन्द्र, °राज &c. given under हि stand not for द्विन्द्र or द्विराज, but for द्विजेन्द्र or द्विजराज.

(c) All *aluk* compounds (e. g. कुशेशय, मनसिज, हृदिस्पृष्ट &c.) are given separately in their proper places, and not under the first member.

8. All words formed by Kṛit or Tadhita affixes are given separately; thus कूर्लकष, भयंकर, असमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not under कूल, भय, &c. but in their own places.

9. (a) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anuvāra* neuter gender. Where the nominatives singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m. f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m. f.* or *n.*

(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first three or four hundred pages, they are given under the leading word after the masculine gender.

10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives is or ends in *ar*, and adjectives ending in *ḥ* or *ṣ* have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in *ṭ*, *ṣ*, or *ṣ* form their feminines regularly in *ती*, *नी*, or *सी*; where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.

11. (a) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.), Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.

(b) Under each root the 3rd person singular present tense, and the past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy, are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.

(c) Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given under the roots in alphabetical order. The small black dash (-) preceding a preposition stands for the word 'with' (which is used only before the first preposition), and shows that the preposition must be added to the root to give the meanings specified after it.

(d) Roots son et mes change their form or *pa la* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses or preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(e) When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference (cf. अस्, वृ, ह &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (a) All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by तव्य, अनीय and य), present participles, abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding ण, रा or य). Where there is any peculiarity either in formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(b) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated in the derivatives they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small type* in the body of the work between rectangular brackets []. Here long vowels like ā, ī, ū, and letters of the lingual class, as also क्ख and झ are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters; e. g. *Pandava* and *Kripī* stand for पण्डव and कृपि.

14. A few allusions and words that were accidentally omitted in the body of the work, are given in *Supplement*.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

A. or Atm. ...	Atmanepada.	Medic.	Medicine.
a.	Adjective.	n.	Neuter.
abl.	Ablative.	N.	Name.
acc.	Accusative.	Nom.	Nominative.
adv.	Adverb.	num. a.	Numeral adjective.
alg.	Algebra.	oft.	Often times.
Arith.	Arithmetic.	opp.	Opposite of.
astr.	Astronomy.	P.	Parasmaipada.
Avyayi.	Avyayibhāva.	pass.	Passive.
Bah.	Babuvrihi.	phil.	Philosophy.
Caus.	Causal.	pl.	Plural.
cf.	Compare.	pot. p.	Potential passive participle.
comp.	Compound.	p. p.	Past passive participle.
compar.	Comparative.	Pres.	Present tense.
dat.	Dative.	pres. p.	Present participle.
Den.	Denominative.	pron. a.	Pronominal adjective.
desid.	Desiderative.	q. v.	quod vide, which see.
du.	Dual.	Rhet.	Rhetoric.
e. g.	Exempli gratia, for example.	sing.	Singular.
f. or fem.	Feminine.	Subst.	Substantive.
fig.	Figurative.	superl.	Superlative.
freg.	Frequentative.	s. v.	sub voice, see under the word.
gen.	Genitive.	Tat.	Tatpurusha.
gram.	Grammar.	U.	Ubhayapada (Parasmai. and Atmanepada).
ibid.	The same.	Vart.	Vārtika.
i. e.	id est, that is.	Ved.	Vedic.
ind.	Indeclinable.	v. l.	Various reading.
inf.	Infinitive.	Voc.	Vocative.
instr.	Instrumental.	=	Equal or equivalent to, same as.
lit.	Literal.	&c.	Et cetera.
loc.	Locative.	°	denotes that the rest of the word under consideration is to be supplied, e. g. रस्त्रप्रभवस्य यस्य under अनेन मन्त्रेण
m. or mas.	Masculine.		
Mar.	Marāṭhi.		
Math.	Mathematics.		

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

of the names of works or authors.



N. B.—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to are mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Atareya Brāhmaṇa (Bombay).	G. L.	Gangālabarī.
Amarkośha (").	G. M.	Gaṇaratnamahodadhī of Var
Anandalaharī.	H.	Hitopdeśa (Nirṇaya Sāgara
Amarusataka.	Halāy.	Halāyudha.
Anargharāghava (published in the	Hch.	Harshacharita.
Kāvya-mālā).	H. D.	Hamsadūta.
Aryāṣaptasatī (published in the Kavya-	J. N. V.	Jaiminiyanyāyamālāvistara
mālā).		(Goldstücker's Edition).
Asvadhātī (published in the Subhā-	K.	Kādambari. (Bombay)
shitaratnākara).	Kām.	Kāmandakinītisāra.
Asvalāyana's Sūtras.	Kāsi.	Kāśikāvṛtti (Benares).
Bhagavadgītā (Bombay).	Karpār.	Karpārmanjarī (published
Bhṛtṛihari's three Satakas (the figures		Kāvya-mālā).
1., 2., 3, after Bh. denoting Śṛīṅāra°,	Kaṭh.	Kaṭhopanishad.
Nṛti°, and Vairāgya°).	Kāty.	Kātyāyana.
Bhāgavata (Bombay).	Kaus.	Kausikasūtra.
Bhāṣāparicheheda.	Kāv.	Kāvya-darsa.
Bhāṭṭikāvya.	Ken.	Kenopanishad.
Bālarāmāyana (Benares).	Ki.	Kirātārjunīya.
Varāhamihira's Brihatsamhit	Kīr. K.	Kīrtikaumudī (Bombay).
Brihatkathā.	K. P.	Kāvya-prakāśa (")
Brahmasūtras.	K. R.	Kavirahasya.
Bṛihadāranyakopanishad.	Ks.	Kaṭhāsaritaśāgara.
Bhāminivillāsa (Bombay).	Ku.	Kumārsambhava (Bombay).
Chandakausika.	Kull.	Kullūka.
Chhandomanjarī.	Kusum.	Kusumānjali.
Chandrāloka.	Kuval.	Kuvalayananda
Chāṇakyaśataka.	Līlī.	Līlāvati.
Chātākāśhṭaka (in two parts).	M.	Mālvikāgnimitra (Bombay)
Chaurapanchāśikā.	Mālah. N.	Mādhavanidāna.
Chhandogyopanishad.	Māl.	Mālatīmādhava (Bombay).
Dāyabhāga.	Malli.	Mallinātha.
Dhananjayavijaya.	Mār. P.	Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.
Dharmaviveka.	Mb.	Mahābhārata (Bombay).
Dasakumāracharita (Bombay).	Mbh.	Mahābhāṣhya (").
Dasarūpa (Hall's Edition).	Me.	Meghadūta (")
Dṛṣṭāntasataka.	Med.	Medinikosha.
Gautamasūtra.	Mit....	Mitāksharā (Bombay).
Ghatakarpurak vya	Mk....	Mṛicchhakaṭīka.
GitaGovinda.	Moha M....	Mohamudgara.
	M*	Manu
	Mu	Mudrārākshasa Bombay)

Mugadhabodha.	Sk. ...	Siddhanta-Kaumudi (Bombay
Mahāvīrcharita (Borooah's Edition).	S. L. ...	Sudhālahari (published in the
Naishadha-charita.		māla).
Nāgānanda.	Srut. ...	Srutabodha.
Nalopākhyāna (Bombay).	S. Til. ...	Springātilaka.
Nalodaya.	Subh. ...	Subhāshitaratnākara (Bombay
Nirukta.	Subhāsh. ...	Subhāshita.
Nitisāra.	Subh. Ratn. ...	Subhāshitaratnabhāṇḍāgāra (B
Niti-pradīpa.	Susr. ...	Susruta.
Papini's Ashtādhyāyī.	Svet. Up. ...	Svetāsvataropanishad.
Padānakādūta.	Tarka K. ...	Tarkakaumudī (Bombay).
Prasannarāghava.	Trik. ...	Trikāṇḍashesha.
Prabodhchandrodaya (Bombay).	T. S. ...	Tarkasamgraha (Bombay)
Panchatantra (").	Tv. ...	Tārānātha's Vāchaspatyam.
Raghuvamsa (").	U. ...	Uttararāmacharita.
Rājaprasasti.	Udb. ...	Udbhata.
Rājatarangini.	Ud. D. ...	Uddhavādūta.
Rāmāyana (Bombay).	Ud. S. ...	Uddhavasandesu.
Ratnāvali (").	Ujval ...	Ujvaladatta.
Rasagangādhara (published in the	Up. } ...	Upanishad.
Kāvyamālā).	Upān. }	
Ritusamhāra (Bombay).	V. ...	Vikramorvasiyam (Bombay).
Rigveda (Max Muller's Edition).	Vais. ...	Vaiseshika.
Sakuntalā (Bombay).	Vais. Sūt. ...	Vaiseshikasūtras.
Sabdhakalpadruma.	Vāj. ...	Vājasaneyi Samhitā.
Sāṅkhyakārikā.	Vāk. P. ...	Vākyapadīya.
Sāṅkhyasūtra.	Vās. ...	Vāsavadattā (Hall's Edition)
Sāntisataka.	Vb. ...	Viddhasālabbhanjikā (Bombay
Sarasvatikanthābharana.	Ve. ...	Venīsamhāra.
Sarvadarśanasamgraha.	Vedānta P. ...	Vedāntaparibhāṣā.
Siddhāntamuktāvali.	Vet. ...	Vetālpāṇchavimsati.
Satapatha Brāhmaṇa.	Vikr. ...	Vikramāṅkadevacharita (Bom
Sāyana.	Vir. M. ...	Vīramitrodaya.
Sārirabhashya.	V. May. ...	Vyavahāramayūkha (Mī. M
Sāhityadarpana.		Edition).
Sisupālavadha.	V. P. ...	Vishṇu Purāṇa.
Sikshā.	V. Sah. ...	Vishṇusahasranāma.
Siva Purāṇa.	Y. ...	Yājñavalkya (Mr. Mandlik's E
	Yoga S. ...	Yogasūtras.
	Yv., Yaj. ...	Yajurveda.

te — After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act &c. ; and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

THE STUDENT'S SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

अ

अकनिष्ठ

अ The first letter of the Nāgari Alphabet.—अः 1 N. of Vishnu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable ओम्; अकारो विष्णुर्हृदि उकारस्तु महेश्वरः । मकारस्तु इन्द्रो ब्रह्मा षण्वस्तु त्रयात्मकः ॥ 2 N. of Śiva, Brāhmā, Vāyu, or Vaiśvānara—*ind.* 1 A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an* and joined to nouns, adjectives, indeclinables (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle नञ् and changed to अन् before vowels except in the word अकनिष्ठ. The senses of न usually enumerated are six:—(a) सादृश्य 'likeness' or 'resemblance'; अत्राक्षयः one like a Brāhmaṇa (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brāhmaṇa, but a Kshatriya or Vaiśya. (b) अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation'; अज्ञानं absence of knowledge, ignorance; अक्रोधः, अनङ्गः, अकटकः, अवदः &c. (c) भेद 'difference' or 'distinction'; अपटः not a cloth, something different from, or other than, a cloth. (d) अल्पता 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle; अनुद्रा having a slender waist (कुसुमाक्षी or तनुमध्या). (e) अप्राशस्त्य 'badness', 'unfitness', having a depreciative sense; अकालः wrong or improper time; अकार्यं not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (f) विरोध 'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनिति the opposite of morality, immorality; असित not white, black. These senses are put together in the following verse:—
तत्सादृश्यमभावश्च तदल्पत्वं तदल्पता ॥ अप्राशस्त्यं विरोधश्च नञर्थः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ See न also. With verbal derivatives, it has usually the sense of 'not'; अदृग्वा; अग्राह्यन् not seeing; so असकृत् not once; sometimes अ does not affect the sense of the second member; as अपश्चिन्, अनुत्तम, see the words. 2 An interjection of (a) Pity (*ah!*) अ अवयव. (b) Reproach, censure (lie, shame); अपचासि त्वं जालम्, see अकरणि, अजीवति also. (c) Used in addressing: अ अनन. (d) It is also used as a particle of prohibition. 3 The augment prefixed to the root न in the formation of

the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

अकनिष्ठ *a.* (अ being regarded as a consonant) Not a debtor, free from debt. The form अकनिष्ठ also occurs in this sense.

अंश 10 U. (अंशयति-त्) To divide, distribute, share among; also अंश-पयति in this sense. With वि- 1 to distribute.—2 to cheat.

अंशः 1 A share, part, portion; सङ्ख्यंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47; R. 8. 16; अंशेन दर्शितानुब्रूयता K. 159 partly. 2 A share in property, inheritance; स्वर्तो-ज्ञानः Ms. 8. 408; 9. 201; Y. 2. 3 The number of a fraction; sometimes used for fraction itself. 4 A degree of latitude (or longitude). 5 The shoulder (more generally written अंस, q. v.). —COMP.—अंशः a secondary incarnation; part of a portion.—अंशे *adv.* share by share. —अवतारः-तरणं descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial incarnation; तार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; N. of Adhyāyas 64-67 of Ādiparvan of Bhārata. —भाह्, हर, हारिन् *m. f.* an heir, coheir; पित्र्योऽशहरश्चैव पूर्वभावे परः परः Y. 2. 132, 133.—सवर्णनं—reduction of fractions to the same denominator. —स्वरः the keynote.

अंशकः 1 One having a share, a coheir; relative. 2 A share, portion, division.—अंशः A solar day.

अंशान् *act.* of dividing.

अंशयितु *m.* A divider, sharer.

अंशाल *a.* 1 Having, or entitled to, a share. 2=अंसल, q. v.

अंशित् *a.* 1 Sharer, coheir; (पुनर्दिभागकरणे) सर्वे वा स्युः समंशिनः Y. 2. 114. 2 Having parts.

अंशुः 1 A ray, beam of light; चन्द्र°, वन° hot-rayed, the sun; सूर्याभिरभिर्भामि-वारविं Ku. 1. 32; lustre, brilliance. 2 A point or end. 3 A small or minute particle. 4 End of a thread. 5 Garment; decoration; dress. 6 Speed.—COMP.—अंशालं a collection or rays, blaze or halo of light. —धरः, —पतिः-भृत्, —वाणः, भृत्, —स्वानी, —हस्तः the sun. (bearer of rays or lord of rays) —पट् a kind of silken loth a garland of light, halo —नालिच *m.* the sun

अंशुमन् *a.* 1 Luminous, radiant ज्योतिषां सर्विंशुमान् Bg. 10. 21. 2 Pointed.—*m.* (मात्) 1 The sun; बालासिल्वैरिया-शुमान् R. 15. 10. 2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjasa and father of Dilipa.

अंशुकं 1 A cloth, garment in general, सितांशुका V. 3. 12; यक्षांशुकाक्षितिलज्जिताना Ku. 1. 14; S. 1. 34. 2 A fine or white cloth; Me. 62; usually silken or muslin. 3 An upper garment, a mantle; also an under garment. 4 A leaf. 5 Mild or gentle blaze of light.

अंशुमत्कला The plantain tree.

अंशुल *a.* Radiant, luminous.—ल N. of the sage Chāṇakya.

अंस (अंसयति, अंसायति) See अंश.

अंसः 1 A part, portion, see अंश. 2 Shoulder, shoulderblade.—COMP.—कुटः a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders.—अं 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. —2 a bow.—फलकः the upper part of the spine.—भारः a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder.—भारिक, —भारिक् *a.* (अंशे°) bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.—विवर्तिन् *a.* turned towards the shoulders; S. 3. 26.

अंसल *a.* Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युग्यावत-बाहुंसलः R. 3. 34.

अंश 1 A. (अंशे, अंशितु, अंशित) To go, approach; set out.—*Caus.* 1 To send 2 To shine. 3 To speak.

अंशति—सी *f.* 1 A gift. 2 Anxiety; trouble, care, distress; illness. (Ved.).

अंशस् *m.* (अंश-हृत् &c.) 1 A sin; महमा संशतिमहमा विदुः...अलं Ki. 5. 17. 2 Trouble, anxiety, care.

अंशितः—सी *f.* A gift, donation.

अंशितः 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree, cf. अंश. 3 The number four.—COMP.—अंशः 'foot-drinker', a tree —अंशकः the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अंश 1 P. (अकति, अकित) To go, tortuously like a serpent.

अंशः Absence of happiness; pain, misery; sin.

अंशः Bald.—अंश N of Ketu (the descending node).

अकनिष्ठ *a.* Not the youngest (such

as eldest, middle); elder, superior.
—**पु**: N. of Buddha Gautama.

अकन्या No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer.

अकर *a.* 1 Handless, maimed. 2 Exempt from tax or duty. 3 Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work.

अकरण Not doing, absence of action; अकरणात् मंदकरणं श्रेयः; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never."

अकरणि *f.* Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations; तस्याकरणिवास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed, or experience a failure!

अकर्ण *a.* 1 Devoid of ears; deaf. 2 Destitute of Karna.—**ज**: A serpent.

अकर्तन *a.* Dwarfish.

अकर्मन् *a.* 1 Without work, idle; inefficient. 2 Wicked, degraded. 3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मन्.—**न**. (—**र्त्त**) 1 Absence of work. 2 An improper act; crime, sin.—**Comp.**—**अन्वित** *a.* 1 unengaged, unoccupied, idle. —2 criminal.—**कृत्** *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act. —**भोग**: enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action.

अकर्मक *a.* Intransitive; (*f.*) अकर्मिका.

अकल *a.* Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकल्क *a.* 1 Free from sediment, pure. 2 Sinless.—**लूका** Moon-light.

अकल्प *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestrained. 2 Weak, unable. 3 Incomparable.

अकस्मात् *ind.* 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpectedly, all of a sudden; अकस्मादागतुना सह विद्यासौ न वृत्तः H. 1. 2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् शोडिलभाता विक्रीणाति निरोक्षितान् Pt. 2. 65; कथं त्वां त्यजेदकस्मात् तत्पितृर्बुधः R. 14. 55, 73.

अकांड *a.* 1 Accidental, unexpected, sudden; दुर्गकांडविवर्तनद्वारणः U. 4. 15; Māl. 5. 31. 2 Destitute of stem or stock.—**Comp.**—**जात** *a.* suddenly born or produced. —**पात**: unexpected occurrence. —**पातजात** *a.* dying as soon as born. —**चूलं** a sudden attack of colic.

अकांडे *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly; दुर्गकुर्येयं वरणः क्षत इत्यकांडं तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदादि गता S. 2. 12.

अकाम *a.* 1 Free from desire, affection, or love. 2 Reluctant, unwilling. 3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love, S. 1. 23. 4 Unconscious, unintentional.

अकामतः *adv.* Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; इतरे कृतवन्तस्तु पापान्येताव्यकामतः Ms. 9 242

अ 1 Without body n corporeal 2 An epithet of śhambu

3. Epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकारण *a.* Causeless, groundless, spontaneous.—**ज** Absence of a cause, motive or ground; किमकारणमेव दूरेन विलस्ये त्वयं न दीयते Ku. 4. 7; अकारणात्—**ज** causelessly, in vain.

अकार्य *a.* Improper. —**ई** An unworthy or bad act, a criminal action.—**Comp.** **कारिन्** *a.* an evil-doer, one who commits a misdeed; one that neglects one's duty.

अकाल *a.* Untimely, premature, R. 15. 44.—**ल**: Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing); अत्यारुहो हि नारीणामकालो नमोमयः R. 12. 33.—**Comp.**

कुसुमं,—**पुष्पं** a flower blossoming out of season.—**कूपमांड**: a pumpkin produced out of season; (fig.) useless birth.—**ज**,—**उत्पन्न**—**जात** *a.* produced out of season, premature; unseasonable.—**जलदीव्य**,—**नेवोदय**: 1 an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds. —2 mist or fog.—**वेला** unseasonable or improper time.—**सह** *a.* 1 not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient. —2 not able to hold out as a castle.

अकिंचन *a.* Without any thing, quite poor, utterly destitute; अकिंचनः सत् प्रभवः स संवत् Ku. 5. 77.

अकिंचिज्ञ *a.* Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; Bh. 2. 8.

अकिंचित्कर *a.* 1 Useless; परतंत्रमिदमकिंचित्करं च Ve. 3. 2 Innocent.

अकुंठ *a.* 1 Not blunted, unobstructed; आशङ्क्यग्रहादकुंठपरशोः Ve. 2. 2. 2 Vigorous, able to work. 3 Fixed. 4 Excessive.

अकुतः *adv.* Not from anywhere (in comp. only).—**Comp.**—**चल**: N. of Śiva.—**भय** *a.* secure, not threatened from any quarter, safe; मादृशानामपि यः संचारो जातः U. 2; यानि कीप्यकृतोभयानि च पदान्वास्मन्प्रयोदये *v. l.* for अपराङ्मुखाणि 5. 35.

अकुप्यं 1 Not a base metal, gold or silver. 2 Any base metal.

अकुशल *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky. 2 Not clever or skilful. —**लं** Evil or misfortune.

अकूपारः 1 The sea. 2 The sun. 3 A tortoise in general. 4 King of tortoise sustaining the world.

अकुच्छ *a.* Free from difficulty.—**च्छ** Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकृत *a.* 1 Not done or prepared. 2 Wrongly or differently done. 3 Incomplete, not ready (as food). 4 Uncreated. 5. One who has done no works. 6 Unripe, immature. —**ता** One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons.—**तं** An unperformed act non performance of an act an unboard-of deed

—**Comp.**—**अर्थ** *a.* unsuccessful.—**अस्त्र** *a.* unpractised in arms.—**आत्मन्** *a.* 1 ignorant, foolish. —2 not identified with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.—**उद्वाह** *a.* unmarried.—**ज्ञ** *a.* ungrateful.—**धी**—**बुद्धि** *a.* ignorant.

अकृष्ट *a.* Not tilled; not drawn. **Comp.**—**पच्य**,—**रोहिन्** *a.* growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; च्या इव शस्त्वपदः Ki. 1. 17; R. 14. 77.

अका A Mother.

अक्त *a.* Smeared, anointed; usually in comp.; as वृत्—**क्ता** Night.

अक्त्रं An armour (वर्तु—).

अकम *a.* Confused.—**न**: 1 Want of order, confusion, irregularity. 2 Breach of propriety or decorum.

अक्रिय *a.* Inactive, dull.—**या** Inactivity; neglect of duty.

अक्रूर *a.* Not cruel.—**र**: N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Kṛishṇa.

अक्रोध *a.* Free from anger.—**ध**: Absence or suppression of anger.

अक्लिष्ट *a.* Unwearied, undisturbed, indefatigable. 2 Not marred, unimpaired; S. 5. 19.

अक्ष 1. 5. P. (अक्षति-अक्षोति, अक्षित) 1 To reach. 2 To pervade, penetrate. 3 To accumulate.

अक्षः 1 An axis, axle. 2 The pole of a cart. 3 A cart, car; also a wheel. 4 The beam of a balance. 5 Terrestrial latitude. 6 A die for playing with; cube. 7 The seed of which rosaries are made. 8 A weight equal to 16 māshas and called कर्ष. 9 N. of the plant Terminalia Belerica (बिभीक्षक). 10 A serpent. 11 Garuda. 12 The soul. 13 Knowledge. 14 Legal procedure, a law-suit. 15 A person born blind.—**क्षं** 1 An organ of sense; an object of sense; 2 Sochal salt, seasalt. 3 Blue vitriol.—**Comp.**—**अयकील**:—**लक**: a linch-pin.—**आवपनं** a dice-board.—**आवापः** a gambler.—**कर्णः** hypotenuse.—**कुशल**—**शौड** *a.* skilful in gambling.—**कृत**: the pupil of the eye. **कोविद्**—**ज्ञ** *a.* skilled in dice.—**रलहः** gambling, playing at dice.—**जं** 1 direct knowledge or cognition.—2 a thunderbolt.—**अ** a diamond.—**ज**: N. of Viṣṇu.—**तस्वं**,—**विद्या** the science of gambling.—**दर्शकः**,—**दृश्** 1 a judge.—2 a superintendent of gambling.—**देविन्** *m.* a gambler, gamester.—**चूतं** dice-play, gambling.—**चूर्तः** a gamester, a gambler.—**चूर्तिल** a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart.—**पटलं** 1 a court of law.—2 a depository of legal documents.—**पादकः** one who is well-versed in law a judge—**पात** cast of dice—**पातृ** N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy or

a follower of that system.—भागः, अक्षः a degree of latitude.—भारः a cart-load.—माला, —सूत्रं a rosary, string of beads; कुतोऽक्षवपण्यं तया करः Ku. 5, 11.—राजः one addicted to gambling; the chief of dice, the die called *Kali*—वाटः a gambling house; the gambling table.—हृदयं perfect skill in or conversancy with gambling.—अक्षवती gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षगिक *a.* Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as a gaze or look).

अक्षत *a.* (*a*) Uninjured, unhurt; स्वमनः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9. (*b*) Unbroken, whole; undivided, —तः 1 Siva. 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; (*pl.*) whole grain, entire, unhusked and pounded rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies; साक्षतपात्रहस्ता R. 2. 21. 3 Barley (*यवाः*) said to be also *n.*—तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind. 2 Eunuch (also *m.*).—ता A virgin.—COMP.—यौनिः a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; Ms. 9, 176.

अक्षम *a.* 1 Unfit, unable; non-forbearing; impatient; R. 13, 16.—मा 1 Impatience; jealousy. 2 Anger, passion.

अक्षय्य *a.* 1 Undecaying, imperishable, unfailling; त्रिसप्तथा शक्तिरिवार्थ-मक्षय R. 4. 13.—COMP.—तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisākha.

अक्षय्य *a.* Inexhaustible; imperishable; तयः षड्भागमक्षय्यं ददस्वाम्यका हि नः S. 2, 13.

अक्षर *a.* 1 Imperishable, indestructible; Ku. 3, 50; Bg. 15, 16. 2 Fixed, firm.—रः 1 Siva. 2 Vishnu—रं 1 (*a*) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामकरो-द्वि Bg. 10, 33; अक्षर &c. (*b*) A syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2, 83. (*c*) A word or words, speech collectively; प्रतिषेधं विद्वत्प्राप्तम् S. 3. 25. 2 A document, writing in general (in *pl.*) 3 The indestructible spirit, Brahma. 4 Water. 5 The sky. 6 Final beatitude.—COMP.—अर्थ meaning (of words) —च (*हुं*) हुः —चणः —तः a scribe, writer, copyist; so °जीवकः, —जीवी, °जीविका a professional writer.—च्युतकं getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter.—छंदसू *n.*, —चुत्तं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains.—जननी —तुलिका a reed or pen.—(*वि*) न्यासः 1 writing; arrangement of letters.—2 the alphabet 3 scripture —युमिका tablet or board R. 18 46—सूक्ष्म a scholar student —चरित *a* unlettered, illiterate —सिद्धा the science of

(mystic) syllables.—संस्थानं arrangement of letters; writing; alphabet.

अक्षरकं A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरज्ञः *adv.* 1 Syllable by syllable. 2 To the very letter; literally.

अक्षातिः *f.* Intolerance, envy, jealousy.

अक्षर *a.* Free from artificial salt.—रः Natural salt.

अक्षि *n.* (*अक्षिणी*, *अक्षिणि*, *अक्ष्या*, *अक्ष्या* &c.) 1 The eye. 2 The number two.—COMP.—कंपः twinkling; R. 15, 67.

—कूटः—दकः,—गोलः,—तारा the eyeball; pupil of the eye.—गत *a.* 1 visible, present; Si. 9. 81.—2 rankling in the eye, an eye-sore, hated; तोक्मस्य हास्ये जातः Dk. 159.—पद्मन, —लोमन the eye-lash.—पटलं 1 a coat of the eye. 2 disease of the eye pertaining to this coat.—विकृणितं, विकृणितं a side-look, leer, a look with the eyelids partially closed.

अक्षुण्ण *a.* 1 Unbroken, uncurtailed. 2 Not conquered or defeated; successful; अक्षुण्णोद्ययः Ve. 1. 2. 3 Not trodden or beaten, unusual; Si. 1. 32.

अक्षेय *a.* Destitute of fields; uncultivated.—त्रं 1 A bad field. 2 (*fig.*) A bad pupil, unworthy recipient or receptacle (of anything).—COMP.—वाद *a.* destitute of spiritual knowledge.

अक्षोडः A walnut (Mar. डोंगरी अकोड).

अक्षोभ्य *a.* Immovable, imperturbable; R. 17, 74.

अक्षोहिणी A large army consisting of 21870 chorists, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

अखंड *a.* Unbroken, whole, entire; अखंडं पुण्यात् फलमेव S. 2. 10.—इ *adv.* Uninterruptedly.

अखंडन *a.* 1 Unbroken. 2 Full, entire.—ने 1 Not breaking. 2 Non-refutation.—तः Time.

अखंडित *a.* 1 Unbroken. 2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed.—COMP.—उत्सव *a.* always festive.—ऋतुः time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c. (*a.*) fruitful.

अखर्व *a.* 1 Not dwarfish, short or stunted. 2 Not small, great; अखर्वेण गवैर्ण विरजमानः Dk. 3.

अखात *a.* Not dug; not buried.—तः —तं 1 A natural lake. 2 A pool before a temple.

अखिल *a.* 1 Whole, entire, complete; oft., with सर्व; एतद्धि मन्त्रोऽविज्ञे सर्वमेषोऽखिलं मुनिः Ms. 1. 59°; लेन entirely. 2 Not fallow, ploughed.

अखेटिकः 1 A tree in general. 2 A dog trained to the chase.

अख्यातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute; °कर *a* disgraceful disreputable

अग 1 P (*अगति* मागीत *अगिष्याति* अगित) 1 To wind, move tortuously 2 To go (*अगति* मागीत &c)

अग *a.* 1 Unable to walk. 2 Unapproachable.—गः 1 A tree. 2 A mountain; also a stone. 3 A snake 4 The sun. 5 The number seven.—COMP.—आत्मजा the daughter of the mountain, N. of Pārvatī.—ओकस् *m* 1 a mountain-dweller.—2 a bird (*वृक्षवासी*).—3 the animal शरभ supposed to have 8 legs.—4 a lion.—ज *a.* roaming or wandering through mountains, wild (—जं) bitumen.

अगच्छ *a.* Not going.—छः A tree अगतिः *f.* 1 Want of resort or resource, necessity. 2 Want of access (*lit.* & *fig.*)

अगति (*ती*) क *a.* 1 Helpless; without any resort or resource; बालमेतमगतिमादाय Dk. 9; दंडस्त्वगतिना गतिः Y. 1. 346.

अगद *a.* Healthy, sound, free from disease.—दुः 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug. 2 Health. 3 The science of antidotes.—COMP.—अगदंकारः a physician, अगन = अग q. v.

अगम्य *a.* 1 Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (*lit.* & *fig.*); वैनिनामगम्यः &c. 2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible; याः संघट्ता मनसोऽगम्यः Si. 3. 59, see under गम्य also.—COMP.—रूप *a.* of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form &c.; °रूपो पदवीं प्रविष्टुना Ki. 1. 9

अगम्या A woman not deservng to be approached, (*for* cohabitation), one of the low castes; गमने ष्वे जाति-भेदाकराणि वा &c.—COMP.—गमनं illicit intercourse.—गमिन् *a.* practising illicit intercourse.

अगस् *n.* Agallochum.

अगस्तिः, अगस्त्यः 1 'Pitcher-born', N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage 2 N. of the star Canopus.

अगाध *a.* Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अगाधालिलास्त्रहदात् H. 1. 52, (*fig.*) profound, sound, very deep, °तत्त्व R. 6. 21; यस्य ज्ञानदयासिंधोराधस्यागाध गूणाः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible.—घः,—घं a deep hole or chasm.—COMP.—जलः a deep pool or pond, deep lake.

अगारं A house; श्रुयानि चाचाराणि Ms. 9. 265; °दाहिन् an incendiary.

अगिरः Heaven.—COMP.—ओकस् *a* dwelling in the heaven (*as* a god).

अगुण *a.* 1 Destitute of attributes (*referring* to God). 2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणोऽयन-श्लोकः M. 3.—गः A fault, demerit.

अगुस् *a.* (*रं*—र्वी *f.*) 1 not heavy, light. 2 (*In* prosody) Short. 3 Having no teacher.—र *n.* (*m.* also) The fragrant alce wood and tree.

अगुह A houseless wanderer a hermit.

अगोचर *a* Imperceptible by the senses not obvious

ब्रह्मण्यस्य Dk. 169. — 1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. 2 Not being seen or observed, or known. 3 Brahma.

अग्न्या 1 The wife of Agni and Goddess of Fire, Svāhā. 2 The Tre-tā age.

अग्निः 1 Fire ; कौर्त्त, चित्ता &c. 2 The God of fire. 3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय & दक्षिण. 4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty. 5 Bile. 6 Gold. 7 The number three. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्रा, as विष्णु, मरुती or to अग्नी, as पर्जन्यी, वरुणी, पामी. —Comp. —अ (आ) गार्ह-र, —आलयः, —गृहं a fire-sanctuary ; R. 5. 25. —अस्त्रं fire-missile, a rocket, so वाणः. —आधानं consecrating the fire ; so आहितिः. —आधेयः Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire. (—यं) = आधानं. —आहितः one who maintains the sacred fire ; see आहिताग्नि. —उत्पातः a fiery portent, meteor comet &c. —उपस्थानं worship of Agni ; the mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped. —क्षणः, —स्तोकः a spark. कर्मन् ॥, 1 action of fire. —2 oblation to Agni, worship of Agni ; so कार्क्य ; निर्वर्तिताग्निकार्यः K. 16. —कारिका 1 the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rits* called अग्नीय. —2=अग्निकार्य. —काष्ठं agallochum (अरुह). —कुकुटः a fire-brand. —कुण्डं an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. —कुमारः, —जनयः, —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya said to be born from fire, see कार्तिक्य. —केतुः smoke. —कोणः, —दिक् the south-east corner ruled over by Agni. —क्रिया 1 obsequies, funeral ceremonies. —2 branding. —क्रीडा fire-works, illuminations. —गर्भः a. having fire in the interior ; भूमी शमीविव S. 4. 3. (—र्भः) the sun-stone, supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun ; cf. S. 2. 7. (—र्भः) 1 N. of the Samī plant. —2 N. of the earth. —चित्त् m. one who has kept the sacred fire ; गतिभिः सार्व-नग्निमग्निचित्त् R. 8. 25. —चयः, —चयनं, —चित्त्वा arranging or keeping the sacred fire. (अग्न्यादानं). —ज a. born from fire. —जातः 1 N. of Kārtikeya. —2 Viṣṇu. (—जं, —जातं) gold ; so जन्मन्. —जिह्वा 1 a tongue or flame of fire. —2 one of the 7 tongues of Agni (कचली धूमिनी देवा कोहिता नीललोहिता । हवर्षा पद्मरागा च जिह्वाः सप्त विभावसोः). —चपलः a. growing, shining or burning. —चयं, वेता the three fires, see under अग्नि. —द्व a. 1 tonic, stomachic. —2 incendiary. —दातृ m. one who performs the last ceremony of a man. —दीपन a stomachic, one. —दीप्तिः हृदि f. unproved digestion good appetite

—देवा the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कुन्तिका). —धानं the place or receptacle for keeping the sacred fire, the house of an अग्निहोत्रिन्. —धारणं maintaining the sacred fire. —परिक्रि-ष्ण-या worship of fire. —परिच्छदः the whole sacrificial apparatus Ms. 6. 4. —परीक्षा ordeal by fire. —पर्वतः a volcano. —पुराणं one of the 18 Purāṇas ascribed to Vyāsa. —प्रतिष्ठा consecration of fire, especially the nuptial fire. —प्रवेशः, —ज्ञानं entering the fire, self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. —प्रस्तरः a flint, a stone producing fire. —चाहुः smoke. —भं 1 N. of कुन्तिका. —2 gold. —धु 1 water. —2 gold. —धूः 'fire-born' N. of Kārtikeya. —मणिः the sun-stone ; a flint. —मथं, —यनं, producing fire by friction. —सोद्यं loss of appetite, dyspepsia. —सुखः 1 a deity. —2 a Brāhmaṇa in general. —3 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt. 1. (—खी) a kitchen. —रक्षणं consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. —रजः, —रक्तं m. 1 scarlet insect by name इन्द्रगोप. —2 the might or power of Agni —3 gold. —लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru. —वधूः Svāhā, the daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Agni. —वर्चक a. tonic. —वाहः 1 smoke. —2 a goat. —वीर्यं 1 power or might of Agni. —2 gold. —शरणं-शाला-लं a fire sanctuary ; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire ; रक्षणाय स्थानिलोऽहं V. 3. —शिखः 1 lamp. —2 rocket, fiery arrow. —3 an arrow in general. —4 safflower plant. —5 saffron. (—खं) 1 saffron. —2 gold. —हुत्, —हुध्, —होम &c. see °स्तुत्, °स्तुभ् &c. संस्कारः 1 consecration of fire. —2 burning on the funeral pile ; नक्ष कार्त्तविरिचंस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. —सखः, सहायः 1 the wind. —2 wild pigeon. —3 smoke. —साक्षिक a. or adv. keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire ; पंचवाणं M. 4. 12. —सुतं N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day. —स्तोमः (°होमः) N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिषेयम्. —होत्रं 1 an oblation to Agni. —2 maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblations to it. —होत्रिन् a. one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. —अग्निसात् ind. To the state of fire ; used in comp. with कृ 'to burn', 'to consign to flames,' न चकार शरीरमग्निसात् R. 8. 72 ; °धु to be burnt.

अग्र a 1 First, foremost chief, best principal माहिषी chief queen 2 Excess a —अं 1 (a) The fore-

most or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यः) ; (fig.) sharpness, keenness ; नासिका° tip of the nose ; समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वाद्येभ्यश्च K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue. (b) Top, summit, surface ; कैलास, पर्वत, &c. 2 Front. 3 The best of any kind. 4 Goal, aim. 5 Beginning. 6 Overplus, excess. In compounds as first member meaning 'the foremost,' 'front,' 'tip' &c. ; e. g. °पादः, —वरणः. —Comp. —अनी (णी) कः (कं) van-guard ; Ms. 7. 193. —आसनं chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12. —करः =अग्रहस्तः q. v. —गः a leader, a guide ; taking the lead. —गण्य a. foremost ; to be ranked first. —ज a. first born or produced ; (—जः) 1 the first born, an elder brother, अस्त्वय मन्त्रमूर्तरात्रये मे R. 14 73. —2 a Brāhmaṇa. (—जा) an elder sister ; so जात, जातक, जाति. —जनन m. 1 the first born, an elder brother. —2 a Brāhmaṇa ; Dk. 13. —जिह्वा the tip of tongue, —दानिन् a (degraded) Brāhmaṇa who takes presents offered in honour of the dead. —दूतः a harbinger ; कुण्याक्रोधाद्दूतः Ve. 1. 22 ; R. 6 12. —नीः (णीः) a leader foremost अन्वयणीर्निवृत्तासृणीणां R. 5. 4. —पादः the foremost of the foot ; toes. —पूजा the highest or first mark of reverence or respect. —पेयं precedence in drinking. —भागः 1 the first or best part. —2 remnant, remainder. —3 tip, point. —भा सिन् a. first to take or claim (the remnant). —धूः =°ज. —धूमिः f. goal of ambition or object aimed at. —मांसं flesh in the heart, the heart itself, °सं चानर्ति Ve. 3. —यायिन् a. taking the lead, leading the van ; युवस्य ते रणशिरस्य यययायी S. 7. 26. —योधिन् m. the principal hero, champion. —संधानी the register of human actions kept by Yama. —संध्या early dawn ; कर्कषुतासुप-रि तुहिने रजयययसंध्या S. 4 v. l. —सर =या-यिन् taking the lead ; R. 9. 23 ; 5. 71. —हस्तः (—करः, —पाणिः) the foremost of the hand or arm ; foremost of the trunk (of an elephant) ; often used for a finger or fingers taken collectively ; also the right hand ; अथाग्रहस्ते सुकुलीकृतौकुली Ku. 5. 63. —हायनः (णः) the beginning of the year ; N. of the month मार्गशीर्ष. —हारः a grant of land given by kings (to Brāhmaṇas) for sustenance ; कस्मिंश्चिद्ग्रहो Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रतः adv. (with gen.) 1 Before, in front of, at the head of ; forward. 2 In the presence of. 3 First. —Comp. —सरः a leader.

अग्रिम a. 1 First (in order, rank &c.) ; foremost, chief. 2 Elder eldest —अग्र An elder brother अग्रिय a Foremost, &c. —अग्र An elder brother

अग्रिच *a.* Fore-most, best &c. = अग्रिम
q. v.

अग्रे *adv.* 1 In front of, before (in time or space). 2 In the presence of. 3 At the head. 4 Subsequently, in the sequel; एवमेव दृश्यते, एवमेवैव द्रष्टव्यं &c. 5 At first, first. 6 First, in preference to others.—*Comp.* गः a leader.—*द्विषुः*—दूः a man (of one of the first three castes) who marries a wife married before (पुनर्द्विवाहकारी).—(दूः *f.*) a married woman whose elder sister is still unmarried (ज्येष्ठया वयनूदाया कन्यायासुखतेऽनुजा । सा चायेद्विधिवर्ज्या दूया च द्विषुः स्मृता);—*पतिः* the husband of such a woman.—*वन्*—*वन्*—*वन्* the border or skirt of a forest.—*सर* *a.* going in front, a leader; माननहतामयेसरः केसरी Bh 2. 29.

अग्र्य *a.* 1 Foremost, best, choicest, highest, first; तदग्रमग्रं मयवन् महाकृतोः R. 3. 46; °महिषी 10. 66; also with loc.; Ms 3. 184.—*ग्र्यः* An elder brother.
अग्र=अग्र q. v.—(10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अग्रं 1 Sin; अग्रिचविष्वसविधौ पटीयसीः Si. 1. 18, 26; °मर्षण &c. 2 Misdeed, fault, crime; Si. 4. 37. 3 An evil, accident, calamity; क्रियाद्वानां मधवा विधात Ki. 3. 52, see अन्व. 4 Impurity (अशौचं). 5 Chief, distress.—*चः* N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pātana and commander-in-chief of Kamsa.—*Comp.*—*असुरः* see अच above.—*अहः* (अहर्) a day of impurity (अशौचदिनं).—*आयुस्* *a.* leading a wicked life.—*नाश*, *नाशन* *a.* expiatory, destroying sin.—*मर्षण* *a.* expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brāhmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.) सर्वैतन्नामपञ्चसि जप्यं विष्णवमर्षणं Ak.—*विषः* a serpent.—*शंसः* a wicked man, such as a thief.—*शंसिन्* *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.

अग्रमं *a.* Not hot, cold; °अंशु, °वामन् the moon, whose rays are cold.

अग्रोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.—*रः* 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, where अग्रोर=अग्र.—*Comp.*—*पथः*, मार्गः a follower of Siva.—*प्रमाणं* a terrific oath or ordeal.

अग्रोच *a.* Hard-sounding.—*चः* The hard sound of a consonant.

अंक् 1 A. To move in a curve.—10 U. (अंकयति-ते, अंकयितुं, अंकित) 1 To mark, stamp; स्वनामधेयवर्कित S. 4. stamped with his name; नयनादुचिदुभिः अंकितं स्तनाङ्गं V. 4. 7. 2 To count. 3 To stain, stigmatize; तस्को नाम छणो भवेच्छुणितो यो दुर्जनोक्तिः Bh. 2. 54. 4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंक् 1 The lap (*n.* also); अंक्ताय-यारकमुदीरिताशीः Ku 7 5 2 A mark sign पक्षी तनान B. 7 9 a stain spot stigma, brand इवा किरण शिवाक Ku 1 3 कट्यां कृदाको निरास

Ms. 8. 281. 3 A numerical figure; a number; the number 9. 4 A side, flank; proximity, reach; सप्तस्रकेवाक-स्पति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; सिद्धिः जंजुक्रमकनागत-मपि त्यक्त्वा सिद्धिं द्विपं Bh. 2. 30. 5 An act of a drama. 6 A hook or curved instrument. 7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, see S. D. 519. 8 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.—*Comp.*—*अवतारः* when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अंकावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of Sākuntala or second of Mālavikāgnimitra.—*संज्ञ* the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).—*धारणं-गा* 1 bearing or having marks. —2 manner of holding the person, figure.—*परिवर्तः* 1 turning on the other side. —2 rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; (an occasion for) embrace.—*पालिः-ली* *f.* 1 an embrace; तावद्वाद वितर सङ्कल्प-कपाली प्रसीद Māl. 8. 2.—2 a nurse.—*पाशः* an operation in arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places.—*भाज्* *a.* 1 seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant.—2 being within easy reach; drawing near, soon to be obtained; Ki. 5. 52.—*सुखं* (or आसदं) that part of an act, where- in the subject of all the acts is inti- mated, is called अंक्षुख, which sug- gests the *germ* as well as the *end* e.g. in Māl. 1 कर्मदक्षी and अवलोकिता hint the parts to be played by दुरिविच and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief.—*विद्या* the science of numbers, arithmetic.

अंकनं 1 A mark, token. 2 Act of marking 3 Means of marking, stamp- ing, &c.

अंकतिः 1 Wind. 2 Fire. 3 Brahmā. 4 A Brāhmaṇa who keeps the sacred fire.

अंकुरः A key.

अंकुरः-रं 1 A sprout, shoot, blade; दर्शिकुरेण चरुः शतः S. 2. 10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed,' 'sharp' &c.; मकरचक्रदंष्ट्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलोद्वेगे S. 7. 19. 2 Water. 3 Blood. 4 A hair. 5 A tumour, swelling.

अंकुरित *a.* Having sprouts; arisen; °तं मनसि जनेव V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts.

अंकुशः A hook, a goad; (fig.) one who checks a corrector-governor- d rector a restraint or check रे- क्ता स्वयं poets have free license or are unfettered *Comp.*—*अङ्ग* an ee-

phant-driver; अन्यतुकाभोऽवमतांकुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16.—*हुरिः* a restive elephant.—*धारिन्* *m.* a keeper of an elephant.

अंकुशित *a.* Urged on by a hook, goaded.

अंकुशिन *a.* Having a hook or goad.

अंकुरः Sprout, see अंकुर.

अंकुपः =अंकुश q. v.

अंकोटः, टः, लः N. of a tree (Mar. पिस्त.)

अंकोलिका An embrace.

अंक्ष *a.* Fit to be branded, marked or counted.—*क्ष*: A sort of drum or labor.

अंज 10 P. (अंजयति, अंजित) 1 To crawl. 2 To cling. 3 To check, hold back.

अंग 1 P. (अंगति, आंग, अंगितुं, अंगित) To go, walk.—10 P. 1 to walk, go round. 2 To mark, (cf. अंक्).

अंग *ind.* A vocative particle mean- ing 'well' 'well, sir,' 'indeed,' 'true'; 'assent' (as in अंगीकृ); अंग कश्चिदुशली तातः K. 221; with कि in the sense of 'how much less,' or 'how much more'; तुल्येन कार्यं भवतीतिराणां विमल बाहस्तत्त्वा नेत्रेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicogra- phers give the following senses of अंगः—*क्षिप्रं च पुनर्ये च संगमाद्वयवैलथा । ह्ये संवोधने चैव ह्यंगशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥* See also "The Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 243.—*ने* 1 The body. 2 A limb or member of the body, शरीरान्निर्माणविधौ विधातुः Ku. 1. 33. 3 (a) A division or department (of any thing), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सवांगं राज्यं, चतुरंगं बलं. (Hence) (b) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement. (c) A consti- tuent part, essential requisite or com- ponent; तदंगमग्रं मयवन् महाकृतोः R. 3. 46. (d) An attributive or secondary part, secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the princi- pal one) (opp. प्रधान or अंगिन्); अनी रौद्रसत्त्व सर्वैर्यानि रसाः पुनः S. D. 517 (e) An auxiliary means or expedient 4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word. 5 (a) One of the sub-divisions of the five joints or sandhis (in dramas). (b) The whole body of sub- ordinate characters. 6 A symbolical expression for the six. 7 The mind —*गः* (pl.) N. of a country and the peo- ple inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāgalpur in Bengal.—*Comp.*—*अंगि*, *अंगीभावः* the relation of a limb of the body, of subordi- nate to the principal, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (नीजसुखभावः, उपकार्योपकारभावश्च), अविधातिजुवातात्मन्यगंगित्वं तु संकरः K. P 10 (अनुवाक्यावयवकत्वं).—*अंगीप*—*अधीशः* lord of the Angas, N. of Karna (cf. राजा, पितृ-हिर अधीप)—*ग्रह* *spasm*—*ज- जात* *a.* 1 produced from or on the

body, being in or on the body, bodily -2 beautiful, ornamental. (जः), -जडस् 1 a son.-2 hair of the body (n also).-3 love; Cupid; intoxicating passion.-4 drunkenness, intoxication -5 a disease. (-जा) a daughter. (-जं) blood -द्वापः one of the six minor Dvīpas. -न्यासः touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. -पालिः f. an embrace. -पालिका=अंकपालि q. v. -प्रत्यंगं every limb large and small. -भूः 1 a son. -2 Cupid -भंगः 1 palsy or paralysis of limbs; विकल इव भुक्ता स्वास्थानि S. 2. -2 twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep). -मंत्रः N. of a Mantra. -मर्दः 1. one who shampoo his master's body. -2 act of shampooing; so 'मर्दकः' or 'मर्दिक्'. -मर्षः rheumatism. -यज्ञः, यागः a subordinate sacrificial act. -रक्षकः a body-guard, personal attendant; Pt. 3.-रक्षणी a coat of mail, or a garment. (-यं) protection of a person. -रागः 1 acented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body, fragrant unguent; R. 12. 27, 6. 60; Ku. 5. 11. -2 act of anointing. -विकल a, 1 maimed, paralysed. -2 fainting. -विकृतिः f. 1 change of bodily appearance; collapse. -2 an apoplectic fit, apoplexy. -विकारः a bodily defect. -विक्षेपः movement of the limbs; gesticulation. -विद्या 1 the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. -2 the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Brhat Samhitā which gives full details of this science. -विधिः a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one. -वीरः chief or principal hero. -वैकुण्ठं 1 a sign, gesture or hint -2 a nod, wink -3 changed bodily appearance. -संस्कारः, -संस्क्रिया embellishment of person, personal decoration. -संहतिः f. compactness symmetry; body; strength of the body. -संगः bodily contact, union; coition. -सेवकः a personal attendant. -हारः gesticulation; a dance. -हारिः 1 gesticulation. -2 stage; dancing-hall. -हीन a. 1 mutilated; crippled. -2 having some defective limb.

अंगकं 1 A limb; अङ्कतमधुरैर्बानां मे इतुहलमङ्कैः U. 1. 20, 24. 2 The body; Si 4. 66.

अंगणं=अंगलं q. v.

अंगतिः 1 A conveyance, vehicle (f. also). 2 Fire. 3 Brahṃā. 4 A Brāhṃana who maintains the sacred fire.

अंगदं An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armlet; V 1 14 y

R. 6. 73. -दुः 1 N. of a son of Vāli, monkey-king of Kishkindhā. 2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmilā (R. 15. 90), his capital being called Angadiyā.

अंगनं-णं 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard, court; गृह°; गगन° the wide firmament; °भुवः केसर-वृक्षस Māl. 1. 2 A conveyance. 3. Going, walking &c.

अंगना 1 A woman or female in general; दृप°, गज°, हृदिण° &c. 2 A beautiful woman. 3 (Astr.) Virgo. -COMP. -जनः 1 the female sex, woman-kind. -2 women. -प्रिय a. beloved of women. (-यः) N. of the tree Aśoka.

अंगस m. A bird.

अंगारः-रं 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); उष्णो दहति चांगारः शीतः कृष्णायते करं H. 1. 80; तवा स्वहस्तेनांगारः कर्षिताः Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet". 2 The planet Mars. -रं Red colour. -COMP. -धानिका a portable fire-pan, brazier. -पात्री, -शकटी a portable fire-pan. -चट्टरी, -चट्टी N. of various plants, particularly दुञ्जा.

अंगारकः-कं 1 Charcoal. 2 Mars; विकृ-द्वस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; °चारः course of Mars. 3 Tuesday (°दिनं, °वासः). -कं a small spark. -COMP. -मणिः a coral.

अंगारी A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अंगारकित a. Charred, roasted.

अंगारिका 1 A portable fire-pan. 2 The stalk of the sugar-cane. 3 The bud of the tree किञ्चुक.

अंगारिणी 1 A small fire-pan. 2 A creeper in general.

अंगारित a. Charred, roasted, half-burnt. -सः-सं An early bud of the किञ्चुक tree. -स्रा 1 =अंगारधारी q. v. 2 A bud in general. 3 A creeper.

अंगिका A bodice or jacket.

अङ्गि a. 1 Corporeal; incarnate; धर्मयिकामर्माक्षानामवतार इवाङ्गिवा R. 10. 84, 38. 2 Having subordinate parts; chief, principal; ये रत्नस्यङ्गिनो धर्मोः एक एव भवेदङ्गी रङ्गाय वीर एव वा, S. D.

अङ्गारीय a. To be used for preparing coal.

अङ्गिरः, अङ्गिरस् m. N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the R̥gveda are ascribed. -(pl.) Descendants of Angiras.

अङ्गीकारः-कृतिः f. करणं 1 Acceptance. 2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अङ्गीय a. Belonging to the body.

अङ्गः A hand.

अङ्गुरिः-री =अङ्गुलि q. v.

अङ्गुलः 1 A finger. 2 thumb (n. also) 3 A finger's breadth (n. also). equal to 8 barley corns, 12 Angulas mak

ing a वितरित or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit.

अङ्गुलिः-ली-रिः-री. f. 1 A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अङ्गुल thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot). 2 The thumb, great toe. 3 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 4 The measure अङ्गुल. -COMP. तोरण a mark on the forehead of the form of the half-moon made with sandal &c. -त्रं, -त्राणं a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string). -मुद्रा, मुद्रिका a seal-ring -मोदनं-स्फोटनं snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. मुद्रकी). -संज्ञा a sign made by the finger; इत्यपि तैकाङ्गुलिसंज्ञयैव Ku. 3. 41. -संदेशः making signs with fingers as a sign. -संभूतः a finger-nail

अङ्गुलिका=अङ्गुलि.

अङ्गुली (री) च-कं, -यकं A finger-ring; तव वृक्षरितमङ्गुलीयं दूतं व्रतनु मनेव S. 6. 10, m. also; काकुत्स्थस्याङ्गुलीयकः Bk 8 118.

अङ्गुलः 1 The thumb; great toe. 2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अङ्गुल. -COMP. -मात्र a. of the length or size of a thumb, °न पुष्पं विश्वकर्षं बलायाम् Mb.

अङ्गुष्ठः The thumb-nail.

अङ्गूयः 1 An ichneumon. 2 An arrow.

अङ्गु 1 A. (अञ्चते, अञ्चति) 1 To go. 2 To commence. 3 To hasten. 4 To scold.

अङ्गु n. A sin; Ve. 1. 12, v. 1.

अङ्गि (अङ्गिः) 1 A foot. 2 The root of a tree. 3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्व्यासः). -COMP. -यः a tree; विष्णु च्च-दोद्विपाङ्गः Ve. 2. 18. -यान a. sucking his foot or toes, as an infant. -रक्षयः the ankle.

अञ्च 1 U. (अञ्चति-ते, अञ्चति, आनञ्च, अञ्चित-अञ्क) 1 To go, move; to honour, request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अञ्च q. v. -ञ्च m. (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अञ्चक्षुस् a. Eyeless, blind; विषय a invisible. -n. A bad or miserable eye.

अञ्चद a. Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle. -ङ्गी A mild or tractable cow.

अञ्चतुर a. 1 Destitute of four. 2 Not skilful.

अञ्चर a. Immovable; चराचरं विश्वं Ku. 2. 5; चराणामनमचराः Ms. 5. 29.

अचल a. Steady, immovable; fixed, permanent; विषयस्तदिवोचलं चामरं V 1. 4. -लः 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock. 2 A bolt or pin (शङ्कु). 3 The number seven. -लः The earth. -लं Brahma. -COMP. -सुता-दुहितृ-चनवा &c N of Pārvati, daughter of

the Himālaya mountain. -कीला the earth. -ज, -जात *a.* mountain-born. (जा-जात) *N.* of Pārvatī. -खिप् *m.* a cuckoo. -द्विप् *m.* the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings. -पतिः, -राज्ञः lord of mountains, *N.* of Himālaya; so 'अधिपः', 'श्रेष्ठः'.

अचापल-त्वं *a.* Devoid of fickleness, steady. -लं-ल्यं Steadiness.

अचित् *a.* Ved. 1 Devoid of understanding. 2 Irreligious. 3 Material.

अचित् *a.* Ved. 1 Gone. 2 Not thought of. 3 Not collected.

अचित्स *a.* 1 Inconceivable. 2 Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid. 3 Unnoticed.

अचित्य-तनीय *a.* Inconceivable, incomprehensible; 'दस्तु तव प्रभावः R. 5. 33' —यः Siva.

अचितित *a.* Unexpected, sudden; Pt. 2. 3.

अचिर *a.* 1 Brief, transitory, of short duration; 'श्रुतिः, भास्, प्रमा &c. q. v. 2 New; R. 8. 20. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently', 'just', 'not long ago'; 'ब्रह्मं धीमत्तम-यमिदं स. 1 just set in; 'प्रसूता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved. —र *adv.* (also अचिरं, अचिराय, अचिरात्, अचिरस्य in the same senses) 1 Not long since, not long ago. 2 Recently, lately. 3 Soon, quickly, not long hence. —COMP. -अंशु, -आभा, -श्रुतिः, -यमा, -भास्, -रोचिस् *f.* lightning, 'शुक्लित्तर्ज्जला लक्ष्मीः Ki. 2. 19; 'भासां तेजसा वायुलिङ्गः S. 7. 7.

अचेतन *a.* 1 Inanimate, irrational; चेतन 'वेद Me. 5. 2 Insensible; senseless.

अच्छ *a.* Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure; 'सुक्ताच्छदं च विदुरे U. 6. 27; Me 51; 'किं रत्नमच्छा नतिः Bv. 1. 16. —च्छः 1 A crystal. 2 A bear; cf. also 'महः. —COMP. -उच्छ *a.* (i. e. अच्छोद) having clear water. (-दं) *N.* of a lake on the Himālaya (mentioned in Kādambari). -मद्गः a bear.

अच्छ-च्छा *ind.* Ved. To, towards (with acc.).

अच्छावाकः The invoker or inviter, a priest or R̥vij who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of होतृ.

अच्छेदस् *a.* 1 Not studying the Vedas (as a boy before the हुज ceremony), or not entitled to that study. (as a Sūdra). 2 Not metrical.

अच्छिद् *a.* Unbroken, uninjured, faultless, without defect; जपच्छिद् तपच्छिद् यच्छिद् भादृग्मणिः 'सर्वं भवतु मे यच्छिद् प्रसादतः' इति A faultless action, or condition, absence of defect 'देव uninterruptedly from first to last

अच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Uninterrupted, continuous, constant. 2 Not cut or divided, uninjured, inseparable.

अच्छोदनं Hunting.

अच्युत *a.* 1 Not fallen, firm; fixed; not giving way, solid. 2 Imperishable, permanent. —तः *N.* of Vishnu; of the Almighty being; गच्छाम्यच्युतदर्शनं K. P. 5 (where अ° also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions'). —COMP. -अग्रजः *N.* of Balarām or Indra. -अंगजः, पुत्रः, आत्मजः *N.* of Cupid, son of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmīṇī. -अवासः, वासः the sacred fig-tree.

अज् 1 P. (optionally replaced by the root वी in non-conjugational tenses; अजति, अजितवीति) 1 To go. 2 To drive, lead. 3 To throw, cast (used with prepositions found only in Vedic literature).

अज *a.* Unborn, existing from all eternity; अजस्य गृह्णते जन्म R. 10. 24. -जः 1 The 'un-born,' epithet of the Almighty Being; also *N.* of Vishnu, Siva or Brahmā. 2 The (individual) soul (जीव). 3 A ram, he-goat. 4 The sign Aries. 5 A sort of corn or grain. 6 *N.* of the Moon or Kāma-deva. —COMP. -अदुनी a kind of prickly nightshade, (Mar. बनासा). -अविकं small cattle. -अर्धं goats and horses. -एदकं goats and rams. -गरः a huge serpent (boa constrictor) who is said to swallow goats. (-रि) *N.* of a plant. -गल see अजागल below. -जीवः; -जीविकः a goat-herd; so -पिः, -पालः. -नारः 1 a butcher. -2 *N.* of a country (the modern Ajmeer). -नीदः 1 *N.* of the place called Ajmeer. -2 Surname of Yudhishtira. -मोदा, मोदिका *N.* of a very useful medicinal plant, (Mar. ओसा). -शुंगी *N.* of plant (Mar. मेदगिरी).

अजन Moving, driving. -नः Brahmā.

अजका, -अजिका A young shegoat.

अजकवः -वं The bow of Siva.

अजकावः -वं Siva's bow.

अजगवं, -गावः, Siva's bow, Pinaka.

अजड *a.* Not stupid.

अजन *a.* Tenantless, desert.

अजनिः *f.* A path, road.

अजन्मन् *a.* Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being. —*m.* final beatitude, absolution.

अजन्म *a.* Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind. -न्मं A portentous phenomenon inauspicious to mankind, such as earth-quake.

अजपः A Brāhmaṇa who does not (properly) repeat his prayers.

अजंभ *a.* Toothless. -भः 1 A frog. 2 The sun. 3 Toothless state (of a child)

अजय *a.* invincible, unsurpassed, unconquerable -यः A defeat या Hemp or मन

अजय्य *a.* Invincible S. 6. 29; R. 18. 8.

अजर *a.* 1 Not subject to old age or decay, ever young. 2 Undecaying, imperishable; दुराणमजरं विदुः R. 10. 19. —रः A god. —रं the Supreme Spirit.

अजर्यं (With संगतं expressed or understood) Friendship; मृगेरजर्यं जरसीप-दिष्टं R. 18. 7.

अजस्र *a.* Not ceasing, constant, perpetual; °दीक्षाप्रयत्नस्य R. 3. 44. —स्रं *ind.* Ever, constantly, perpetually, तच्च धूनीत्यजस्रं U. 4. 26.

अजहस्वार्थी A kind of लक्षण, in which the primary or original sense of a word (which is used elliptically) does not disappear; as कुनः प्रविशति = कुतधारिणः दुष्प्रायः; also called उपादानलक्षण.

अजहर्हिम् A noun which does not change its original gender even when used like an adjective; e. g. वेदः or श्रुतिः प्रमाणं (not प्रमाणः or °णा).

अजा 1 (According to Sāṅkhya philosophy) Prakṛiti or Māyā. 2 A she-goat. —COMP. -गलस्तनः the fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig.) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; 'धर्मार्थकानमोक्षार्णं यस्यैकोपि न विद्यते । स्तनस्यैव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ -जीवः, -पालकः a goat-herd, see अजजीव &c.

अजाजिः-जी *f.* Cumin seed.

अजात *a.* Unborn; अजातहतवृद्धेभ्यो वृता-जातो वृत्तौ वरं Pt. 1.; not yet born, produced, or fully developed; °ककुद्, °पक्ष &c. —COMP. -अरि, शत्रु *a.* having no enemy or adversary; not an enemy of any one. (-रिः-वृः) epithet of Yudhishtira; इत जतमजातरिः प्रथमेन स्वधारिणा Si. 2. 102; न द्वेष्टि यजन्मनस्तस्वमजातशत्रु Ve 3. 13; also of Siva and various other persons. -ककुद्-द् *m.* a young bull whose hump is not yet fully developed. -वज्जन *a.* having no distinctive marks or features (as a beard) -व्यवहारः a minor (who has not attained his majority).

अजानिः Without a wife; a widower.

अजानिकः A goat-herd.

अजानेय *a.* Of high breed, undaunted (as a horse).

अजित *a.* 1 Invincible, unconquerable, irresistible; °ते गुण्यः...नहः U 5. 27. 2 Not conquered or won (as a country &c.); not restrained, curbed, controlled; आत्मन्, °दिप् one who has not subdued his mind or his senses -तः *N.* of Vishnu or Siva or of Buddha.

अजिनं 1 The (hairy) skin of a tiger lion elephant &c especially of a black antelope (used as a wear garment &c) Ku 5. 30 67 Ki 11 15 2 A sort of leather

bag or bellows. —Comp. —पत्रा-त्री-त्रिका a bat. —योनिः a deer, an antelope. —वासिन् *a.* clad in an antelope-hide. —सध a furrier.

अजिर *a.* Quick, swift (इति). —रं 1 A court-yard, an enclosed space, arena; उट्ताजिरकीर्ण K. 39. 2 The body. 3 Any object of sense. 4 The wind, air. 5 A frog. —रा 1 N. of a river. 2 N. of Durgā.

अजिह्वा *a.* 1 Straight. 2 Upright, straight-forward, honest; शिदिभिः Si. 1. 63 straight and honest. —ह्वाः A frog. —Comp. —रा *a.* going straight on; ब्रजद्विशनजिह्वः Ms. 6. 31. (—राः) an arrow.

अजिह्वः A frog.

अजीकचं Siva's bow.

अजीगर्तः A serpent.

अजीर्ण *a.* Undigested; undecomposed. —र्णः-णिः *f.* 1 Indigestion; नैरजीर्णभवाद्भ्रातर्नोजनं परिहीयते H. 2. 57. 2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.

अजीव *a.* Devoid of life; lifeless. —नः Non-existence, death.

अजीवनिः *f.* Death, non-existence (used as an imprecation); अजीवनिस्ते शूद्र इत्यादि Sk. may death seize thee, rogue! mayest thou cease to live!

अज्जल 1 A shield. 2 A live coal.

अज्ञ *a.* 1 Not knowing, devoid of knowledge or experience; अज्ञं भवति वै बालः Ms. 2. 153. 2 Ignorant, unwise, foolish, silly, stupid (said of men as well as animals); अज्ञः सुखनारायः Bh. 2. 3. 3 Inanimate; not endowed with the power of understanding.

अज्ञात *a.* Unknown, unexpected, unaware; पातं सलिलं ममज्ज R. 16. 72. —Comp. चर्चाः, —वासः remaining *incognito* (said of the Pāṇḍavas).

अज्ञान *a.* Ignorant, unwise. —नं 1 Ignorance. 2 Especially, spiritual ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one consider himself as distinct from the Supreme Spirit, and the material world as a reality. In compounds अज्ञान may be translated by 'unawares', 'inadvertently', 'unconsciously'; आचरित, उच्चारित &c.

अञ्च 1 U. (अञ्चति-ते, आनञ्च, अञ्चि, अञ्चात् or अञ्च्यत्, अञ्च or अञ्चित) 1 To bend; शिर्षोऽञ्चिता Bk. 9. 40. 2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वतन्त्रा कथमञ्चति Bk. 4. 22; स्वचञ्चति लोभं Bv. 1. 46 art greedy. 3 To worship, honour, reverence; to adorn, grace; see अञ्चित below. 4 To request, desire. 5 To murmur; speak indistinctly. —Caus. or 10. U. To manifest, unfold; सुदमञ्चय Git. 10. With अप to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away. —अञ्च to bend. —उञ्च 1 to go up. —2 to rise, appear; उच्यमानस्य G. I. 6. —उञ्च to draw or raise (water) —नञ्च 1 to bend down incline 2 to diminish, pass away

स्वचञ्चि इवाति प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47. —परा to turn or go back; याताञ्चन पराञ्चि द्विरुदात्त इव Bv. 1. 65. —पञ्चि to cause to revolve, whirl, twist. —चि to draw or bend as under; to extend, stretch out. —सञ्च to crowd or drive together, to bend together.

अञ्चलः-लं 1 The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पदर); क्षीणाञ्चलमिव सौमस्तनजवनत्याः Udb. 2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye) दृगञ्चलैः पश्यति केवलं मनाक् *ibid.*

अञ्चित *p. p.* 1 (a) Curved, bent; R. 18. 53. (b) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); अक्षिपद्मम् R. 5. 76; crisped, curled (as hair). 2. Honour- ed, adorned; graced; graceful; hand- some; गतेषु लीलाञ्चितविक्रमेण Ku. 1. 34; ताभ्यां गताभ्यां R. 2. 13. 9. 24. 3 Sewn or woven, arranged; अर्वाञ्चिता सखरसुलि- तत्वाः (रत्नाः) R. 7. 10 half strung or woven. —Comp. —ञ्चः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्ज 7.P. (rarely A.) (अञ्जि or अञ्जे, अञ्ज) 1 To anoint, smear with, bedaub. 2 To make clear, represent, characterize. 3 To go. 4 To shine. 5 To honour, celebrate. 6 To decorate. —Caus. 1 To smear with. 2 To speak or shine. —With अञ्जि to equip, furnish. —अञ्जि 1 to anoint, smear with —2 to pollute, defile. —अञ्जिञ्चि to reveal, manifest. —अञ्ज 1 to anoint. —2 to smooth, prepare. —3 to honour. —चि To reveal, manifest, show; अञ्जिचनस्य सखजं व्यञ्जति R. 5. 16, Si. 1. 26.

अञ्जलः N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.) —नं 1 Anoint- ing, smearing with; mixing. 2 Un- folding, manifesting. 3 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye- lashes; विलोचनं दक्षिणञ्जनेन संभाव्य R. 7. 8; अञ्जलं U. 4. 19; Mk. 1. 34; (fig. also) अज्ञानांशस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया । चक्षुस्मृ- लितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 45; of. क्षारित्यं परमाञ्जनं. 4 Paint; a cosmetic ointment. 5 Ink. 6 Fire. 7 Night. 8 (नेना) (Rhet.) A suggested mean- ing; also the process by which such meaning is suggested; the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the con- text; cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्वभावकस्य नियन्त्रिते । संयोगादेरवाच्यार्थवीकृत्यमुपार्तिजनं ॥ K. P. 2, see व्यञ्जना also. —Comp. —अञ्जम् *n.* eye- water. —शलाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अञ्जना 1 N. of the female elephant of the north. 2 N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanumat.

अञ्जलिः 1 A cavity formed by fold- ing and joining the open hands toge- ther, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful of any thing; हस्तो दृष्टि- का- जलिः Pt 1. 25 प्रकीर्णं गुणार्णं हरिवरय- र्जाडित्य Ve 1. 1 a cavity ful of

flowers; so जलस्याञ्जलयो द्वा Y. 3. 105, 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water, श्रवणाञ्जलिपुटयेर Ve. 1. 4; अञ्जाले रश्च, बद्, कृ or आधा fold the hands together and raise them to the head in suppli- cation or salutation. 2 Hence, a mark of respect or salutation; R. 11. 73. 3 A measure of corn =कुडव. —Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* folding the hands, respectful salutation. —कारिका an earthen doll. —पुटा-इ the cavity formed by joining the hands toge- ther; hollowed palms of the hand

अञ्जलिका A small mouse.

अञ्जस *a.* (सी *f.*) Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

अञ्जसा *adv.* 1 Straight on. 2 Truly, properly, rightly; विद्वहे शूद्र पलायनच्छ- लाञ्जसा R. 19. 31. 3 Soon, quickly, in- stantly.

अञ्जिष्ठः-ष्ठः The sun.

अञ्जीरः-रं A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अट् 1 P. (rarely A.) (अटति, अटति) To wander or roam about (with loc), roam over (sometimes with acc), भौ बहो भिक्षामट Sk. go to beg alms, आट वैकटिकाभामा Bk. 4. 12. —freq. अटा- द्यते to wander about habitually, as a religious mendicant.

अट *a.* wandering (in comp.).

अटनं Wandering, roaming; भिक्षा, रात्रि &c.

अटानि-नी *f.* The notched extremity of a bow; निन्यतुः स्थलनिवेशिताटनी लीलेयनं धनुषी अधिगता R. 11. 14.

अटा The habit of roaming about (as a religious mendicant) so अट्या, अटाट्या.

अटह-ह-वः N. of a very useful me- dicinal plant (Mar. अट्टवत्ता).

अटविः-वी *f.* A forest, wood; आहि- द्यते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.

अटविकः A forester=आटविकः q. v

अट् 1 A. 1 To kill. 2 To trans- gress, go beyond (fig. also). —Caus 1 To lessen, diminish. 2 To despise, contemn.

अट्ट *a.* 1 High, loud. 2 Frequent, constant. 3 Dried, dry. —ट्ट-ट्टः An apartment on the roof or upper story. 2 A turret, buttress, tower; नरैर्द्वारगार्ह इव R. 6. 67. 3 A market-place, market. 4 A palace, palatial building. —ट्ट Food, boiled rice; अट्टरुला जनपदाः Mb. (अट्ट अत्र शूले विक्रेयं येषां ते Nilakanṭha). —Comp. —अट्टहासः very loud laughter. —हास-हसितं, —हास्यं a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, usually of Siva; शब्दकस्य Me. 58. —हासिन् *m.* 1 N. of Siva. —2 one who laughs very loudly.

अट्टकः An apartment on the roof of a house; palace also.

—रुक् An apartment on the roof, an upper story a palace

अट्टालिका A palace, lofty mansion.
-Comp. -कारः a mason, a bricklayer
(one who builds royal mansions.)

अटुनं A shield.

अणु 1 P. 1 To sound. 2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अणु).

अण (न) क a. Very small, contemptible, insignificant, wretched; oft. in com. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; कुलालः Sk. a contemptible potter.

अणिः m., जी 1 The point of a needle. 2 A lynch-pin, the pin or bolt at the end of the pole of a carriage. 3 A limit.

अणिमन् m., अणुता-त्वं 1 Minuteness. 2 Atomic nature. 3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or siddhis of Siva.

अणु a. (घु-ष्वा f.) Minute, fine, small, little; atomic; अणोरणीयान् Bg. 8. 9. -णुः 1 An atom; अणुं पर्वतीकृ Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.' 2 An atom of time. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -भ्र lightning. -रेणुः atomic dust. -वादः the doctrine of atoms, atomic theory.

अणुक a. 1 Very small, atomic. 2 Subtle, too fine. 3 Acute.

अणीयस्, अणिष्ठ a. Smaller, smallest, very small; अणोरणीयांश्च Bg. 8. 9.

अंडः-हं 1 The testicles. 2 The scrotum. 3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmā. 4 The musk bag. 5 Semen virile. 6 N. of Siva. -Comp. -आकर्षणं castration. -आकारः, -आकृतिः a. egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (-र-तिः) an ellipse. -कोशः-वा-यकः the scrotum. -ज a. born from an egg. (-जः) 1 a bird, oviparous being; Ku. 3. 42. -2 a fish. -3 a snake. -4 a lizard. -5 Brahmā. (-जा) musk. -चरः N. of Siva. -वर्धनं, -वृद्धिः f. swelling of the scrotum. -चू a. oviparous.

अंडकः The scrotum. -कं A small egg; जगदंडकैकतरसंभवि Si. 9. 9.

अंडालः A fish.

अंडीरः A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person.

अणु 1 P. (अति, अच-अति) 1 To go, walk; wander, to go constantly. 2 To obtain (mostly Ved.). 3 To bind.

अतनं Going, wandering. -नः A wanderer, a passer-by.

अतट a. Precipitate, steep. -टः A precipice, a steep crag.

अतथा ind. Not so; उचित a. not deserving that, not used to such things.

अतर्ह्यं ind. Unjustly undeservedly (Rhet.) The non borrower, N of a figure of speech

in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; K. P. 10.

अतंत्र a. (त्री f.) 1 Having no ropes or musical strings. 2 Unrestrained. 3 Not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; चस्वग्रहणमतंत्रं Sk. 4 Without formulas or empirical actions.

अतंद्र-द्रित-न्-ल a. Alert, unwearied, careful, vigilant; अतंद्रिता सा स्वस्वमेव वृक्षकान् Ku. 5. 14; R. 17. 39.

अतपस्-स्क One who neglects his religious austerities.

अतर्क a. Illogical, void of reasoning. -र्कः 1 Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic. 2 An illogical reasoner.

अतर्कित a. Unthought of, unexpected. -तं adv. Unexpectedly. -Comp. -आगत, -उपवन a. occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental उपपन्नं दर्शने Ku. 6. 54.

अतल a. Bottomless. -लं N. of a पताल or lower region. -लः N. of Siva. -Comp. -स्थूल, -स्पर्श a. bottomless, very deep, unfathomable.

अतस् ind. 1 Than this; from this (generally having a comparative force); किमु परमतो नर्तयति सा Bh. 3. 6. 2 From this or that cause, hence, so, therefore (corr. to यत्, यस्मात् or हि, expressed or understood); R. 2. 43, 3. 50; Ku. 2. 5. 3 Hence, from this place; henceforth (of time or place); (-परं, -ऊर्ध्व), afterwards. -Comp. -अर्थ-निमित्तं on this account, hence, for this reason. -एव for this very reason. -ऊर्ध्व henceforth; afterwards. -परं (a) further on, any longer (with abl.); hereafter. (b) beyond this, further than this; भाग्यावसमतःपरं S. 4. 16.

अतसः 1 Wind, air. 2 The soul. 3 A garment made of the fibre of flax (स generally).

अतसी 1 Common flax. 2 Hemp. 3 Linseed.

अति ind. 1 A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very,' 'too' 'exceedingly,' 'excessively,' and showing उत्क्रमः; कतिदूरे not very far from; also with verbs or verbal forms; स्वभावो ह्यतिरिच्यते &c. 2 (With verbs) Over, beyond; अति-इ go beyond, over-step; so क्रमः, चरः, वह् &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition (उपसर्ग). 3 (a) (With nouns or pronouns) beyond, surpassing, superior to, eminent, distinguished, higher, above, (used with acc. as a कर्मप्रवचनीय, or as first member of Bah or Tat. Comp. in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree अतिगो

भावः=प्रशस्ता गोः, शोभनो गम्यः; राजन् an excellent king; or the sense of अत्यन्त must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अतिमर्थः=अत्यन्त-मतिक्रान्तः; मालः=अतिक्रान्ती माला; so अतिव न, क्रेशर, q. v.); अति देवान् कृष्णः Sk. (b) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, excessive, a. g. आदरः excessive regard; आशा extravagant hope; so अमर्ष, मृणा, आनन्द. &c. &c. (c) Unfit, improper, in the sense of अप्रति or हेतु 'censure'; अति-निद्रा=निद्रा संशयि न बुध्यते Sk.

अतिकथा 1 An exaggerated tale 2 Idle or meaningless talk.

अतिकर्षणं Afflicting very much, excessive exertion.

अतिक्रश a. Past the whip, unmanageable as a horse.

अतिक्राय a. Of an extraordinary size, gigantic.

अतिकृच्छ्र a. Very difficult. -च्छ्रः Extraordinary hardship; a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights; Ms. 11. 213-4.

अतिक्रान्तः 1 Act of overstepping, going beyond &c. 2 Breach of decorum or duty; transgression; violation; trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्मणं धर्मो भवतानेव द्यूते Mr. 2. 10. 3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेकसंवत्सर-तिक्रान्तिरपि U. 4. 4. Overcoming, surprising; mostly with दुर्; स्वजातिदुरतिक्रान्ता. 5 Neglect, omission, disregard. 6 A vigorous attack. 7 Excess. 8 Misapplication. 9 Imposition.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence.

अतिक्रमणाय pot. p. To be transgressed, violated, neglected or avoided; च नैव सुहृदाकं S. 2, 3, 6, 7.

अतिक्रान्त p. p. Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.; सेततिक्रान्तः अश्वगाविवयः Mu. 103; past, gone by; former. -तं A past thing, a thing of the past, the past.

अतिखट्टु a. Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bedstead

अतिग a. (in comp.) Exceeding, transcending, excelling; सर्वलोकं Mu. 1. 2; किनौषधव्यातिगैरुपहतो महाव्याधिभिः Mu. 6 by diseases defying the powers of medicine.

अतिगन्ध a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell. -ग्रः Sulphur.

अतिगद a. 1 Very foolish, quite stupid. 2 Indescribable.

अतिगुण a. 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. 2 Devoid of merits, worthless. -णः Excellent merits.

अतिगो f. An excellent cow.

अतिग्रह a. Incomprehensible. -ग्रः 1 Object of an apprehension

organ, such as सङ्ग 'touch' the object of त्वं, स of जिज्ञा &c. 2 Right knowledge. 3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c.

अतिचमू *a.* Victorious over armies.

अतिचर *a.* Very changeable, transient.—रा A lotus plant (पद्मिनी, स्थल-पद्मिनी or पद्मचारिणीलता).

अतिचरण Excessive practice, over doing.

अतिचरः 1 Transgression. 2 Excelling. 3 Overtaking &c. 4 Accelerated motion of planets; passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिच्छत्रा, चच्छत्रा A mushroom, anise.

अतिजात *a.* Not tenanted or inhabited.

अतिजन *a.* Superior to his parentage.

अतिङ्गिन Extraordinary flight (of birds.).

अतिउत्तर, अतिउत्तरा *ind.* 1 More, higher (abl.). 2 Exceedingly, very much; excessive, great.

अतिवृण्ण Rapacity, excessive greed or desire; ण्ण न कर्तव्य Pt. 5 one should not to be too greedy.

अतिथिः (lit. a 'traveller'; according to Manu एकदात्र तु निवसन्नातिथिर्ब्राह्मणः स्मृतः । अतिथिं हि स्थितो यस्मात्समादतिथिरुच्यते S. 102.) A guest (fig. also); अतिथिने च निवेदिता S. 4; कुम्भकलाविमतिथे S. 6; dear or welcome guest. —COMP. —क्रिया, —भूजा, —सत्कारः, —सत्क्रिया, —सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality, attention to the guests. —धर्मः title or claim to hospitality; hospitality due to guests.

अतिदानं Munificence, liberality; अतिदाने बलिर्बद्धः Chāṇ. 60.

अतिदेशः 1 Transfer, making over, assigning. 2 (Gram.) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another; अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरस्मिन् प्रयोग आदेशः (भीमासा); or अन्येन प्रणीतवाः इत्याद्या धर्मसंज्ञितः । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्रातिपदितदेशः स उच्यते ॥ गोसदृशो गवयः is an instance of समादिदेश or analogy.

अतिद्वय *a.* Surpassing the two (बृहत्पत्न्या and वासुदेवा), or having no second or equal, incomparable, matchless; विद्या निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5.

अतिधन्वन् *m.* An unrivalled archer or warrior.

अतिनिद्रा Excessive sleeping. —*द्व.* 1 Given to excessive sleep. 2 Without sleep, sleepless. —*द्व.* *ind.* Past sleeping time.

अतिगौ-सु *a.* Disembarked, landed.

अतिपंचा A girl past five.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond; omission, neglect, transgressing, exceeding going beyond due bounds

अतिपरि *f.* 1 Going beyond pass-

ing, lapse. 2 Non-performance, failure.

अतिपत्रः The teak tree.

अतिपथिन् *m.* A better road than common, a good road.

अतिपर *a.* One who has vanquished his enemies. —*रः* A great or superior enemy.

अतिपरिचयः Excessive familiarity or intimacy; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

अतिपातः 1 Passing away, lapse (of time). 2 Neglect, omission; transgression; न चेद्व्यकार्यतिपातः S. 1 if no other duty be neglected thereby; deviation from established laws or customs. 3 Befalling, occurrence. 4 Ill-treatment, or usage. 5 Opposition, contrariety.

अतिपातक A very heinous sin, incest.

अतिपातिन् *a.* Surpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp.); R. 3. 30.

अतिपात्य *pot. p.* To be delayed or put off; काममनतिपात्यं यमकार्यं देवस्य S. 5.

अतिप्रबन्धः Great continuity; अहिताव-बुद्धिभिः R. 3. 58.

अतिप्रगे *ind.* Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिप्रश्नः A question about transcendental truths; a vexatious or extravagant question *e. g.* Vāṭakī's question to Yājñavalkya about Brahman in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिप्रसङ्गः, सक्तिः *f.* 1 Excessive attachment. 2 Over-rudeness. 3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a (grammatical) rule or principle; —अतिप्रसक्तिः q. v. 4 A very close contact. 5 Proximity; अलमतिप्रसङ्गेन Mu. 1.

अतिप्रौढा A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिबल *a.* Very strong or powerful.

—*लः* An eminent or matchless warrior. —*लः* Great strength or power.

—*ला* N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Viśvāmitra to Rāma.

अतिबाला A cow two years old.

अतिभार (भार) *r.* Excessive burden, great load; सा मुकुन्दं व्यसनातिभारं चक्रे R. 14. 68 through excessive grief. —COMP. —*गः* mule.

अतिभवः Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभावः Superiority.

अतिभीः *f.* Lightning; flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभूमिः *f.* 1. Excess, culmination, highest pitch; यदि गच्छ, स to go to excess, to reach the climax; तत्र सर्वलोक-कस्य-पि गतः प्रवादः Māl. 7 noised abroad; Si. 9. 78, 10. 80. 2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अपेक्षा) Si. 8 20 3 Eminence, superiority

अतिमति *f.* —मानः Haughtiness, very

great pride; अतिमाने च कीर्त्तः Chāṇ. 50.

अतिमर्त्य-मानुष *a.* Superhuman.

अतिमात्र *a.* Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excessive; बहु-सहानि S. 4. 3 quite insupportable, अनुव्रतैस्त्वामतिमात्रकशिता Ku. 5. 48. —*ज-*मात्रज्ञः *ind.* Beyond measure, inordinately, excessively.

अतिमाय *a.* Finally liberated, emancipated from the Māyā or illusion of the world.

अतिमुक्त *a.* 1 Finally emancipated. 2 Barren. 3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls. —*क्त-क्तकः* A kind of creeper (माधवी Mar. कुसरी or कस्तुरीमृगा) represented as twisting itself round the mango-tree and as the beloved of that tree.

अतिमुक्तिः *f.* —मोक्षः Final liberation (from death).

अतिरहस्य *a.* Very fleet or swift, सारंगेणातिरहसा S. 1. 5.

अतिरथः An unrivalled warrior fighting from his car (अमितायु योद्धे-यसु संशोकोऽतिरथसु सः).

अतिरभसः Great speed, precipitateness, rashness.

अतिराजन *m.* 1 An extraordinary or excellent king. 2 One who surpasses a king.

अतिरात्रः 1 An optional part of the Jyotishāṭoma sacrifice. 2 Dead of night.

अतिरिक्त *a.* 1 Surpassed. 2 Redundant. 3 Excessive. 4 Unequalled, elevated.

अति (ती) रैकः 1 Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence. 2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity. 3 Difference.

अतिरुक् *m.* The knee. —*रुक् f.* A very beautiful woman.

अति-रो-लो-मश *a.* Very hairy, shaggy. —*शः* 1 A wild goat. 2 A large monkey.

अतिरुचनं 1 Excessive fasting. 2 Transgression.

अतिरुचिन् *a.* Erring, committing mistakes.

अतिवयस् *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रमिन् *m.* One who is beyond castes and orders.

अतिवर्तनं A pardonable offence or misdemeanour; exemption from punishment; ten cases are mentioned in Ms. 8. 290.

अतिवर्तिन् *a.* Crossing; surpassing, excelling; transgressing, violating.

अतिवादः *a.* Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reproof; अतिवाद-स्तितिक्षेत् Ms. 6. 47.

अतिवादिन् *a.* Talkative; very eloquent.

अतिवाहनं 1 Passing spending 2 Excessive toiling or enduring too heavy burden 3 Despatching send

ing away r dd ng oneself of
a Very fierce & A
vicous elephant
अतिविषा N of a poisonous yet
highly medicinal plant (Mar, आतपव
or अतिविष.)

अतिविस्तर: Prolixity, diffuseness.
अतिवृत्ति: f. Surpassing; violation,
hyperbole.

अतिवृष्टि: f. Excessive or heavy rain,
one of the six calamities of the
season. See इति.

अतिवेल a. Excessive, extravagant;
boundless.—लं adv. 1 Excessively.
2 Out of season, unseasonably.

अतिव्याप्ति: f. 1 An unwarrantable
stretch of a rule or principle. 2 In-
cluding what is not intended to be
included in a proposition; (in Nyā-
ya) unwarranted extension of a de-
finition to things not intended to be
defined by it, so that it includes such
things as ought not to fall under it;
one of the three faults to which a
definition is open.

अतिशय: 1 Excess, pre-eminence,
excellence; कथं R. 3. 62; तस्मिन् वि-
धानातिशये विचार: R. 6. 11. 2 Superiority
(in quality, rank, quantity &c.); oft-
in comp. with adjectives in the sense
of 'excessively'; आसीदतिशयः R.
17. 25.—a. Superior, pre-eminent;
excessive, very great, abundant.
—Comp. —उक्ति: f. 1 exaggerated or
hyperbolic language, extreme asser-
tion. —2 a figure of speech, (corr. to
hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in
S. D., but of 4 in K. P.

अतिशयान a. Surpassing (in comp.);
great, eminent; abundant. —नं Ex-
cess; abundance, superfluity.

अतिशयालु a. Tending to excel or
surpass.

अतिशयिन् a. 1. Superior, excellent;
pre-eminent; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंये वाच्या-
दृ ध्वनिद्वये कथितः K. P. 1; V. 5. 21. 2
Excessive, abundant.

अतिशयान Excellence, superiority.
अतिशयिन् a. 1 Excelling, surpassing.
2 Excessive.

अतिशेष: Remainder; remnant (as
of time); a small remainder.

अतिश्रेयसि: A man superior to the
most excellent woman.

अतिश्व a. 1 Surpassing in strength
a dog (such as a boar &c.). 2 Worse
than a dog.—श्वा Service.

अतिश्वन् m. An excellent dog.

अतिसक्ति: f. Close contact or proxi-
mity; great attachment.

अतिसंधान Cheating, deception;
परातिसंधान S. 5. 25; trick, fraud.

अतिसर: a. 1 One who goes beyond
or exceeds. 2 Leader

अतिसर्ग 1 granting giving R 10
42 2 Granting pe on (to do

what one likes) 3 Ds
m ssal dacha ge

अतिसनन 1 G v ng granting con-
sign ng Ku 4 32 2 L berality
munificence, 3 K ll ng. 4 Separation.

अतिसर्व a. Transcending or superior
to all, above all.—ई: The Supreme
Being; अतिशयं शर्वं Mugdha.

अति (ती) सार: Dysentery, violent
straining at stool.

अति (ती) सारिन् m. The disease
called अतिसार. —a., —अतिसारकिन्
Affected by, afflicted with, dysen-
tery.

अतिक्रोह: Over-affection; °ह: पापशंकी
S. 4 is apt to suspect evil.

अतिस्पर्श: A term for semivowels and
vowels.

अतीत p. p. 1 Gone beyond, crossed.
2 (Used actively) Exceeding, going
beyond; past, gone by &c.; dead;
संख्यातीत or संख्यातीत innumerable.

अतीन्द्रिय a. Beyond the cognizance
(reach) of the senses.—य: The Soul
or Purusha (in Sāṅkhya phil.); the
Supreme Soul.—यं 1 Pradhāna or
Nature (in Sāṅkhya phil.). 2 The
mind (in Vedānta).

अतीव ind. Exceedingly, excessively,
very much, quite, too; °वीदित, °हृष्ट &c.

अतुल a. Unequalled, matchless,
peerless, incomparable.—लु: The se-
samum seed and plant (तिलकृष्ण).

अतुल्य a. Unequalled &c.

अतुषार a. Not cold.—Comp. —कर:
the Sun; so °अतुषारकर, °रश्मि, °धानम्,
°रुचि &c.

अतुष्या A small quantity of grass.

अतेजस् a. 1 Not bright, dim. 2
Weak, feeble. 3 Insignificant; so
अतेजस्क, अतेजस्विन्.—स् m. Dimness,
shadow, darkness.

अत्ता 1 A mother. 2 An elder sister.
3 A mother-in-law.

अत्ति: f., अत्तिका An elder sister &c.
अत्तः—लु: 1 Wind. 2 The sun.

अत्यग्नि: Morbidity rapid digestion.

अत्यग्निदोम: The optional second
part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice.

अत्यकुश a. Past the goad, uncon-
trollable, unmanageable, as an ele-
phant.

अत्यंत a. 1 Excessive, much, very
great or strong; °श्रेष्ठ great enmity;
so °श्रेष्ठ. 2 Complete, perfect, abso-
lute. 3 Endless, perpetual, everlast-
ing; किं वा त्वात्यंतविद्योगनोपे हतव्यविते R.
14. 65; कस्यात्यंतं दुःखपुनतं Me. 109.—नं
ind. 1 Excessively, very much. 2
For ever, to the end (of life),
through life.—Comp. —अभाव: absolute
or complete non-existence, absolute
non-entity.—गत a. gone or departed
for ever gone never to return—कथम्
तत्पुनः न नो हरे R 8 66 —नामिन् a 1

going or walking very much going

too fast or quickly 2 excess ve
much —वासिन् m one who constantly
stays with his preceptor as a stude
nt सयाम 1 close proximity un n
terr..pted cont.nuaty, कलाञ्जनारयतसयानि.
—2 inseparable co-existence.

अत्यंतिक a. 1 Going too much or
too fast. 2 Very near. 3 Not near,
distant.—कं Close proximity, imme-
diate neighbourhood or being in close
proximity.

अत्यन्तान् a. Going or walking too
much, going too fast; लक्ष्मीं परपरीणा
स्वमन्तीत्यसुखम् Bk.

अत्यय: 1 Passing away, lapse; कलं.
2 End, conclusion, termination; ab-
sence, disappearance. 3 Death, des-
truction. 4 Danger, injury, evil,
प्राणाव्यये च संजाते Y. 1. 179. 5 Distress
6 Guilt, offence; transgression. 7 At-
tack, assault.

अत्ययिक=आत्ययिक q. v.

अत्ययित a. 1 Exceeded, surpassed
2 Violated, outraged.

अत्ययिन् a. Exceeding, surpassing
अत्यर्थ a. Excessive; very great,
exorbitant.—ई adv. Very much, ex-
ceedingly, excessively.

अत्यद्द a. Exceeding a day in dura-
tion.

अत्याकार: 1 Contempt, blame, cen-
sure; श्लाघाकारादितदेतेषु P. V. 1. 134.
2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

अत्याचार a. Deviating from esta-
blished usages or customs, negligent
—र: Performance of works not sanc-
tioned by usage; irreligious conduct

अत्यादित्य a. Surpassing the (lustre
of the) sun; अत्यादित्यं हुतवस्महे संभूतं तद्वि
तेजः Me. 43.

अत्यानंदा Morbid indifference to
the pleasures of sexual union.

अत्याय: 1 Transgression, violation.
2 Excess.

अत्यासूढ a. Grown to excess.—हं,
हि: f. A very high position, great
elevation or rise.

अत्याश्रय: 1 The highest order of
life, संन्यास. 2 An ascetic of this order
संन्यासिन्.

अत्याहितं 1 A great calamity, dan-
ger, misfortune, mishap, accident,
न किमव्याहारितं S. 1; oft. as an exclamation,
'Ah, me!' 'alas! alas!' 2 A
rash or daring deed; पांडुरूपेन किमव्यासा-
हितमापेक्षितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

अत्युक्ति: f. Exaggeration, hyper-
bole, over-drawn or coloured descrip-
tion; अत्युक्तौ न यदि प्रकृत्यासि नृपावादं च नो
नन्दते Vdb. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

अत्युपध a. Trustworthy, tried.

अत्युद्द: 1 Close or deep meditation
or thinking; earnest reasoning. 2 A
gallinule

अयम् ind 1 In this place, here अपि
समिहितोऽयं कुर्याति: S 1 2 In this res

pect matter, or case; as to this.—**Comp.**—अतरे *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime *S.* 3. 11. —अवत् (*m.* भवान्) an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy', 'revered', 'honourable', 'your or his honour', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker. (opp. त्वमवत्); भवती *f.* 'your or her lady-ship' (इह नयनमन्त्रमन्त्रोद्गमशान्ति); अवमवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः *S.* 2; वक्षन्ते च तद्विषयं परिश्रान्तान्मन्त्रमन्त्रोद्गमशान्ति *S.* 1.

अवत् *a.* 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place. 2 Produced or found here, of this place; local.

अव्य *a.* Shameless, impudent, immodest.

अविः (properly अवि) *N.* of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns.—**Comp.**—जः, —जातः, —द्वजः, —नेत्रपतुः —प्रभवः—भवः the moon; cf. अथ नयनमन्त्रमन्त्रोद्गमशान्ति योः *R.* 2. 75.

अथ *ind.* 1 A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here', 'now' (begins) (मंगल, अथ, अधिकार). (Properly speaking), 'auspiciousness' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahmā: आकाराश्च धाराश्च द्वारेति ब्रह्मणः उवाच । कंठे निष्ठा विनिश्चिती तेन मंगलिकाहुमी ॥ and therefore we find in *Sankara Bhāṣya* अर्थतत्त्व उक्तः अथशब्दः श्रुत्या मंगलमाश्चयति; अथ निर्वचनं; अथ योगानुशासनं (usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोक्तः here ends &c.). 2 Then, afterwards; अथ अज्ञानमाधिवः प्रभाते वनाय धेनुं हुनोच *R.* 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चेत्. 3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if; अथ कौटुम्बिकावेदयामि *K.* 144; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव ज्ञेयः किमिति मुखा मलिनं यशः कुक्ष्ये *Ve.* 3. 4. 4 And, so also, as also, likewise; मीनेऽप्यार्जुनः *G. M.* 5 Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न), oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः पत्नी *S.* 7. 6 Totality, entirety; अथ अर्थं व्याख्यास्यामः *G. M.* we shall explain the whole अर्थ (अर्थ in all its details). 7 Doubt, uncertainty; इहोदो नित्योऽप्यानित्यः *G. M.* —**Comp.**—अवि moreover, and again &c. (=अथ in most cases). —किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly. —च moreover, and likewise. —वा 1 or. —2 or rather, or why, or perhaps, modifying a previous statement; गमिष्यामि शास्त्रं ... अथवा कृतवाग्वहो वैश्वेदसिन् *R.* 1. 3-4; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं *S.* 45; इदं किं न सहस्रपाहनयना समेन किं लम्बः *U.* 6. 40

अथर्व *m.* 1 A priest who has to worship fire and Soma. 2 A Brāhmaṇa.

—(pl.) Descendants of Atharvan; hymns of this Veda.—**वर्ष-वर्ष** *m. n.*, वैदः The Atharvaveda, regarded as the fourth Veda, containing many forms of imprecations for the destruction of enemies, and also a great number of prayers for safety and averting mishaps, evils, sins or calamities, and a number of hymns, as in the other Vedas, addressed to the gods with prayers to be used at religious and solemn rites.—**Comp.**—निधिः, निधि *m.* receptacle of the (knowledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant with it; उरुणाऽथर्वविद्या कृतक्रियः *R.* 8. 4. 1. 59.

अथर्वणिः A Brāhmaṇa versed in this Veda; or skilled in the performance of the rites enjoined by it.

अथर्वणि Ritual of the Atharvaveda.

अथवा See under अथ.

अथो=अथ *q. v.*

अद् 2 P. (अदि, अद्-जग्व) 1 To eat, devour. 2 To destroy. 3=अद् *q. v.* —**Caus.** To feed with. —**Desid.** जिदस्तु To wish to eat.

अद्-द् *a.* (at the end of comp.) Eating, devouring.

अदंष्ट्र *a.* Toothless. —**गृ**: A serpent without teeth; one whose fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण *a.* 1 Not right, left. 2 Not bringing in Dakṣiṇā to the priests; without any gifts (as a sacrifice). 3 Simple, weak-minded, silly. 4 Not handy, skilful or clever; awkward. 5 Unfavourable.

अदंष्ट्र *a.* 1 Not deserving punishment. 2 Exempt or free from punishment.

अदन्त *a.* Toothless.

अदत्त *a.* 1 Not given. 2 Unjustly or improperly given. 3 Not given in marriage.—**तृ** An unmarried girl.—**तृ** A gift which is null and void.—**Comp.**—आदाविच *a.* the receiver of such a gift; one who takes what has not been given away, such as a thief.—**पूर्वा** not affianced or betrothed before; अदत्तपूर्वैत्याशङ्क्यते *Mā.* 4.

अदंत *a.* 1 Toothless. 2 Ending in अद् or अ.—**तृ**: A leech.

अदंत्य *a.* 1 Not dental. 2 Not fit for the teeth; injurious to them.

अदृक् *a.* Not scanty, plentiful, copious.

अदृशने 1 Not seeing, non-vision; absence, not being seen. 2 (Gram.) Disappearance, elision, omission; अदर्शनं लोपः *P. I.* 1. 60.

अद् *pron. a.* (अस्मी *m. f.*, अद् *n.*) That (referring to a person or thing, not present or near the speaker) इदंस्तु अविष्टं समीपतर्पति वैदो स्मर्य अद् वस्तु विष्टं तदिति परेष्टे विजानीयात् used also in the sense of 'this' here

'yonder.' It is often used in the sense of तद् as a correlative of यद्. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (योजनी, ये अस्मी &c.) it conveys the sense of अस्मिद् 'well-known', 'celebrated,' see तद् also.

अदातु *a.* 1 Not giving, miserly. 2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage.

अदादि *a.* Having अद् at the head, a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

अदाय *a.* Not entitled to a share

अदायाद् *a.* 1 Not entitled to be an heir. 2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 That which is not claimed by an heir, destitute of heirs; अदायिकं वनं राज्यामि *Kāty.* 2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदितिः *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The goddess Aditi, mother of the Adityas, in mythology represented as the mother of gods. 3 Speech. 4 A cow. —**Comp.**—जः, —नंदनः a god, divine being.

अदुर्ग *a.* 1 Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. 2 Destitute of forts, विप्रदः an unfortified country.

अदूर *a.* Not distant, near (in time or space). —**र** Proximity, vicinity, वसवदूरे किल चंद्रशेखरे *R.* 6. 34; विशतोद्गरे वतीते इति अदूरनिशाः *Sk.*; अदूरे, -रु, -रेण, -रत, -रात् (with gen. or abl.) not far from, at no great distance from.

अदृष्ट *a.* Sightless, blind.

अदृष्ट *a.* 1 Invisible, not seen; पूर्व न seen before. 2 Not felt. 3 Unforeseen, not observed or thought of, unknown, unobserved. 4 Not permitted or sanctioned, illegal. —**व** 1 The invisible one. 2 Destiny, fate, luck (good or bad). 3 Virtue or vice as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain. 4 An unforeseen calamity or danger. (such as from fire, water &c.). —**Comp.**—अर्थ *a.* having a metaphysical or occult meaning, metaphysical. —**कर्मन्** *a.* not practical, inexperienced. —**फल** *a.* that of which the consequences are not yet visible. (—**ल**) the (future) result of good or bad actions.

अदृष्टिः *f.* 1 An evil or malicious eye, evil look. —*a.* Blind.

अदेय *a.* Not to be given; what can not or ought not to be given away. —**यं** That which it is not right or necessary to give. Wife, sons, deposits, and a few other things belong to this class.

अदेव *a.* 1 Not god-like or divine. 2 Godless, impious, irreligious.—**व** One who is not a god. —**Comp.**—मातृक *a.* not rained upon; (lit.) not having the god of rain as mother to suckle or water तेनैवति हेममदेन त स्मिन्मृगशकते *Kā.* 1. 17

अद्वैतः 1 A wrong place 2 A bad

country. -Comp. -कालः wrong place and time. -स्थ *a.* in the wrong place, out of place.

अदोष *a.* 1 Free from faults, vices, or defects &c.; innocent. 2 Free from the faults of composition, such as अश्लीलता, गान्धता &c., see दोष; अदोषी शब्दादौ K. P. 1. अदोषं गुणवत् काव्यं Sar. K. 1.

अदोहः 1 The time when milking is not practicable. 2 Not milking.

अद्वा *ind.* 1 Truly, surely, certainly, indeed; R. 13. 65. 2 Manifestly, clearly; व्याख्यायि च यत्ते परिच्छुम्भद्वा Bv. 1. 95.

अद्भुत *a.* Wonderful, marvellous; 'कर्मन्', 'गैव', 'दर्शन', 'स्व'; transcendental, supernatural. -तं 1 A wonder; a wonderful thing or occurrence, a prodigy, miracle. 2 Surprise, astonishment, wonder (*m.*) also. -तः One of the 8 or 9 *Rasas*, the marvellous sentiment; see रस. -Comp. -सारः the wonderful resin (of the खदिर or Catechu plant). -स्वनः N. of Siva.

अद्गनिः Fire.

अद्गर *a.* Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य *a.* Eatable. -द्यं Food, anything eatable. -*ind.* To-day, this day; अद्य त्वा स्वयति दारुणः कृतांतः Māl. 5. 25; 'तत्रैव' to-night, this night. -Comp. -अपि still, yet, even now, to this day; नो not yet; द्रुः लेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नायाति कुच्य Ve. 1. 11; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अद्यपि). -अद्यपि 1 from to-day. -2 till to-day. -पूर्वं before, now. -प्रभृति *ind.* from to-day, this day forward; अद्यप्रभृत्कवन्ताणि त्वास्ति दासः Ku. 5. 86. -स्त्रीना *a.* a female near delivery. (आसन्नप्रसवा); अद्यश्चिनावष्टब्धे P.

अद्यतन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Pertaining or referring to, extending over, to-day. 2 Modern. -नः The current or this day; period of the current day; see अद्यतन also. -स्त्री (स्त्री *scil.* स्त्रुतिः) A name given to the Aorist tense (=भूतः).

अद्यतनीय=अद्यतन 1 Of to-day. 2 Modern.

अद्भ्यं *a.* A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाद्वये विद्विता काचिक्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43; a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction.

अद्रिः 1 A mountain. 2 A stone. 3 A thunder-bolt. 4 A tree. 5 The sun. 6 A mass of clouds; a cloud. 7 A kind of measure. 8 The number 7. -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः, -नाथः &c. 1 the lord of mountains, the Himalaya. -2 N. of Siva (Lord of Kailāsa). -कीला the earth. -कन्या, -तनया, -सुता &c. Pārvatī -नंज red chalk. -तनया -नं-विनी N. of Pārvatī -हिम्बु -मिम्बु *m.* the enemy or splitter of mo
epithet of Indra -द्रोणि-नी *f.* 1 a

mountain valley. -2 a river taking its rise in a mountain. -पतिः -राजः &c. see ईश. -शय्यः N. of Siva. -शृंगः, -साधु, mountain peak. -सारः 'the essence of mountains', iron.

अद्रोहः Absence of malice or ill-feeling; moderation, mildness; Ms. 4. 2.

अद्भ्य *a.* 1 Not two. 2 Without a second, unique; sole. -नः N. of Buddha. -नं Non-duality, unity, identity; especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter; the highest truth. -Comp. -वादिन् (=अद्वैत), 1 one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe. -2 Buddha.

अद्दरं Not a door, any passage or entrance, which is not intended to serve as a regular door; अद्दरेण न चातीयाद् यानं वा वेद्यं वा दुरं Ms. 4. 73.

अद्वितीय *a.* 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless; न केवलं रूपे हिले-पद्वितिया मालविका M. 2. 2. Without a companion, alone. -नं Brahma.

अद्वैत *a.* 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; 'तं युक्त्युक्तयोः U. 1. 39. 2 Matchless, peerless; sole, unique. -तं 1 Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; see अद्भ्य also. 2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself. -Comp. -वादिन्=अद्भ्यवादिन् *q. v.* above; a Vedāntin.

अद्वय *a.* The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम). -नः An unblushing sensualist; बाष्पि स्नातृमते गतासि न पुनस्तस्यायमस्यातिकं K. P. 1. -स्रा A bad mistress. -Comp. -अङ्गं the foot. -अर्धं lower half of the body (below the navel). -जङ्गमः, -जङ्गिकः a debtor (opp. उत्तमर्गः). -भूतः, -भूतकः a porter, groom.

अधर *a.* 1 Lower, under, nether. 2 Low, mean, vile; lower in quality, inferior. 3 Silenced, worsted. -नः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; पक्षिर्निवासोऽपी Me. 82; पिबति रतिसर्कवमधरं S. 1. 24. -रं 1 The lower part (of the body). 2 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); sometimes used for reply also. -Comp. -उत्तर *a.* 1 higher and lower, worse and better; राज्ञः सनधुमेवाधरयोः 'व्यक्तिर्न विद्यति M. 1. -2 sooner and later. -3 in a contrary way, topsy-turvy. -4 nearer and further. -ओष्ठः the lower lip. -कंठः the lower part of the neck. -पानं kissing, lit. drinking the lower lip. -मधु -अमृतं the nectar of the lips. -the nadir

-रतः स्वात् -रात्, तात् -रेण *ind.* Below beneath, in the lower

regions.

अधरीकृ 8 U. To surpass, beat down worst.

अधरीण *a.* 1 Lower. 2 Traduced, vilified, reproached.

अधरेद्युः *ind.* 1 On a previous day. 2 The day before yesterday.

अधर्मः 1 Unrighteousness, wickedness, injustice; अधर्मेण unjustly. 2 An unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the twenty-four qualities mentioned in Nyāya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigrating).

3 N. of a Prajāpati or of an attendant of the sun. -नी Unrighteousness personified. -र्षी Devoid of attributes an epithet of ब्रह्मन्. -Comp. -आत्मन् -चारिन् *a.* wicked, sinful.

अधवा A widow.

अधस्, अधः *ind.* 1 Below, down पतत्यधो धाम विचारि सर्वतः Si. 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal region or hell; (according to the context अधः may have the sense of the non-native, 'अङ्गुल' &c.; ablative, अधो जगत् पतति; or locative, अधो गृहे शेते) Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen.; तल्लग्नं S. 1. 14; (wh. repeated) lower and lower, down and down; अधोऽधो गृह्यं पदसुगता स्तोत्रं 11. 2. 10; from under, just below (with acc.); नयनयोऽधो ब्रह्मन् पयोधरात् Si. 1. 4. -Comp. -अङ्गुल the lower garment. -अक्षजः N. of Vishnu. -अधस् above. -उपासनं sexual intercourse. -करः the lower part of the body (करन) -कारण excelling, defective degradation. -खननं undermining -गतिः, गमनं, -पातः 1 a downward fall motion, descent. -2 degradation, downfall. -गन्तु *m.* a mouse. -चोर thief. -जिह्विका the uvula (Mar. जीभ). -दिक्षु *f.* the nadir; the southern direction. -दृष्टिः *f.* a downward look. -पातः=गतिः *q. v.* above. -प्रसस्तरः a mat of grass for persons in mourning sit upon. -भग्नः 1 the lower part (of the body). -2 the lower part of a thing. -धुवनं, लोकः the nether lower regions. -मुख, -चट्टन *a.* the face downwards. -लम्ब. 1 a plummet. -2 a perpendicular. -गन्ध breaking wind, flatulency. -स्वर्ग the nadir.

अधस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Lower, situated beneath.

अधस्तात् *adv.* or *prep.* Down, below, under, beneath, underneath &c. (with gen.), see अधः धर्मेण गमनस्यैव गमनस्यैव Sāṅkhya K

1 q v

a Not profitable

मैत्रस्यार्थ Pt. 2

अधि ind. 1 (As a prefix to verbs) Over, above; ^१रुह to grow over or above; besides in addition (आधिक्य). **2** (As a separable adverb) Over, above. **3** (As a preposition (with acc.)) (a) Above, over, upon, in. (b) With reference to, concerning, on the subject of, (c) (With loc.) Over, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something); अधि भुवि रामः **4** (as first member of Tatpuruṣa compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal; ^२देवता presiding deity. (b) Redundant, superfluous; ^३दन्तः=अव्यक्तदन्तः; excessive; ^४अधिक्यः high censure.

अधिक a. 1 More, additional, greater. (In comp. with numerals), plus, greater by; अष्टाधिकं शतं 100 plus 8=108. **2** (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr. (b) Inordinate, grown, abounding in, full of; strong in; शिष्टराधिक्यः Ve. 3. 30 old, advanced in years; भवनेष्टरसाधिक्येष्टं S. 7. 20. **3** More, greater, stronger; ऊनं न सत्त्वव्यधिको बबोध R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker. **4** Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar; ईश्वरव्यक्तदातानि वैशेष्यस्त्वियस्य च। श्रुतिप्रबोधधिको विभे राजनाथ्यापदे तथा Y. 1. 118; S. 7. 5 Redundant, superfluous; ^१अङ्ग having a redundant limb; नोद्धेष्टकणिलां कन्यां नाधिक्यं न रोगिणी Ms. 3. 8. —^२कं **1** Surplus, excess, more; लभोऽधिकं कल Ak. 2 Redundancy, superfluity. **3** A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole.—**adv.** **1** More, in a greater degree; R. 4. 1; in comp.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा S. 1. 20; ^३दुष्टमि Me. 21. **2** Exceedingly, too much.—**Comp.**—**अंग a.** (नी f.) having a redundant limb. **अर्थ a.** exaggerated; ^१वचनं exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure). **अङ्गि a.** abundant, prosperous; R. 19. 5. **तिथिः f.**, **दिनं-दिवसः** an intercalated lunar day. **वाक्योक्तिः f.** exaggeration, hyperbole.

अधिकरणं 1 Placing at the head of, appointing &c. **2** Relation, reference, connection. **3** (in gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation. **4** A receptacle or subject, technically substratum. **5** Location, place, the sense of the locative case; आचार्यधिकरणं P. 1. 4. 45. **6** A topic, subject; a complete argument treating of one subject; (according to the Mīmāṃsaka a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members; विषयो विज्ञाप्येव पूर्णस्तथावत्। निर्विशेषेति सिद्धात् शब्देऽधिकरणे स्वरूपः) **7** Court of justice court, tribunal

स्वाद्योपाद कथयति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 3. 8 A claim. **9** Supremacy. —**Comp.**—**अोजकः** a judge. **—महः** court or hall of justice. **—सिद्धांतः** a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकरणिकः 1 A judge, magistrate; Mk. 9. 2 A government official.

अधिकर्मन् n. 1 A higher or superior act. **2** Superintendence. —**m.** One who is charged with superintendence. —**Comp.**—**करः**, **कृतः** a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.

अधिकर्माकः The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकाम a. Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. —**नः** Strong desire.

अधिकारः 1 Superintendence, watching over. **2** duty, charge; power, post of authority; authority; ^१ह्यधिकारः ब्रह्माधिकारी दत्तः Pt. 1; स्वाधिकारतत्त्वमन्तः Me. 1; अधिकारो मम पुत्रको नियुक्तः M. 5. **3** Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction, rule. **4** Right, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession; अधिकारः कले स्वात्म्यधिकारी च तज्ज्ञः S. D. 296. **5** Prerogative (of a king). **6** A topic, paragraph or section; प्रायश्चित्तं Mit.; see अधिकरण. **7** (In gram.) A head or governing rule. —**Comp.**—**विधिः** determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts. **—रथः**, **—आरथः a.** invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् a. 1 Possessed of authority, having power. **2** Entitled to, having a right to, सर्वे स्वरधिकारिणः. **3** Belonging to, owned by. **4** Fit for. —**m.** (री-वत्) **1** An official, officer; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor. **2** A rightful claimant, master, owner.

अधिकृत a. Authorised, appointed &c. —**तः** An officer, official, one in charge of any thing.

अधिकृतिः f. Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य ind. With reference to, regarding, concerning; ^१यत्किञ्चनमधिकृत्य वीति S. 2.

अधिक्रमः, क्रमणं An attack, invasion.

अधिक्रयः 1 Abuse, insulting, insult; मन्त्रविशेष इवाहुस्तान् Ki. 1. 23. **2** Dismissal.

अधिगत p. p. 1 Acquired, obtained &c.; Bh. 2. 17. **2** Studied, learnt; किमिदं दृष्टवानधिगतमायय इव U. 6. 30.

अधिगमः-गमनं 1 Acquisition, obtaining. **2** Mastery, study, knowledge.

3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निष्पादः प्राप्तिः Mit. or धनप्राप्तिः.

4 Acceptance. **5** Intercourse

अधिगुण a 1 P ng superior qualities worthy mentionous गुण

नीचा वरमधिगुणे नाथमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. 2 Well strung (as a bow).

अधिचरणं Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth.

अधिशिङ्गः A serpent. —**ह्वा-जिह्विका 1** The uvula. **2** A sort of swelling of the tongue.

अधिज्य a. Having the bowstring stretched, well strung (as a bow). —**Comp.**—**धन्वन्**, **—कार्यक a.** having the bow strung; त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्यके S. 1. 6.

अधित्यका A table-land, high-land. स्वायं तत्संयतमधित्यकायां Ku. 3. 17; अधित्यका-यानिच धातुमया R. 2. 29.

अधिदंतः A (redundant) tooth growing over another.

अधिदेवः-वता A presiding or tutelary deity; यथाचे पात्रके पराकृतं राज्याधिदेवते R. 12. 17; 16. 9; Bv. 3. 3.

अधिदेव-देवतं The presiding god or deity.

अधिनाथः The supreme lord.

अधिनाथः Fragrance, odour.

अधिपः-पतिः A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; अयं प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते R. 2. 1; mostly in comp.

अधिपत्नी Ved. A female ruler, mistress (स्वमित्री).

अधिपु (पु) रुषः The Supreme Being.

अधिपज a. Having many children (as a man, woman &c.).

अधिशूः A master, superior; foremost.

अधिभूतं The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all pervading influence.

अधिसात्र a. Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.

अधिमासः An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधियज्ञः 1 Principal sacrifice. **2** The agency effecting or causing such sacrifice.

अधिरथ a. Being on or over a car.

—यः 1 A charioteer, driver. **2** N. of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karna.

अधिराज m.,-जः A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor; अयास्तमेतु सुवर्णेऽधिराजश्च U. 6. 16; king, head, lord (of men, animals &c.); हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so हनं, नामं &c.

अधिराज्यं-द्वं 1 Imperial or sovereign sway, supremacy; imperial dignity. **2** An empire. **3** N. of a country.

अधिरूढ p. p. 1 Mounted, ascended &c. **2** Increased.

अधिरोहः 1 An elephant rider. **2** Mounting; ascent.

अधिरोहणं Ascending, mounting; चितं R. 8. 57.—**नी** A ladder, flight of steps (of wood &c.) (Mar जिनी)

a Ascending mounting, rising above &c.—**नी** A ladder flight

of steps.

अचिलोक्त *ind.* 1 Concerning the universe. 2 In the universe.

अधिचर्चन 1 Advocacy, speaking in favour of. 2 A name, epithet, appellation.

अधिवासः 1 Abode, residence; dwelling; तस्यापि स एव गिरिविवासः K. 137; settlement, habitation. 2 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand. 3 Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite; see अधिवासनं also. 4 A garment, mantle. 5 Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself; अधिवसस्सूह्रद्वय मारुतः R. 8. 34; Si. 2. 20.

अधिवासनं 1 Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances. 2 Preliminary consecration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an image, making a divinity assume its abode in an image.

अधिविवा 1 A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again; Y. 1. 73, 74; Ms. 9. 80-83.

अधिपतिः *m.* A husband who supercedes his first wife.

अधिपतिः-वेदनं Marrying an additional wife.

अधिग्रहः 1 A receptacle. 2 Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिग्रहणं-पणं Warming, boiling. —णी An oven, a fire-place.

अधिष्ठा *a.* Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign lord; इयं सर्वप्रभुता तन्निधियश्चतुर्दिगीशान्वनन्द मास्ति Ku. 5. 53.

अधिष्ठानं 1 Standing or being near, approach. 2 A position, site, basis; seat, place, town. 3 Residence, abode. 4 Authority, power, power of control. 5 Government; dominion. 6 A wheel (of a car &c.). 7 A precedent, prescribed rule. 8 A benediction.

अधिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 (Used actively) (a) Standing, being. (b) Possessed of (c) Directing, presiding over. 2 (Passively) (a) Occupied, possessed by. (b) Full of, affected, overpowered. (c) Watched over, guarded, superintended. (d) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over.

अधीकारः=अधिकार *q. v.*; स्वागते स्वाधीकारानवलेख्य Ku. 2. 18.

अधीति *a.* Well-read, proficient in (with loc.); अधीति चतुर्णांशेषु Dk. 120; वेदे, व्याकरणे &c.

अधीतिः *f.* 1 Study, perusal 'विधाचर-प्रवचने' N. 1. 4. 2 Remembrance, recollection.

अधीन *a.* Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्रायाः कामिनां दूषयिनां M 3 14; लक्ष्मीं सल्लुखितं हस Ku 4 10 इत्यादि गुणैर्लक्ष्मीनां हि सिद्धयः B 1 72.

अधीयानः *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अधीर *a.* 1 Not bold, timid. 2 Confused; excited, excitable. 3 Fitful. 4 Unsteady, rolling (of eyes). —रा 1 Lightning. 2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress.

अधीवासः A long coat or mantle covering the whole person; see अधिवास also.

अधीशः Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler; अंश, सुग, सहुज &c.

अधीश्वरः A supreme lord or an employer.

अधीष्ट *a.* Honorary, solicited. —ष्टः Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which the Potential may be used; (अधीष्टः=सत्कारपूर्वको व्यापारः Sk.).

अधुना *ind.* Now, at this time; प्रसङ्गनामधुना विद्वन्ना Ku. 4. 11.

अधुनातन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधूमकः Burning or blazing fire.

अधृतिः *f.* 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness. 2 Incontinence. 3 Unhappiness.

अधृष्य *a.* 1 Invincible, unassailable; unapproachable (opp. अभिगम्य); अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च गदोदालैरिषाणवः R. 1. 16. 2 Modest, shy. 3 Proud.

अधोऽक्ष, अधोऽक्षुक, अधोऽक्षज See under अध्व.

अध्वक्ष *a.* 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; वेत्तव्यश्चेत्येव निजसत्त्वं नीरदं स्वास्वादिः Bv. 4. 17. 2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over. —क्षः A superintendent, president, head; मयाऽध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सत्यं सत्कारचरं Bg. 10; oft. in comp.; गज, सेना, धाम, द्वार.

अध्वक्षरं The mystic syllable ओम्.

अध्वक्षि *ind.* Over, by or near the nuptial fire. —न (सि) A gift made to a woman at the time of marriage: विवाहकाले यस्मिन्मौ दीयते ह्यध्वक्षिनीयौ । तद्व्यभिक्तं सद्भिः क्षीयते परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्वक्षि *ind.* On high (acc.); लोकं Sk.

अध्वक्षिषेवः Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अध्वधीन *a.* Completely subject or dependent, as a slave.

अध्वद्यः 1 Learning, study; remembrance. 2=अध्वार, *q. v.*

अध्वयनं Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first three classes, but not to Sūdra Ms. 1. 81-21.

अध्वयर्ष *a.* Having an additional half; शतमध्वयर्षात्ता Mb., i. e. 150; योगजनसत्ता Pt. 2. 18.

— 1 Effort, determination &c See 2 (In Bhet) Identification of two things (प्रवृत्त and

अवकृत) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other निगिर्यान्वयमानं तु प्रवृत्तस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10 on such identification is founded the figure called अतिशयोक्ति and the लक्षणा called साध्यवसाना. See K. P. 2

अध्यवसायः 1 An attempt, effort, exertion. 2 Determination, resolution; mental effort or apprehension. 3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy.

अध्यवसायिन् *a.* Attempting; resolute, persevering, energetic.

अध्यवशनं Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested.

अध्यात्म *a.* Belonging to self or person. —त्म *ind.* Concerning self. —त्म The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul. —Comp. —ज्ञानं, —विद्या Knowledge of the supreme spirit or आत्मनः theosophical or metaphysical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.). —रति *a.* one who delights in the contemplation of the supreme spirit.

अध्यात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to अध्यात्म.

अध्यापकः A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas, व्याकरण; व्यापक; श्रुतक mercenary teacher. According to Vishnu-Smṛiti an *adhya-paka* is of two kinds: he is either an *Achārya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāyā* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (वृत्त्यर्थ). See Ms 2 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापनं Teaching, instructing, lecturing, one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers अध्यापन is of three kinds (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages, and (3) in consideration of services rendered.

अध्यापयितु *m.* A teacher, instructor.

अध्यायः 1 Reading, study, especially of the Vedas. 2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson. 3 A lesson, lecture. 4 A chapter, a large division of a work. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works: सर्गो वर्गः पत्रिच्छेदोद्घाताध्यायः कश्चयः । उच्छ्रयातः परिवर्त्य पदलङ्कारोद्घातः । स्थानं प्रकरणं चैव पूर्वोद्घाताद्विकानि च । स्वयंशो तु पुराणपदौ प्रायशः परिकीर्तितौ ॥

अध्यायिन् *a.* Studying, studious.

अध्यायुद्ध *a.* 1 Mounted, ascended.

2 Raised above elevated 3 Above, superior to be ow inferior

अध्यारोप 1 Raising elevating &c.

2 (In Vedānta phil.) Act of attributing falsely or through mistake; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope (which is not really a serpent) to be a serpent, अर्पणभूतज्जी सर्पात्तपवत्, अजगद्द्रुपे ब्रह्मणि जगद्द्रुपारोपवत्, वस्तुनि अवस्त्वारोपोऽध्यारोपः Vedāntasāra. 3 Erroneous knowledge. अध्यारोपण 1 Raising &c. 2 Sowing (seed).

अध्यानापः 1 Act of sowing or scattering (seed &c.). 2 A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

अध्यावाहनिः One of the six kinds of स्त्रीपण, the property which a woman gets when leaving her father's house for her husband's; अत् पुनर्लभते नारी दीयमाना तु पैतृकाद् (ग्रहाद्) । अध्यावाहनिकं नाम स्त्रीपणं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यासः-सन 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over. 2 A seat, place.

अध्यासः 1 False attribution, wrong supposition; see अध्यारोप also. 2 An appendage. 3 Putting down upon; पादाध्यासे शतं दनः Y. 2. 217.

अध्याहारः-हरण 1 Supplying an ellipsis. 2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture.

अध्वजः A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

अध्वूढ a. Raised, elevated, -द्रः Siva. -द्रा A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her (=अविनिज्ञा q. v.).

अध्वेषणे Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c. as an honorific duty. -णा Solicitation, entreaty.

अध्व a. 1 Uncertain, doubtful. 2 Unstable, unsteady, separable. -वं An uncertainty; नो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्वानि निवेष्टे । ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति अध्वं नष्टं वै च ॥

अध्वन् m. 1 A way, road, passage, orbit (of planets &c.). 2 (a) Distance, space (traversed or to be traversed); अपि लघितमध्वानं बुधे न बुधेऽपमः R. 1. 47; उल्लिखिताध्व Me. 45. (b) Journey, travel, course, march; नैकः प्रपथेताध्वानं Ms. 4. 60 3 Time (Kā'a), time personified. 4 Sky, atmosphere. 5 Means, resource; method. 6 Attack.-COMP. -गः 1 one who travels; a traveller, way-farer; सतानकतच्छायाहृतविद्यापरायणम् Ku. 6 46 ('गामिन्). -2 a camel. -3 a mule. -4 the sun. -गा the Ganges. -पतिः the sun. -रथः 1 a travelling coach. -2 a messenger skilled in travelling.

अध्वनीनं, अध्वन्य a. Able to undertake a journey, speeding on a journey: शिवं ततो Bk 2 44 -गं ज्या A traveller going fast, way-farer मज्जर A sacrifice a religious

mony; also a Soma sacrifice; तमज्जे विधाजति R. 5. 1. -र-रं Sky or air. -COMP. -क्षीणीया consecration connected with an Adhvare; so प्रायश्चित्तिः an expiation &c.-मीमांसा N. of Jaimini's Pūrvamīmāṃsā.

अध्वर्युः 1 Any officiating priest; technically distinguished from होतृ, उद्गातृ and ब्रह्मन्. 2 The Yajurveda itself. -COMP. वेदः Yajurveda.

अध्वान्ति-अध्वग. अध्वान्ति Twilight; gloom.

अन् 2 P. (अनिति, अनित) 1 To breathe. 2 To move, live.-Caus. आनयति; Desid. अनिभयति. -(4 A.) To live. With न् to be alive; यद्वा पुनरेव प्राणिमि Ku. 35; प्राणिमस्त्व मानार्थं Bv. 4. 38.

अनः Breath, respiration.

अनेश a. Not entitled to a share in the inheritance.

अनकुटुम्बुभिः=आनकुटुम्बुभिः q. v. अनक्ष a. Sightless, blind.

अनक्षर a. 1 Unable to speak, mute, dumb. 2 Unlettered. 3 Unfit to be uttered. -रं Foul or abusive words, censure or abusive words, censure. -adv. Without the use of words; चञ्जितदीर्घदेन R. 14. 26.

अनग्निः 1 Non-fire, substance other than fire; यद्वीतमविज्ञातं निग्नेदेव शब्दते । अग्नाविच शुक्लेषो न तज्ज्वलति कहिचित् Nir. 2 Absence of fire; -a. 1 Without the use of fire; विद्ध्ये विविमस्य नैष्ठिकं कतिमिः सार्धमग्निमहिचित् R. 8. 25. 2 Not maintaining the sacred fire. 3 Irreligious, impious. 4 Dyspeptic. 5 Unmarried.

अनघ a. 1 Sinless, innocent; अनेदि चैवानमधेति R. 14. 40. 2 Faultless, handsome; ह्यमनघः S. 2. 13; यस्य ज्ञानद्वयासिद्धो-राधस्तान्ना धृणाः Ak. 3 Safe, unhurt, without injury, secure; कञ्चिन्मृगीयामनघा प्रयतिः R. 5. 7; युगधूर्वया अनघसत्त्वा भवति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed. 4 Pure, spotless. -चः 1 White mustard. 2 N. of Vishnu; also of Siva.

अनेकुश a. 1 Ungovernable, unruly. 2 Taking license (as a poet).

अनेक a. Bodiless, without a body; incorporeal; त्वमनेकः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9. -गः Cupid (the bodiless one). -नं 1 Sky, air, ether. 2 The mind. -COMP. -कीडा amorous sports. -लेखः (=मदनलेखः) a love letter; लेखक्रिययो-पयोगं (ब्रजति) Ku. 1. 7. 'शङ्खः, 'अनुद्वन्द्व &c. N. of Siva.

अनेजन a. Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; नेत्रे दूरमनजने S. D. -नं 1 The sky; atmosphere. 2 The supreme spirit (परब्रह्म); Vishnu or Nārāyaṇa (m. also).

अनहुह m. (अनहुवान् 'हुवाहौ, 'हुहवां &c.) 1 An ox, bull 2 The sign T ही or अमृताही A cow

अनति अन्ध Not very much com

pounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अति.

अनतिविलंबिता Absence of delay, fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vāggunas, q. v.

अनद्यतन a. (नी. f.) Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Pāpini to denote the sense of the Imperfect and the Periphrastic future. -नः Not the current day, अतीताया रात्रिः पश्चादेन आगामिन्या रात्रिः पूर्वार्धेन सदितो दिवसाद्यतनः Sk., तद्विज्ञः कालः.

अनधिक a. 1 Not more or excessive. 2 Boundless; perfect.

अनधीनः An independent carpenter working on his own account.

अनध्यक्ष a. 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible. 2 Without controller or ruler &c.

अनध्यायः, अनध्ययनं Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday ('दिवसः); अयं शिक्षा-नध्यायः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests.

अनन्य Breathing, living.

अननुभायुक a. Unable to comprehend.

अनन्त a. Endless, infinite, boundless, inexhaustible; एतलमवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3.

-तः 1 N. of Vishnu also of Vishnu's couch, the serpent Shesha; of Krishna and his brother; of Shiva; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents. 2 A cloud. 3 Tale. 4 A silken cord with fourteen knots tied round the right arm on the अनन्तचतुर्दशी day. -ता 1 the earth (the endless). 2 The number one. 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 N. of various plants; शारिजा, अनन्तपुल, धूर्वा &c. -तं 1 The sky, atmosphere. 2 Infinity. 3 Absolution. 4 The supreme spirit, Brahma (परब्रह्म).

-COMP. -चतुर्था the third day of the bright half of माघपक्ष, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख. -दृष्टिः N. of Siva, or of Indra. -देवः 1 the serpent Sesha. -2. N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Sesha. -पार a of endless width, boundless; 'क्लि शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1. -रूप a. of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu.

-विजयः N. of Yudhisṭhira's conch-shell; Bg. 1. 16.

अनंतर a. 1 Having no interior or interior space, limitless. 2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close. 3 Contiguous, neighbouring, immediately adjoining; not distant from (with abl.); ब्रह्मादतीतानंतरः Ms. 2. 19. 4 Following, coming close upon (in comp.). 5 Belonging to the caste immediately following -रं 1 Contingent pro ty 2 Brahma, the Supreme Soul -र and 1 Immediately after ds 2 (with a

prepositional force) After (with abl.); दुरागपचापगनादनन्तरं R. 3. 33, 36.; 2. 71.—Comp. -जः or जा 1 the child of a Kshatriyā or Vaisyā mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10; 4.—2 born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (-जा) a younger or elder sister; अनुष्ठितान्तरजा-विवाहः R. 7. 32.; so °जात.

अनन्तरीय *a.* Next in succession.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Not different, identical, same, not other than. 2 Sole, unique, without a second. 3 Undivided, undistracted (mind &c.); having no object or person to think of &c.; अनन्याश्रितयो नां ये जनाः पशुपासते Bg. 9. 22 In comp. अनन्य may be translated by 'not by another,' 'directed or devoted to no one else,' 'having no other object,' -Comp. -गतिः *f.* sole resort or resource left; अनन्यगतिके जने विनयापाते चार्तक Udb. -चित्त, -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस्, -मानस, -हृदय *a.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind -जः, -जन्मन् *m.* Cupid, the god of love; मा सुसुहृन्वह भवतमन्यजन्म Māl. 1. 32. -पूर्वः having no other wife. (-र्वा) a virgin, a woman having no other husband; R. 4. 7. —भाज् *a.* not devoted to any other person; अनन्यभाजं प्रतिपादुति Ku. 3. 63. -विषय *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else.—वृत्ति *a.* 1 of the same nature. —2 having no other means of livelihood. —3 closely attentive. —सामान्य, —साधारण *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one; अनन्यनारीसामान्यो दासस्त्वस्याः पुस्तकाः V. 3. 18; °राजशब्दः R. 6. 38 —सदृश *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) matchless, peerless.

अनन्वयः 1 Want of connection. 2 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपाय; e. g. गानं गयनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । समरा-वणयोर्द्वन्द्वं समरावणयोरेव ॥

अनप *a.* Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकारण-कर्मन्, -क्रिया 1 Not injuring. 2 Non-delivery. 3 (In law) Non-payment.

अनपकारः Harmlessness, —कारिन् *a.* Harmless, innocent.

अनपत्य *a.* 1 Without issue, childless, without heir.

अनपत्रप *a.* Impudent, shameless.

अनपत्रशः Not a corrupt word; a properly formed word.

—*a.* Having no access or passage to creep out of unjustifiable, inexcusable —*a.* An usurper

अनपाय *a.* 1 Free from loss or decay. 2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying: प्रमन्यनपायसुखितं (चंद्र) Ki. 2. 11.—यः 1 Freedom from decay or wear and tear; permanence. 2 N. of Siva.

अनपायिन् *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unfailing, constant, durable, not transient; प्रसादाभिमुखं तस्मिन् श्रीरासी-द्वनपायिनी R. 17. 46; 8. 17; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्वये गजभये पतनपाय बह्वी. Ku. 4. 31.

अनपेक्ष-क्षिन् *a.* 1 Regardless. 2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. 3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. 4 Impartial. 5 Irrelevant.—क्ष्ता Disregard, indifference. —क्ष्त्वा *adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of; carelessly.

अनपेत *a.* 1 Not gone off, not past. 2 Not deviating from (with abl.); अर्थद्वयपते अर्थं Sk. 3 Not devoid of, possessed of; ऐश्वर्याद्वनपेतमीश्वरस्य लोकोऽर्धतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14.

अनभिज्ञ *a.* Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.), °ज्ञा कैतवस्य S. 5; °ज्ञा परमेश्वरगुहा-चारस्य Mv. 2.

अनभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Non-repetition; गना-गन्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षायत्यु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43.

अनभ्याश, -स *a.* Not near, distant &c.

°समित्य *a.* to be shunned from afar Sk.

अनभ्र *a.* Cloudless; इयमदभ्र कृष्टिः this is (like) a shower from a cloudless sky, i. e. something quite unexpected

or sudden.

अनमः A Brāhmaṇa (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing)

अनमितपञ्च (= नितपञ्च) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

अननवर *a.* Wearing not garment, naked.—यः A Buddhist mendicant.

अनयः 1 Bad management or conduct; in justice; unfairness. 2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course. 3 Adversity, distress, Ms.

10. 95. 4 Misfortune, ill-luck.

5 Gambling.

अनर्गल *a.* 1 Free to move, unrestrained; तुरगमुत्सृष्टमनर्गलं R. 3. 39.

2 Unlocked.

अनर्थ *a.* Invaluable, priceless, inestimable. —क्ष्त्वा Wrong or improper value

अनर्थ्य *a.* Invaluable; highly respected.

अनर्थ *a.* 1 Useless, worthless. 2 Unfortunate, unhappy. 3 Harmful.

4 Nonsensical, meaningless.—क्ष्त्वा 1 Non-use or value. 2 Worthless or useless object. 3 A calamity. mis-

fortune र जनार्द्रः 8 6 विद्वेष नर्या बहुलीमर्षति 4 Nonsense, want of

sense.—Comp. -कर *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) mischievous, harmful.

अनर्थ्य, अनर्थ्यक *a.* 1 Useless; meaningless. 2 Not significant, as a particle used expletively. 3 Nonsensical

4 Unprofitable. 5 Unfortunate.—क Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनर्ह *a.* 1 Not deserving, not fit. 2 Not worthy of (with gen. or in comp.)

अनलः 1 Fire. 2 Agni or the god of fire. 3 Digestive power. 4 Bile.

—Comp. -द *a.* 1 removing or destroying heat or fire. —2 = अग्निद q. v. —क्षीपन *a.* promoting digestion, stomachic

—दिया N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा. —सादः loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनलस *a.* 1 Not lazy, active, diligent. 2 Unable, incompetent.

अनल्प *a.* 1 Numerous. 2 Not a little; liberal, noble (as mind &c.), much; जलरूपमन्यासुरं Pt. 1. 136; विक्रमित-

वदनामनल्पजलोपि Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138.

अनलकाश *a.* 1 Uncalled for. 2 Inapplicable. 3 Having no opportunity or space. —क्ष्ता Absence of room or scope.

अनवग्रह *a.* Irresistible; सुकुमारकायन-नवग्रहः स्मरः (अभिहितः) Māl. 1. 39.

अनवच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut. 2 Unlimited; excessive. 3 Undefined, indiscriminated; unmodified. 4 Un-

interrupted.

अनवद्य *a.* Faultless, blameless, irproachable; R. 7. 70.—Comp. -अग,

-रूप *a.* having faultless limbs or form exquisitely handsome. (-गी) a woman with a faultless form.

अनवधान *a.* Careless, inattentive. —नं Inadvertence, inattention; °ता carelessness

अनवधि *a.* Unlimited, infinite.

अनवम *a.* Not low or inferior; high exalted; सुधर्मनवमं स्मृत् R. 17. 27, 9 14.

अनवरत *a.* Incessant, uninterrupted, °धनुर्ज्यास्फालनकुर्यात् S. 2. 4. —ते *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनवरार्थ्य *a.* Chief, best, excellent.

अनवलंब-वन *a.* Not dependent. -वः -वने Independence.

अनवलोकनं A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the

case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनवसर *a.* 1 Busy. 2 Inopportune —रः 1 Absence of leisure. 2 Ill-

timedness, unseasonableness; कं गच्छे यम तत्र भ्रमनवसरयस्त एवार्थिभावः Māl. 9. 30

अनवस्कर *a.* Free from dirt, pure, clear.

अनवस्थ *a.* Unsteady. —स्था 1 In stability, unsettled condition. 2

Loose conduct, inconstancy 3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or con-

clusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning; दमन्यनवस्था स्यादा मूलक्षतिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च प्रसंगः S B.

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle. —*n.* Wind. —*n.* 1 Instability. 2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence. अनवस्थित *a.* 1 Unsteady, unsettled. 2 Changed. 3 Dissolute.

अनवेक्षक *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्षण-क्षा = अनेपक्ष-क्षा q. v.

अनवेक्षण Carelessness, inattention. अनशनं Fasting, fasting oneself to death.

अनश्वर *a.* (री f.) Imperishable.

अनसू *n.* 1 A cart. 2 Food; boiled rice. 3 Birth. 4 A living being. 5 A kitchen.

अनसूयक *a.* Free from malice, not envious. —*यः* 1 Absence of envy. 2 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion.

अनहन् *n.* A bad or unlucky day.

अनाकालः 1 Inopportune time. 2 Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अनाकाल). —*Comp.* —*भुतः* one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

अनाकुल *a.* 1 Calm, collected, self-possessed. 2 Consistent.

अनागत *a.* 1 Not come or arrived; तावद्वयस्य भवेत्यर्थं शब्दद्वयनानागतं H. 1. 57. 2 Not got or obtained. 3 Future, to come; see compounds below. 4 Unknown. —*न* The future time, future. —*Comp.* —*अवेक्षण* looking to the future, foresight. —*अनाद्यः* future (physical) trouble or calamities. —*आर्त्तवा* a mardian who has not yet arrived at puberty. —*विश्वानु* *m.* one who provides for the future, provident, prudent, (used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1. 313; H. 4. 5).

अनागतः 1 Non-arrival. 2 Non-attainment.

अनामय *a.* Innocent, blameless; आर्त्तवाण्य वः शब्दं न प्रहर्तुं नानागति S. 1. 11.

अनाचारः Improper conduct, departure from established usage or principle.

अनातप *a.* Free from heat, not exposed to heat, cool.

अनातुर *a.* 1 Not eager, indifferent. 2 Not fatigued, unwearied; भजे यत्न-नातुरः R. 1. 21. 3 Well, healthy.

अनात्मन् *a.* 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. 2 Not spiritual. 3 One who has not restrained his self. —*m.* Not self, another, something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) *i.* *e.* the perishable body. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञः* वेदिन् *a.* not knowing oneself foolish, silly; नौ तावदनात्मन् S. 6 —*संपन्न* *a.* foolish

अनात्मनीन *a.* Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested. अनात्मवत् *a.* Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses.

अनाथ *a.* Helpless, poor, forlorn; parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); without a protector in general; नाथवंतस्तथा लोकास्त्वमनाया विपश्यसे U. 1. 43. —*Comp.* —*समा* *a.* poor-house.

अनादुर *a.* Indifferent, regardless. —*रः* 1 Disregard, disrespect, disdain; षड्जी चानादुर P. II. 3. 38.

अनादि *a.* Having no beginning, external, existing from eternity; जगदादितादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 6. —*Comp.* —*अनंत*, —*अंत* *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (—*तः*) N. of Siva. —*निघन* *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal. —*मध्यान्त* *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादीनव *a.* Faultless; यद्वास्तुदेवादीन-ननादीनवनीरिति Si. 2. 22.

अनाद्य *a.* 1 = अनादि q. v. 2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाद्युत्सर्ग 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others. 2 Not coming in regular order.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained. 2 Unfit, unskilful. —*तः* A stranger.

अनामक *a.* Nameless, infamous. —*कः* —*कं* = अनामन् below.

अनामक *a.* 1 Nameless. 2 Infamous. —*m.* 1 'The nameless' month, an intercalary month. 2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below. —*n.* Piles.

अनाना, अनामिका The ring-finger, so called because it has no name like the other fingers; पुरा कवीनां गणना-प्रसंगे कनिष्ठिकाविहितकालिदासा । अद्यापि तच्चुल्य-कवेः आवादानामिका सार्धवती बद्ध ॥ Subhāsh.

अनामय *a.* Healthy, sound. —*यः* —*यं* Health, well-being; नराधेया कादंबरी-ननामयं पत्रच्छं K. 192 inquired about her health. —*यः* N. of Vishnu (or Siva according to some).

अनायत *a.* Not dependent; °जा रोषस्य K. 45 not swayed by anger; independent; रतावजन्मसाफल्यं यदनायतवृत्तिता H. 2. 22. independent livelihood.

अनायास *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; मनायेकस्मिन् °ते कर्मणि स्वया सहस्रेन भवितव्यं S. 2. —*सः* 1 Ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; °तेन easily, without difficulty.

अनारत *a.* 1 Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted. 2 Eternal. —*तं* *ind.* Continuously, eternally; अनारतं तेन पर्वद्वं लमिताः Ki. 1. 15, 40.

अनारम्भः Non-commencement; विकारं खलु परमायतोऽज्ञात्वा °तः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3.

अनार्जव *a.* Crooked, dishonest. —*व* 1 Crookedness (mora also), fraud 2 Disease

अनार्तव *a.* (वी f.) Unseasonable. —*वा* A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्थ *a.* Not respectable, base, mean. —*यः* 1 One who is not an Arya. 2 A country not inhabited by the Aryas. 3 A Śūdra. 4 A Mlech chha. 5 An ignoble person.

अनार्थकं Agallochum or alooe wood अनार्थ 1 Not belonging to the Rishis, not Vedic; संयुद्धो शाकल्यस्येति अनार्थं P. I. 1. 16 (= अवैदिके Sk.) 2 Not added to a Rishi's name (as an affix).

अनार्लभ *a.* Without support or stay. —*यः* Want of support; despondency. —*जी* Siva's lute.

अनार्लबु (हु) का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला).

अनावर्तिन *a.* Not recurring or returning.

अनावर्द्ध *a.* Not pierced or perforated.

अनावृत्तिः f. 1 Non-return. 2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावृष्टिः f. Drought, one of the kinds of इति q. v.

अनाश्रमिन् *m.* One who does not belong to or follow any of the 4 orders of life; अनाश्रमी न तिष्ठेत् इत्यनेनमपि द्विजः.

अनाश्रव *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to; निषजा-मनाश्रवः R. 19. 49.

अनाश्वस् *a.* Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting.

अनास्था 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था नाहवस्तु Ku. 6. 63; पिडेष्वानास्था खलु भौतिकेणु R. 57; कीं पुनानिश्चयास्थिषा ब्रुवं हि महितं सतां K. 6. 12. 2 Want of faith or confidence, disrespect.

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten. 2 New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कोरं).

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting. —*रः* Abstinence from food, fasting.

अनाहुतिः f. 1 Not sacrificing, a sacrifice not worthy of that name 2 An improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited. —*Comp.* —*उपजल्पित* an uncalled-for speaker or boaster. —*उपविष्ट* *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse).

अनिगिर्य *a.* 1 Not swallowed. 2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied.

अनिच्छ, —*च्छक*, —*च्छु*, —*च्छुक*, —*च्छत्* *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, reluctant

अनित्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable. 2 Occasional, casual. not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c special 3 Unusual irregular 4

Unsteady, fickle. 5 Uncertain, doubtful, विजयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22. —**अनु** *adv.* Occasionally, casually. —**कर्मन्** —**क्रिया** an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act. —**दत्तः**, —**दत्तकः**, —**दत्तमः** a son given by his parents to another temporarily. —**भावः** transitoriness, transient state. —**समासः** a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members).

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant.

अनिन्द्रियं 1 Reason. 2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिष्ठ *a.* 1 Public, open, not hidden. 2 Immodest, bold. 3 Unsteady, not firm. See निष्ठ also.

अनिमकः 1 A frog. 2 A cuckoo. 3 A bee.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual; आलस्यद्वन्द्वमुल्लाननिमित्तहसैः S. 7. 17. —**तै** 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion. 2 A bad omen, ill-omen; ममाविमिच्चानि हि खेदरति Mk. 10. —**adv.** —**तै** groundlessly, causelessly. —**Comp.** —**निराक्रिया** averting ill-omens.

अनिमि (मे) ष *a.* Steadfastly or intently fixed; without twinkling; इतैस्तमस्यामनिमिषद्युतिभिः R. 3. 48. —**यः** 1 A god. 2 A fish. 3 Vishnu. —**Comp.** —**दृष्टि**, —**लोचन** *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze.

अनियत *a.* 1 Uncontrolled. 2 Indefinite, uncertain, irregular (forms also); वेदं आहसिष्यते S. 2. 3 Causeless, casual. 4. Perishable. —**Comp.** —**अंकः** an indeterminate digit (in Math). —**आत्मन्** *a.* not self-possessed. —**युक्ता** a woman loose in conduct, unchaste. —**वृत्ति** *a.* 1 having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). —2 having no regular income.

अनियंत्रण *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled, free; अनुयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1.

अनियमः 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation, or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; ऐशमं लघु सर्वत्र सवनं द्विचतुर्वयोः । षष्ठे पादे ऋ ज्ञेयं शेषेष्वनियमो मतः ॥ Ch. M. 2 Uncertainty, indefiniteness, doubt. 3 Improper conduct.

अनिरुक्त *a.* 1 Not clearly spoken. 2 Not clearly stated or explained, not plain or well-defined.

अनिरुद्ध *a.* Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, unruly, ungovernable. —**जः** 1 A spy. 2 N. of a son of Pradyumna. —**Comp.** —**पथ** 1 unobstructed path. —2 the sky, atmosphere. —**माविनी** Anirudha's wife Usha

अनिर्णय Uncertainty indecis on
अनिर्देश **अनिर्देशाद्** *a.* Without the

10 days of impurity caused either by child-birth or death.

अनिर्देशः Absence of positive rule or direction.

अनिर्देश्य *a.* Undefinable, indescribable. —**इयं** An epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनिर्धारित *a.* Not determined or ascertained.

अनिर्वचनीय *a.* 1 Unutterable, indescribable. 2 Improper to be mentioned. —**यं** (In Vedānta) 1 Māyā or illusion, ignorance. 2 The world.

अनिर्वाण *a.* Unwashed; unbathed.

अनिर्वेदः Non-depression, absence of dejection or despondency; self-reliance, plucking up courage.

अनिर्वृत *a.* Ill at ease, uneasy, unhappy.

अनिर्वृतिः —**त्तिः** *f.* 1 Uneasiness, anxiety. 2 Poverty; अनिर्वृतिनिपाचरी मम गृहोत्पलं गता Udb.

अनिलः 1 Wind. 2 The god of wind.

3 One of the subordinate deities, 49 of whom form the class of winds.

4 The wind in the body, one of the humours. 5 Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind. —**Comp.** —**अयनं** way or course of the wind. —**अशन**, —**आशिन** *a.* feeding on the wind, fasting. —**(च)** *m.* a serpent. —**आत्मजः** son of the wind, epithet of Bṛhma and Hanumat.

—**आमयः** 1 flatulence. —2 rheumatism.

—**सखः** fire (the friend of wind); so 'बन्धु'.

अनिलोद्धित *a.* Not well considered, ill-judged; 'आयस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो ब्रूयाः Si. 2. 27.

अनिशं *ind.* Incessantly, ceaselessly; अनिशमिन् मकरैस्तुर्मनसो रुजमायहन्मिनसो मे S. 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1 Unwished, undesirable; unfavourable. 2 Evil. 3 Bad, unlucky, ominous. 4 Not honoured with a sacrifice. —**हं** 1 An evil, misfortune, calamity. 2 Disadvantage; unwelcome thing. —**Comp.** —**आपत्तिः** *f.*, —**आपादन्** getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence. —**ग्रहः** an evil or malignant planet. —**प्रसंगः** 1 an undesired occurrence. —2 connection with a wrong object, argument or rule. —**फलं** an evil result. —**झंका** fear of evil. —**हेतुः** an evil omen.

अनिष्पन्नं *ind.* So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* not with great force.

अनिस्तीर्ण *a.* 1 Not crossed or got rid of. 2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge).

अनीकः —**कः** 1 Army, forces; troop, host इह तु पटवानीकं Bg. 1. 2 2 A collection on group 3 Battle fight combat 4 A row no marching column

5 Front, head; chief. —**Comp** —**स्यः** 1 a warrior. —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch. —3 an elephant-driver or its trainer. —4 a war-drum or trumpet. —5 a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकिनी 1 An army, host, forces

2 Three chamās or one tenth of a complete army (अक्षौहिणी). q. v.

अनील *a.* Not blue, white &c, वाजिन् *m.* 'white-horsed' N. of Arjuna.

अनीश *a.* 1 Paramount, supreme

2 Having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.); गान्गा-मनीशोऽसि संवृतः S. 2. —**ज्ञः** N. of Vishnu.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled. 2 Unable; श्रुतिं सविधे-चनीश्वरा सकलीकर्तुमनो मनोरथान् Bv. 2. 182.

3 Not relating to God. 4 Atheistical. —**Comp.** —**वादः** Atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme ruler, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless. —**हा** Disregard, indifference.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्मत्वचनीय)

1 After, behind; सर्वं नारदमु उपविशति V. 5; क्रमेण ब्रह्ममु संविदेशं सुवीक्ष्यतां प्रातर-दृष्टिष्ट R. 2. 24; अनुविष्णु=विष्णोः पश्चात् Sk. 2 Along, along-side; जहानि सा तीर-निस्सृतद्वया वहत्ययोऽप्यामुं राजधानी R. 13. 61, अनुगमं वाराणसी situated along the Ganges. 3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमु प्रावर्षत्. 4 With, along with, connected with, नदीमु अवसिता सेना Sk. 5 Inferior or subordinate to; अनु हरिं दुरा=हेहीना. 6 In a particular relation or state, भक्तो विष्णुमु Sk. 7 Having a part or share, participation; लक्ष्मीहरिमु. 8 Re- petition; अनुदिवसे day by day, every day. 9 Towards, in the direction of, near to, at; अनुवनमशानिर्गतः Sk.; 'नदि Si. 7. 24 near the river. 10 In orderly succession, according to; अनुक्रमं in regular order; अनुज्येष्ठं in order of seniority. 11 Like, in imitation of; सर्वं माममु ते श्रियाविरहजं त्वं तु व्यथां मातुष्टः V. 4. 25, so अनुगच्छ्ते to roar after or in imitation of. 12 Conformable to; तथैव सोऽनुदन्को राजा प्रवृत्तिरिजनाद् R. 4. 12 (अनुगतोऽयसः).

अनुक *a.* 1 Greedy; desirous. 2 Lib- idinous, lustful.

अनुकथनं 1 Subsequent mention.

2 Relation, discourse, conversation

अनुकनीय *a.* The next youngest.

अनुकंपक *a.* Pitying, taking com- passion on.

अनुकंपनं Compassion, pity, tender- ness, sympathy.

Compassion *p'ty*

अनुकम्प्य *pot p* P table worthy of sympathy किं तव येनासि ममादुकम्पा R 14

5 Front, head; chief. —**Comp** —**स्यः** 1 a warrior. —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch. —3 an elephant-driver or its trainer. —4 a war-drum or trumpet. —5 a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकिनी 1 An army, host, forces

2 Three chamās or one tenth of a complete army (अक्षौहिणी). q. v.

अनील *a.* Not blue, white &c, वाजिन् *m.* 'white-horsed' N. of Arjuna.

अनीश *a.* 1 Paramount, supreme

2 Having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.); गान्गा-मनीशोऽसि संवृतः S. 2. —**ज्ञः** N. of Vishnu.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled. 2 Unable; श्रुतिं सविधे-

चनीश्वरा सकलीकर्तुमनो मनोरथान् Bv. 2. 182.

3 Not relating to God. 4 Atheistical. —**Comp.** —**वादः** Atheism, not acknow-

ledging God as the Supreme ruler, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless. —**हा** Disregard, indifference.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal deriva-

tives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्मत्वचनीय)

1 After, behind; सर्वं नारदमु उपविशति V. 5; क्रमेण ब्रह्ममु संविदेशं सुवीक्ष्यतां प्रातर-

दृष्टिष्ट R. 2. 24; अनुविष्णु=विष्णोः पश्चात् Sk. 2 Along, along-side; जहानि सा तीर-

निस्सृतद्वया वहत्ययोऽप्यामुं राजधानी R. 13. 61, अनुगमं वाराणसी situated along the Ganges. 3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमु प्रावर्षत्.

4 With, along with, connected with, नदीमु अवसिता सेना Sk. 5 Inferior or subordinate to; अनु हरिं दुरा=हेहीना.

6 In a particular relation or state, भक्तो विष्णुमु Sk. 7 Having a part or share, participation; लक्ष्मीहरिमु.

8 Re- petition; अनुदिवसे day by day, every day. 9 Towards, in the direction of, near to, at; अनुवनमशानिर्गतः Sk.; 'नदि Si. 7. 24 near the river. 10 In orderly succession, according to; अनुक्रमं in regular order; अनुज्येष्ठं in order of seniority. 11 Like, in imitation of; सर्वं माममु ते श्रियाविरहजं त्वं तु व्यथां मातुष्टः V. 4. 25, so अनुगच्छ्ते to roar after or in imitation of. 12 Conformable to; तथैव सोऽनुदन्को राजा प्रवृत्तिरिजनाद् R. 4. 12 (अनुगतोऽयसः).

अनुक *a.* 1 Greedy; desirous. 2 Lib- idinous, lustful.

अनुकथनं 1 Subsequent mention.

2 Relation, discourse, conversation

अनुकनीय *a.* The next youngest.

अनुकंपक *a.* Pitying, taking com- passion on.

अनुकंपनं Compassion, pity, tender- ness, sympathy.

Compassion *p'ty*

अनुकम्प्य *pot p* P table worthy of sympathy किं तव येनासि ममादुकम्पा R 14

74; Ku. 3. 76. —*अनु*: A courier, express messenger.

अनुकरणं, *कृतिः* *f.* 1 Imitation. 2 Copy, resemblance, similarity; शब्द-द्वरणं onomatopoeia.

अनुकर्षः—*कर्षणं* 1 Dragging after, attraction in general. 2 Grammatical attraction. 3 The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage. 4 Delayed performance of a duty; also अनुकर्षन्.

अनुकल्पः A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; प्रयुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30. 3. 147.

अनुकामीन *a.* Going at will or pleasure; one who acts as he pleases; अनुकामीनतां त्यज Bk.

अनुकारः=अनुकरणं *q. v.*

अनुकाल *a.* Opportune, timely.

अनुकीर्तनं Act of proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकूल *a.* 1 Favourable, agreeable, as wind, fate &c. 2 Friendly, kind. 3 Conformable to —*लः* 1 A faithful or kind husband (एकवर्तिः S. D. or एकवर्तिः एकस्मान्नेव नायिकायां आसक्तः), a variety of नायक. —*लः* Favour, kindness; नायिकायामनुकूलमाचरति केत् R. P. 9.

अनुकूलयति Den. P. To conciliate, propitiate.

अनुककच *a.* Serrated, dentated like a saw.

अनुक्रमः 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; प्रचक्रमे वक्तुमनुक्रमजा R. 6. 70. श्रवणं सर्वमनुक्रमेण 14. 60. 2 A table of contents, index.

अनुक्रमणं 1 Proceeding in order. 2 Following. —*णी*, *—णिका* A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुक्रिया=अनुकरणं *q. v.*

अनुक्रोशः Pity; compassion, tenderness (with loc.); भगवन्कामदेव न ते नयनुक्रोशः S. 3; Me. 115.

अनुक्षणं *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुक्षत् *m.* (त्त) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेत्रं Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?)

अनुख्यातिः *f.* 1 Desecrating. 2 Reporting, revealing.

अनुय *a.* (In comp.) Following; tallying with —*यः* a follower, obedient servant, companion; तद्भूतमाथातु R. 2. 58, 9. 12.

अनुयतिः *f.* Following; ननुयतिको लोकः following, imitating; see under यत्.

अनुयनः—*यनं* 1 Following. 2 Following in death, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile. 3 Imitating approaching 4 Con-

formity, accordance.

अनुयजित *p. p.* Roared. —*तं* A roaring echo.

अनुयवीनः A cowherd.

अनुयामिन् *m.* A follower, companion.

अनुयुग *a.* Having similar qualities, of the same nature; favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to, congenial with; (सीमा) उत्कृष्टितस्य हृदयानुयुगा वयसा Mk. 3. 8 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes *युग* to mean ततोऽनुकृषीषा itself). —*युगं* *adv.* 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires. 2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.). 3 Naturally.

अनुयुहः—*युहं* 1 A favour, kindness, obligation; obliging; नियतानुयुहकर्ता Pt. 1; पादार्पणानुयुहपूठ R. 2. 35. 2 Acceptance. 3 Rear-guard.

अनुयुक्त A mouthful.

अनुयुक्तः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; तेषामनुयुक्तेषु वैभोः R. 2. 4; 26, 52. —*री*, *—रा* A female attendant.

अनुयुक्तः A follower, servant &c. —*रिका* A female servant.

अनुयुक्त *a.* 1 Wrong, improper. 2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुयुक्ता, *चित्तं* 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon. 2 Recalling, recollecting. 3 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुयुद्धः The part of a man's under garment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to the feet (Mar. निचा).

अनुयुद्धिः *f.* अनुयुद्धेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुयुज्जात *a.* Born after, later, younger; असौ दुर्मास्तनजोऽनुयुज्जातः R. 6. 78.

—*जः*, *—जातः* 1 A younger brother.

—*जा*, *—जाता* A younger sister.

अनुयुज्जन्त *m.* A younger brother;

जनताय तवानुज्जन्तं Ki. 2. 17.

अनुयुजिन् *a.* Dependent, living on or upon. —*m.* A dependent, servant, follower; अवचनीयाः प्रबोद्धुजिनिभिः Ki. 1. 4, 10.

अनुयुज्जात, *ज्ञानं* 1 Permission, consent, sanction. 2 Permission or leave to depart. 3 Excusing. 4 An order, command.

अनुयुज्जपकः one who commands or orders.

अनुयुज्जपनं, *ज्ञातिः* *f.* 1 Authorising. 2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुयुज्जिह्वं *ind.* According to seniority.

अनुयुज्जिह्व 1 Thirst; सोपचारखुषांतविचारं सानुयुज्जिह्वं तर्षणेन Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor) 2 Wish, desire 3 A drinking vessel 4 L quor itself

अनुयुज्जिह्व 1 Thirst; सोपचारखुषांतविचारं सानुयुज्जिह्वं तर्षणेन Si. 10. 2 (thirst and liquor) 2 Wish, desire 3 A drinking vessel 4 L quor itself

Repentance remorse ज्ञातु

तापे सा V. 4. 33 stung with remorse.

अनुयुज्जिह्व=अनुयुज्जिह्व 3 and 4.

अनुयुज्जिह्वं *ind.* Grain after grain, &c. by grains, or very minutely.

अनुयुक्त *a.* Not over-anxious, not repentant or regretful.

अनुयुक्त *a.* 1 Having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, pre-eminently the best; सर्व-द्रव्येषु विद्यैव द्रव्यमाह्वयुक्तं H. Pr. 4; काष्ठं यत्किमुत्तमं Ms. 2. 242. 2 (In gram) Not used in the उत्तम or first person.

अनुयुक्त *a.* 1 Principal, chief 2 Best, excellent. 3 Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्युक्तं च भवत्युक्तं Naishadha. 4 Fixed, firm 5 Low, inferior, base, mean. 6 Southern. —*र* No reply, a reply which, being evasive, is considered to be no reply. —*रा* The south.

अनुयुक्त *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अगमिवाधामनुयुक्तं Ku. 3. 48

अनुयुक्त Absence of exertion.

अनुयुक्त *a.* Not deviating from the Sūtra (of Pāṇini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular; °पदव्यासा सद्वाचि सान्वयना Si. 2. 112.

अनुयुक्त: Absence of haughtiness or pride; °को लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2. 63; modesty

अनुयुक्त *a.* Not puffed up; भावेषु °ती भव S. 4. 17.

अनुयुक्त *a.* 1 Having a slender waist, thin, lank; (see अ.)

अनुयुक्त Inspection.

अनुयुक्त *a.* Grave (accent); not elevated or raised (not pronounced with the Udaṭṭa accent); accentless. —*त्* The grave accent.

अनुयुक्त *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly, not high or noble. 2 Adhering to or followed by a wife: यस्मिन्मसीदसि पुन स भवत्युक्तोऽनुयुक्तः K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also). 3 Having a suitable worthy wife.

अनुयुक्त—*दिवसं* *ind.* Daily, day after day.

अनुयुक्त: 1 Pointing back; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule; यथासंख्यमनुयुक्तः सप्तमा P. 1. 3. 10. 2 Direction, order.

अनुयुक्त *a.* Not raised or puffed up, °तः सत्पुण्याः सद्वाचिभिः S. 5. 12.

अनुयुक्त *a.* 1 Not bold; soft, mild 2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Followed, pursued, (sometimes used actively). 2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —*तं* A measure of time in music=half *druta*

अनुयुक्त: Non-marriage, celibacy

अनुयुक्त 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; दुष्पं कथितं दधेः S. 2. 2

2 Close pursuit of an object; research, investigation 3 Seeking a must see though unattainable 4 Cleansing purification

2 Close pursuit of an object; research, investigation 3 Seeking a must see though unattainable 4 Cleansing purification

Cleansing purification

अनुध्यानं 1 Thought, meditation, religious contemplation. 2 Thinking of, remembrance; या नः प्रीतिर्विस्मयः स्वधनुःशान्तमवा Ku. 6. 21. 3 Wishing well of, affectionate solicitude for.

अनुनयः 1 Conciliation, propitiation; प्रतुनिवकः स कस्यानुनये प्रतिपृच्छति S. 4. 2 Courtesy, civility, conciliatory act. 3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; °आलम्बनं conciliatory address. 4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct.

अनुनादः Sound, noise, reverberation, echo.

अनुनायक *a.* Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिका *a.* Conciliating.—का A female character, subordinate to the Nāyikā or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सखी प्रजिता दासी प्रेक्षा धात्रेयिका तथा । अन्यथा शिल्पकारिण्यो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः ॥

अनुनासिक *a.* 1 Nasal, pronounced through the nose. —क The nasal twang. —Comp.—आदिः a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देशः Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; सूत्रमाहपदिशानां क्रियाणामथ कर्मणाम् । क्रमशो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते ॥ S. D.

अनुनीतिः=अनुनय q. v.

अनुपघातः Absence of damage or detriment; °अर्जित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपतनं-पातः 1 Falling upon, alighting upon in succession. 2 Following, pursuit. 3 Proportion. 4 Rule of three. —तं *ind.* (regarded as a namul from पत्) Following in succession, going after; लतानुपातं कुसुमान्य-रुह्यात् Bk. 2. 11 (लतानुपात्य going to creeper after creeper, or, after bending the creepers).

अनुपथ *a.* Following the road. —थं *adv.* Along the road.

अनुपद *a.* Following the feet closely. —दं A chorus, burden of a song. —*ind.* 1 Along the feet, near the feet. 2 Step by step, at every step. 3 Word for word. 4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space); गच्छतां पुरो भवतो । अहमप्यनुपदमागत एव S. 3; oft. with gen. or in comp. in this sense; (तौ) आशिषामनुपदं समस्तुद्वा पाणिना R. 11. 31; अमाधाः प्रतिपृच्छतावर्ष्यानुपदमाशिषः 1. 44.

अनुपद्वी A way, road.

अनुपदिन् *a.* Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer; अनुपदमन्नेष्टा गवामनुपदिन् Sk.

अनुपदीना A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot.

अनुपध 'Having no उपधा or penultimate a letter or syllable not preceded by another

अनुपधि *a.* Guileless, without fraud रक्ष्यं माधुतानुपधि विमुञ्च विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्वासः 1 Not mentioning; non-statement. 2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

अनुपपातिः *f.* 1 Failure, failing to be; लक्षणा शक्यसंबन्धस्तत्पर्यानुपपत्तिः Bhāṣhā. P. 82 (तत्पर्यं °being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning). 2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. 3 Inconclusive reasoning; absence of reasonable grounds.

अनुपम *a.* Incomparable, matchless, best, most excellent. —मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of कुमुद).

अनुपमेय-मित *a.* Matchless, incomparable.

अनुपलब्धिः *f.* Non-recognition, non-perception, one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mīmāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas.

अनुपलभः Want of apprehension, non-perception.

अनुपवीतिन् *m.* One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपशयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपसंहारिन् *m.* A kind of हेत्याभास or fallacy in Nyāya, which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive, or negative; as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयत्वात्.

अनुपसर्गः 1 A word (particle &c.) that is not, or has not the force of an *Upasarga*. 2 That which has no *Upasarga*.

अनुपस्थानं Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थित *a.* Not present, absent.

अनुपस्थितिः *f.* 1 absence. 2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत *a.* 1 Not injured. 2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth).

अनुपाख्य *a.* Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुपात=अनुपतनं q. v.

अनुपातकं A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Viśvaṣmṛiti; Manu mentions 30 kinds.

अनुपातं A drink taken with or after medicine; a fluid vehicle in medicine.

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुपूरकः A follower.

अनुपूर्व *a.* 1 Regular, having a suitable measure, symmetrical; दृष्टानुपूर्वं च न वातिर्दिष्ट Ku 1. 3. °केन्द्र who has regular has regular y

shaped limbs; so °द्वय, °नाभि, °पाणि. 2 Orderly successive.—Comp. —ज *a.* descended in a regular line.—वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वज्ञः—पूर्वेण *adv.* In regular order, successively.

अनुपेत *a.* 1 Not endowed with 2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

अनुप्रज्ञान Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रपातं-दं *ind.* Going in succession; गद्गं तं-दं आसत्, गद्गं अनुप्रपातं-दं Sk

अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repetition.

अनुप्रवेशः 1 Entrance into; R. 3. 22, 10. 51. 2 Adapting oneself to the will of.

अनुप्रश्नः A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said).

अनुप्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Very close attachment. 2 Very close logical connection (of words).

अनुप्रसादनं Propitiation, conciliation.

अनुप्रसक्तिः *f.* Getting to, reaching

अनुपूवः A follower, servant; साधुपूव प्रभुरपि क्षणद्वारणा R. 13. 75.

अनुप्रासः Alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables or sounds; वर्णसाम्यमनुप्रासः K. P. For definitions and examples see S. D. 633-38 and K. P. 9th Ullāsa.

अनुबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied to, 2 Following in the train, coming as a consequence. 3 Connected with 4 Constantly sticking to, continuous

अनुबन्धः 1 Binding or fastening on, connection, attachment, tie (lit & fig.) 2 Uninterrupted succession, continuity; series, chain; बाणं बुरु स्थितया वितातुबन्धं S. 4. 14; वैरं, मत्सरं, साधुबन्धः कथं न स्युः संपदो न निरापदः R. 1. 64. 3 Consequence, result (good or bad). 4 Intention, design, motive, cause; अनुबन्धं परिज्ञातं देशकाली च तत्त्वतः । साधारण्यं चालोक्य दृष्टं दृष्टेऽनुपातयेत् Ms 8. 126. 5 An adjunct of a thing, a secondary member. 6 Introductory reasons (an indispensable element of the Vedānta). 7 (Gram) An indicative syllable or letter intended to denote some peculiarity in the inflection, accent &c. of the word to which it is attached; as ल in गच्छ.

8 An obstacle, impediment. 9 Beginning, commencement. 10 Course, pursuit.

अनुबन्धनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुबन्धिन् *a.* (oft. at the end of comp.) 1 Connected with, attached or related to. 2 Having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence

तुल्यं दुःसाधनं V 4 one misfortune comes y follows another or misfor

tunes never come single. 3 Thriving, prosperous, uninterrupted; ऊर्ध्व गन् वस्य न चादुर्बन्धि R. 6. 77 uninterrupted or allpervading.

अनुबन्ध *a.* 1 Principal, chief. 2 To be killed (as a bull).

अनुबलं A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection. 2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes.

अनुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge, See T. S. 34. (The Nyāyikas recognize प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अर्थापत्ति and अनुबलञ्चि.) 2 Experience; अनुभवं वचसा कश्चि ह्यपि N. 4. 105. 3 Understanding. 4 Result, consequence. —Comp. —सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिमयद्वयः सौ) अनुभावविशेषात् सेनापरिवृता-न्व R. 1. 37; संभावनीयादुभावा अस्याकृतिः S. 7. 2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c.; भावं मनो-गह साक्षात् स्मृतं व्यञ्जयति ये तेऽनुभावा इति ह्यन्ता-त्, यथा भ्रूमंगः फोपस्य व्यञ्जकः; see S. D. 162 &c. 3 Determination, belief.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, indicative.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अनुभाषणं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it. 2 Repeating what has been said.

अनुभूतिः *f.* अनुभव *q. v.*

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. 2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभ्रातृ *m.* A younger brother.

अनुमत् *p. p.* 1 Approved, permitted, allowed, granted; अनुमता S. 4. 9 allowed to depart. 2 Liked, beloved, dear to. —तः A lover. —तं Consent, approval, permission.

अनुमतिः *f.* 1 Permission, consent, approval. 2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full. —Comp. —पत्रं a deed expressing assent.

अनुमननं 1 Assent; sufferance. 2 Independence.

ration by hymns

and prayers

अनुमरणं Following n death तन्मरणे

चादुर्गणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow.

अनुना Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

अनुमानं 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system. 2 A guess, conjecture. 3 Analogy. 4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यबलानां दृष्टिनिशिताः पतन्ति तत्र ह्यन्ताः । तच्चापरोपितहारी वाक्यासां दुरः स्मरो मये ॥ See K. P. 10. —Comp. —उक्ति *f.* reasoning, logical inference.

अनुमापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमासः The following month. —सं *ind.* Every month.

अनुमितिः *f.* Inference from given premises; the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमेय *pot. p.* Inferable, to be inferred; फलानुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः R. 1. 20.

अनुमोदनं Approval, seconding, acceptance, compliance.

अनुयाजः A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञांग); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुयाज; also अनुवाजः.

अनुयातृ *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्र-त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following.

अनुयात्रिकः A follower, attendant; S. 1, 2.

अनुयानं Following.

अनुयायिन् *a.* Following; attending, consequent. —*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); रामानुजादुयायिनः; a dependant or attendant; न्येयि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिनः R. 2. 4, 19.

अनुयोकृ *m.* An examiner, inquirer; a teacher.

अनुयोगः 1 A question, inquiry, examination. 2 Censure, reproof. 3 Solicitation. 4 Exertion. 5 Religious meditation. 6 Comment. —Comp. —कृत् *m.* 1 an interrogator. —2 a teacher; spiritual preceptor.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry,

अनुयोज्यः A servant.

अनुरक्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, coloured. 2 Pleased, contented; loyally devoted.

अनुरक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरजक *a.* Gratifying pleasing

अनुरजनं Conci at ng satisfying gratifying pleasing keeping con- tented

अनुरणनं 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells, anklets &c. 2 The power of words called व्यञ्जना *q. v.*; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; कमलव्यञ्जना-देवानुरणनरूपो यो व्यञ्जः. S. D. 4.

अनुरतिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुरथ्या A foot-path, a by-road.

अनुरसः, —रसितं Echo, reverberation.

अनुरहस्य *a.* Secret, solitary, private —सं *adv.* In secret.

अनुरागः 1 Redness. 2 Devotion, attachment, loyalty (opp. अपरागः), love, affection (with loc. or in comp.), कदाचित् प्रथयति नम्यनुरागं कपोलेन S. 3. 15, R. 3. 10; इंगित a gesture or external sign expressive of love.

अनुरागिन्, अनुरागवत् *a.* Attached, inspired with love.

अनुरात्रं *adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुरात्रा N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterism. It consists of four stars.

अनुरूप *a.* 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to; worthy of; अनुरूप वर S. 1. 2 Suitable or fit, according to, with gen. or in comp.; भव विदुस्त्वस्त्व ह्युल्लोककतिः V. 5. 21.

अनुरूपं, —पतः, —पेण, —पज्ञः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुरोधः —घनं 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c. 2 Conformity, obedience, regard, consideration; धनानुरोधात् K. 160, 180, 192. 3 Pressing entreaty, solicitation, request. 4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिन्, —धक *a.* Compliant.

अनुलापः Repetition, tautology.

अनुलासः —स्यः A peacock.

अनुलेपः —लेपनं 1 Unction, anointing. 2 Ointment, unguent; हरिदिकुसुम-धूपानुलेपनानि K. 324.

अनुलोम *a.* 1 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order (opp. प्रतिलोम), (hence), favourable; 'कुष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the regular direction. 2 Mixed (as a tribe). —सं *adv.* In regular or natural order —माः (pl.) Mixed castes. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* speaking in favour of; जडानप्यनुलो-नार्थं प्रवाचः कृतिनां विरः Si. 2. 25. —जः, —जन्मवत् *a.* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes.

अनुत्पन्न *a.* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less. 2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः A genealogical table.

अनुवक्र *a.* Very crooked — somewhat crooked or ob que (said of planets) Repetition, recitation on teaching

अनुवत्सरः A year.
अनुवर्तते 1 Following (fig. also) ; compliance, obedience, conformity. 2 Gratifying, obliging. 3 Approval. 4 Result, consequence. 5 Supplying from a preceding Sūtra.

अनुवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in com.

अनुवश *a.* Subject to the will of another, obedient. —ज्ञः Subjection, obedience.

अनुवाकः 1 Repeating. 2 subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter.

अनुवाचन 1 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing. 2 Reading to oneself; see वच् with अनु.

अनुवातः The windward direction.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition (in general). 2 Repetition by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration. 3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned ; particularly, any portion of the Brāhmaṇas which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions. 4 Corroboration. 5 Report, rumour.

अनुवादक, -वादिन् *a.* 1 Explanatory. 2 Conformable to, in harmony with.

अनुवाच *pot. p.* 1 To be explained or illustrated 2 (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाच or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate, and should be placed first; अनुवाचमनुक्तैव न विधेयमुदीरयेत्.

अनुवार *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवासः-सन 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general), with incense &c. 2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends. 3 (नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी); an oily enema or the operation itself.

अनुवासित *a.* Fumigated, perfumed.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored; कीटावुविद्धादिस्वाधारयेन काव्यता S. D. 2 Overspread, intertwined; full of, pervaded by, mixed or blended with, intermixed; सप्तविजयमुविद्धं देवलेनापि रथं S. 1 20. 3 Connected with, relating to. 4 Set, inlaid; variegated; रत्नावुविद्धार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63.

अनुविधान 1 Obedience. 2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.).

अनुविधाविन् *a.* Obedient, submissive. Perishing after

Being obstructed n con-

अनुवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Obeying, following &c. 2 Uninterrupted, continued.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Approval. 2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuity. 3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence; gratifying, pleasing; कान्ता चातुर्वर्गवि विहितं वस्तेन U. 3, Mā. 1. 9. 4 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule. 5 Repetition; वर्णानामनुवृत्तिरुवाचः.

अनुवेधः—अनुव्याय *q. v.*

अनुवेले *ind.* Ever and anon, constantly; इति स पृच्छत्यनुवेलेनानुवृत्तः R. 3. 5.

अनुवेशः-ज्ञान 1 Following, entering after. 2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married.

अनुव्यञ्जन A secondary token.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyāya) Consciousness of the perception; (in Vedānta phil.) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याधः-वेधः 1 Hurting, piercing, perforating; न हि कीटावुव्याधयो रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याहृत्यतीशः S. D. 1. 2 Contact, union; मुक्तामोदं मदिरा कृतावुव्याधमुद्रमन् Si. 2. 20. 3 Blending. 4 Obstructing.

अनुव्याहरणं, -व्याहारः 1 Repetition, repeated utterance. 2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्रजनं-व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest.

अनुव्रत *a.* Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.).

अनुशक्तिक *a.* Accompanied with or bought for a hundred.

अनुशयः 1 Repentance, remorse; regret, sorrow; नन्दमुशयस्थानमेतत् Māl. 8; इतो गतस्यानुशयो मा वृद्धिः V. 4; Si. 2. 14. 2 Intense enmity or anger, शिष्टपालोऽनुशयं परं गतः Si. 16. 2; यस्मिन्-मुक्तावुशया सदैव जागर्ति भुजंगी Māl. 6. 1. 3 Hatred. 4 Close connection, as with a consequence; close attachment (to any object). 5 (In Vedānta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births. 6 Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission; see कीटावुशयः.

अनुशयान *a.* Regretting &c. —ना A variety of heroine; one who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover.

अनुशयिन् *a.* 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful. 2 Repentant, penitent. 3 Hating intensely. 4 Connected as

with a consequence

अनुशर A sort of evil spirit,

अनुशासक, -शासित्व, -शास्त्र, or शासित्व *a.* One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कश्चिं पुराणमुद्देशानितारं Bg. 8. 9. ruler; एष चोरावुशासी राजति मयावुशतिः V. 4.

अनुशासन Advice, persuasion, instruction, laying down rules or precepts; a law, rule, or precept, भवत्यधिकेन इवावुशासनं Ki. 1. 28. words of advice; तन्मनोरावुशासनं Ms. 8. 139, नानलिंगं laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c.; शब्दावुशासनं Sk.

अनुशिक्षिन् *a.* Practising, learning.

अनुशिक्षिः *f.* Instruction, teaching, order, command.

अनुशीलन Intent or assiduous application, constant pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study.

अनुशोकः, -शोचन Sorrow, repentance regret; अनुशु (शौ) चित्तं in the same sense.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition

अनुश्रक्त *p. p.* 1 Connected with 2 Clinging or adhering to.

अनुश्रंगः 1 Close adherence or attendance; connection, conjunction, association. 2 Coalition. 3 Connection of word with word. 4 Necessary consequence. 5 Compassion, pity, tenderness.

अनुश्रंगिक *a.* Following as a necessary result; concomitant.

अनुश्रंगिन् *a.* 1 Connected with, adhering or sticking to. 2 Following as a necessary consequence. 3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing; विदुतावुश्रंगि भवमेति जनः Ki. 6. 35.

अनुश्रङ्गीय *pot. p.* To be supplied from a preceding sentence (as a word).

अनुश्रवः, -सेचन Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुश्रुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order)

अनुश्रुत् *f.* 1 Following in praise, speech. 2 Sarasvati. 3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables.

अनुश्रुत, -श्रुयिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुश्रुतान 1 Doing, performance, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, उपरूप्यते तपोऽनुश्रुतानं S. 4 practice of religious austerities. 2 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. 3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action. 4 practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony.

अनुश्रुतपत्न्यं Causing to do an act

अनुष्ण *a.* 1 Not hot, cold. 2 Apathetic lazy sluggish. Cold touch or sensation —पद्म A water-lily blue lotus (उत्पल)

अनुष्यः A hind wheel.

अनुसंधानं ! Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination. 2 Aiming at. 3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c. 4 Suitable connection.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated. —तं *adv.* In the Samhitā text; according to this text.

अनुसन्धः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion.

अनुसंबद्ध *a.* Connected with,

अनुसरः Follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसरणं 1 Following, pursuing, going after. 2 Conformity to.

अनुसर्पः A reptile (in general).

अनुसर्वनं *ind.* 1 After a sacrifice. 2 At every sacrifice. 3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसायं *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसूचनं Indication, pointing out.

अनुसाराः 1 Going after, following (*fig.* also); pursuit; दृष्ट्यानुसरिण अवलोक्य *S.* 7 looking in the direction of the sound. 2 Conformity to, accordance with; conformity to usage. 3 Custom, usage, established practice. 4 Received or established authority.

अनुसारकः-सारि *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on; दृष्ट्यानुसरिण विनाकिनं *S.* 1. 6; कृष्णादनुसारि च *Pt.* 1. 278. 2 According or conformable to, following दृष्ट्यासात्रं *Ms.* 7. 31. 3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinizing.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit; तस्मात्सलायमानानां कुर्यात्सलायनुसारणं *Mb.*

अनुसूचकं Indicating, pointing out to.

अनुसृतिः *f.* Going after, following, conforming to, in accordance with.

अनुसैन्यं The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुसंहं *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession; गेहं गेहमनुसंहं *Sk.*

अनुस्तरणं Strewn or spreading round.—णी *A* cow; especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony.

अनुस्तरणं 1 Recollection, remembering. 2 Repeated recollection.

अनुसृतिः *f.* 1 Cherished recollection. 2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others.

अनुसूत *a.* 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly. 2 Sewn on, fastened to. 3 Closely attached or linked to

1 Sounding conformably to 2 An after sound echo see अनुष्य

अनुस्वारः The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (.) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel.

अनुहरणं, हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुकः-कं 1 Family, race. 2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race.

अनुचान *a.* or -नः 1 One devoted to study, learned; especially one well versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, and teach them; इदंशुचानाः *Ku.* 6. 15. 2 Modest.

अनुद *a.* 1 Not borne or carried. 2 Unmarried.—दा An unmarried woman. —COMP. —नान *a.* bashful.

—गमनं (°द्वं) Fornication. —ध्रुव *m.* (°द्वं) 1. the brother of an unmarried woman. —2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनुदकं Want of water; drought.

अनुद्वेसः 'Relative order,' *N.* of a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes; यथासंख्यमनुद्वेस उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् *S. D.* 732.

अनुद *a.* 1 Not inferior, not less; not wanting or lacking in; वृद्धावने चैवराधावृत्तं *R.* 6. 50; अणुद्वेसं *R.* 6. 37. 2 Full, whole, entire; large, great; *Si.* 4. 11.

अनुप *a.* Watery, rich or abounding in water, marshy. —पः-पं 1 A watery place or country. 2 *N.* of a particular country (—पः *pl.*); *R.* 6. 37. 3. A marsh, bog. 4 A pond or tank of water. 5 Bank or side (of a river, mountain). 6 A buffalo. 7 A frog. 8 A kind of partridge. 9 An elephant. —COMP. —जं moist, ginger. —प्राय *a.* marshy, boggy.

अनुप्राज, अनूपाया=अनुप्राज, अनुप्राया.

अनुप *a.* Thighless.—रुः Arupa, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण. —COMP. —सारथिः the sun (having अनुप for his charioteer); गतं तिरस्त्रात्मनःसारथिः *Si.* 1. 2.

अनुजित *a.* 1 Not strong; weak, powerless. 2 Free from pride.

अनुप *a.* 1 Saline, the same as ऊपर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. 2 Not saline.

अनुच्य —च *a.* 1 Without a hymn, 2 Not conversant with, or not studying, the *Rigveda*; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); अनुचो माणवकः *Mug-dha.*

अनुधु *a.* Not straight, crooked; (*fig.*) unfair, wicked, dishonest.

अनुण *a.* Free from debt, with gen of person or thing दानमुक्तं कृति *S.* 1 (यत्) *B.* 12 54. Every

one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to Sages, Gods, and the Manes; and he who learns the Vedas offers sacrifices to Gods, and begets a son, becomes अनुण (free from debt); see *R.* 8. 30.

अनुगिन् *a.* अनुग.

अनुत *a.* 1 Not true, false (words) द्विं च नानुतं द्वात् *Ms.* 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, deception, fraud 2 Agriculture (*opp.* सख); *Ms.* 4 5 —COMP. —वदन्, भाषणं आख्यान् lying, falsehood.—वादिन्-वाच्य *a.* a liar.—वत *a.* false to one's vows or premises

अनुतः Unfit season, improper or premature time. —COMP. —कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक *a.* 1 Not one; more than one, many; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृते भागकल्पना *Y.* 2. 120, *Ki.* 1. 16; several, various 2 Separated; divided. —COMP. —अक्षर, अक्ष *a.* having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic. —अंत *a.* 1 uncertain, doubtful, variable; स्वादि त्यव्ययननेकांतयाचकं —2=अवैकान्तिक *q. v.*

(—तः) 1 unsettled condition, absence of permanence. —2 uncertainty, an unessential part, as the several *ambandhas*. चादः scepticism; वादिन् *m.* a sceptic, an Arhat of the Jainas —अर्थ *a.* 1 having many (more than one) meanings, homonymous; as the words गो, अमृत, अक्ष &c. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य *K. P.* 2. —2 having the sense of the word अनेक. —3 having many objects or purposes. (—र्थः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c.—आश्रय, आश्रित *a.* (in *Vais. phil.*) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयाग, सामान्य). —गुण *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse.—गोत्र *a.* belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted), *i. e.* that of his own, and that of his adoptive father. —चित्त *a.* fickle-minded. —ज *a.* born more than once. (—जः) a bird. —पः an elephant cf. द्विप; वस्येतरपैकपदार्थस्य *R.* 5. 47, *Si.* 5. 35, 12. 75. —मुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 many-faced. —2 dispersed, going in various directions; (बलात्) जगद्दिशेः नेकमुखाणि मार्गाद् *Bk.* 2. 54.—सुद्विजविजित, विजयिन् *a.* victorious in many battles.

—रूप *a.* 1 of various forms, multi-form. —2 of various kinds or sorts. —3 fickle, changeable, of a varying nature; वैश्वानरेव वृत्तिरतिरेकरूपा *Pt.* 1. 425. —लोचनः *N.* of Siva; also of Indra. —वचनं the plural number, dual also. —वर्ण *a.* involving more than one (unknown) quantity. —विध *a.* various, different. —शप *a.* cloven-hoofed. —साधारण *a.* common to many

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways variously

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways variously

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways variously

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways variously

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways variously

अनेकधा *ind.* in various ways variously

fever or heat S. 3. 13. -**दहन-दाहः** 1 inward heat. -2 inflammation. -**देशः** an intermediate region of the compass. -**द्वारं** a private or secret door within the house. -**धि, हित** &c. see s. v. -**पटः** -**टं** a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united until the actual time union arrives. -**पट्** *ind.* in the interior of an inflected word. -**परिधानं** the innermost garment. -**पातः, पात्यः** 1 insertion of a letter (in gram.). -2 a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works). -**पातित**, -**पातिव्** *a.* 1 inserted. -2 included or comprised in; falling within. -**पुरं** 1 inner apartments of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, harem; कन्यातःपुरे काञ्चल-विशति Pt. 1. -2 inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; विरहयुक्तकस्य राज्ञेः S. 3. -**प्रचारः** gossip of the harem; कदाचिद्वत्सार्थवामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयत् S. 2 -**जन** women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; -**चर, -अध्यक्षः-रक्षकः**, -**वर्ती** guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain; सहायः one belonging to the harem. -**पुरिकाः** a chamberlain = **चर**. -**प्रकृतिः** *f.* 1 the internal nature or constitution of man. -2 the ministry or body of ministers of a king. -3 heart or soul. -**प्रकोपनं** sowing internal dissensions. -**दक्षिणं** residence in the interior. -**नास्य** *a.* 1 with suppressed tears; अंतर्बाष्पक्षिप्तमनुचरो राजराजस्य दक्षी Me. 3. -2 with tears gushing up inside. -**भावः**, **भावना** see under अंतर्द्द separately. -**भूमिः** *f.* interior of the earth. -**भेदः** discord, internal dissensions. -**भौम** *a.* subterranean. -**मनस्** *a.* sad, distracted. -**मृत** *a.* still-born. -**यानः** a suppression of the breath and voice. -**लीन** *a.* 1 latent, hidden, concealed inside; नस्य दुःखमिः U. 3. 9 -2 inherent. -**वंशः** = **पुरं** q. v. -**वांसिकः**, -**वासिकः** a superintendent of the women's apartments. -**वल्मी** a pregnant woman. -**वस्त्रं** -**वासम्** *n.* an undergarment. -**वाणि** *a.* very learned. -**वेगः** inward uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever. -**वेदिः** -**दी** the tract of land between the rivers Gangā and Yamunā. -**वेदमन्** *n.* the inner apartments, interior of a house. -**वेदिकः** a chamberlain. -**सारीरं** internal and spiritual part of man; the interior of the body. -**शिला** *N.* of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. -**संज्ञ** *a.* inwardly conscious. -**सत्त्वा** a pregnant woman. -**संतपः** internal pain, sorrow, regret. -**सलिल** *a.* with water (flowing) underground; नदीमितातःसलिलं सत्त्वती R. 3 8 -**सार** *a.* full or strong inside powerful, strong heavy or ponder

ous; **रं** वन तुल्यं तु नानिलः शस्यति त्व Me. 20. (**रं**) internal treasure or store, inner store or contents. -**सेनं** *ind.* into the midst of armies. -**स्यः** (also written अंतरस्य) a term applied to the semivowels, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs. -**स्वेदः** an elephant (in rut.). -**हासः** a secret or suppressed laugh. -**हृदयं** the interior of the heart.

अंतर *a.* 1 Being in the inside, interior, (opp. बाह्य). 2 Near, proximate. 3 Related, intimate, dear; अयमर्थतरो नमः Bharata. 4 Similar (also अंतरतन) (of sounds and words); स्वा-नैवतरतः P. I. 1. 50. 5 Different from; other than (with abl.). 6 Exterior, situated outside, or to be worn outside. (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); so अंतरायं पुरि, अंतरायि नदी. -**रं** 1 (*a.*) The interior, inside; लीयते हृदयलोतेषु Ratn. 1 26. (*b*) A hole, an opening. 2 Soul, heart; mind; सर्वज्ञं प्रवर्तयति नदी महीदस्य V. 3. 3 The supreme Soul. 4 interval, intermediate time or space; अल्लकुचांतरा V. 4. 26; बृहद्गुज-तरं R. 3. 54; अंतरं oft. translated by between, betwixt; न गुणाल्लक्षणे रचितं स्त-नांतरे S. 6. 17. 5 Room, place, space in general; गुणाल्लक्षणात्तन्मन्त्रं Ku. 1. 40; लोकेनं श्रवणं शोकस्य नांतरं दातुमर्हसि Rām. do not give way to sorrow. अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way. 6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लोकेनं चेतसि गोपदेशः R. 6. 66; लक्ष्योतरा सचरणेन विहे 16. 7. 7 Period (of time), term; मासोतरं देवं Ak.; इति ती विश्रुतात्तन्मयी R. 8. 56. 8 Opportunity, occasion, time; यावच्च-विद्वद्वरे निवेदयितुं अंतरास्त्वेषी भवामि S. 7. 9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); तव मन च समुद्रपल्लवयोरिवारं M. 1; यदेतं सर्वपक्षैर्लालाज-योर्धृतेन वायस्यैवेतेषोः Rām.; दुग्धसाधुमता किमेतं R. 8. 90. 10 (Math.) Difference, remainder. 11 (*a*) Difference, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.). (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा) गुहांतरं (अन्यदुगह); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'; इदमवस्थांतरमारोपित S. 3 changed condition. (*b*) Various, different (used in pl.); लोके विन्यस्त इवामुदशोतेषु S. 4. 2. 12 Peculiarity, a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; त्रीक्षेत्रेभ्यः Trik.; मीनो राक्षसंते, *ibid.* 13 Weakness, weak or vulnerable point a failing defect, or defective point प्रदेवते रि

Sabdak.; सुजयः स्तुत तादृशते Ki. 2. 52. 14 Surety, guarantee, security. 15 Excellence, as in युगांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधतु M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11) 16 A garment (परिधान) 17 Purpose, object, (Malli. on R. 16. 82). 18 Representative, substitution 19 Being without. -**Comp.** -**अपत्या** a pregnant woman. -**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the interior, prudent, fore-seeing; नांतरज्ञाः अयो जातु प्रियैराज्ञां न भूयते Ki. 11. 24. -**दिशा**, **अंतरा दिक्** intermediate region or quarter of the compass. -**पु** (*पु*) **रूपः** the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man, and witnesses all his deeds). -**प्रभवः** one of a mixed origin or caste. -**स्य**, -**स्थायिन्**, -**स्थित** *a.* 1 inward, internal, inherent. -2 interposed, intervening.

अंतरतः *ind.* 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt. 2 with in (with gen.).

अंतरतम *a.* Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate, or related like, analogous. -**मः** A letter of the same class.

अंतरवः -**रायः** An impediment, obstacle, hindrance; स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि श्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 14. 65; अस्व ते बाण-पथचारिणः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायी तपस्विनौ संघर्षौ S. 171.

अंतरयति Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; भवतु तावदंतराय-मि U. 6. 2 To oppose. 3 To remove (to a distance), push after.

अंतरयणः = अंतरय.

अंतरा *ind.* 1 (Used adverbially) (*a*) In the interior, inside, inwardly (*b*) In the middle, between; त्रिंशङ्कुरिवा-तरातिष्ठ S. 2. R. 15. 20. (*c*) On the way, midway; विलंबेन च नांतरा Mv. 7. 28. (*d*) In neighbourhood, near at hand; almost. (*e*) in the meantime. (*f*) At intervals, here and there, now and then, for some time, now-now (when repeated); अंतरा वितुसक्तम-तरा मातृसुखद्वन्तरा लुक्नासमयं कुर्वन्मालां K. 118. 2 (used as a preposition with acc.) (*a*) Between; अंतरा त्वां च मां च कर्मजलः Mbh. (*b*) Without, except, न प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वभेदि चेष्टते Mu. 3. -**Comp.** -**अंसः** breast. -**भवदेहः** -**भवसत्त्व** the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth. -**दिशू** see अंतरादिशू. -**वेदिः** -**दी** *f.* 1 a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2 a kind of wall R. 12. 93. -**वृत्तं** *ind.* between the horns

अंतरायः = अंतरय q. v.

अंतरालं, **अंतरालकं** 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval, दक्षिणस्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोऽंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk., अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst in the interval बाष्पांम परिप्लवो द्रमस्तारले U 1 31 2 Interior inside,

inner or middle part. 3 Mixed tribe or caste.

अंतरि (रि) अं The intermediate region between heaven and earth; the air, atmosphere, sky. -Comp. -उर्वरं the interior of the atmosphere. -गः, -चरः a bird. -जलं dew. -लोकः the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world.

अंतरित p. p. 1 Gone between, intervening. 2 Gone within, hidden, covered, screened, protected (from view) by something; वादंतातति एव विश्वस्यानेनां प्रक्यादि S. 1 hid behind a creeper; सास्तेन स्वदेशंतरितो राजा H. 3 screened. 3 Gone in, reflected; स्फटिकमिच्छंतीतान् सुमाश्रयान् (a) Impeded; hindered, prevented लङ्घांततरितानि साध्यानि Mu. 4. 15; गोपालस्यः दुग्मास्तव देवांतरितपौरुषः Pt. 2. 13. (b) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition; सुहृत्तांतरिताभावा दुर्मानावमाया Māl. 8; मेघैरंतरितः त्रिवे तव मुखच्छायातुकारि शशी S. D. (c) Drowned obscured. 4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, withdrawn; अंतरिते तस्मिन्चावसेनापते K. 33. 5 Passed over, omitted.

अंतरीयः A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory; an island.

अंतरीयः An undergarment.

अंतरेण ind. 1 (Used as a preposition with acc.) (a) Except, without; क्रियांतरंतरायमंतरेण आर्यं द्रष्टुमिच्छामि Mu. 3; न राजापरायमंतरेण प्रजासकालशुश्रूषरति U. 2; नार्मिकः की नरदोषमंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to; अथ मन्तमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दधि-तागः S. 2; तदस्या देवीं चमनमंतरेण नहदुपलं-भनं गतोऽस्मि S. 5. (c) Between, त्वां भो चारिरेण कमंडलुः Mbh. 2 (Used as an adverb) (a) Between, amidat. (b) At heart.

अंतर्गत p. p. -गामिन् a. 1 Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c.). 2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to. 3 Hidden, internal, inward, secret; अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60; सौमित्रिंतर्गतबाष्पकण्डः R. 14. 53; नेत्रवक्त्रादिकरश्च लक्ष्यतेऽन्तर्गतं नवः Pt. 1. 44. 4 Slipped out of memory, forgotten. 5 Vanished, disappeared. 6 Destroyed. -Comp. -उपमा a concealed simile. -मनसुः-अंतर्मेनन् q. v.

अंतर्धा Covering &c.; concealment; अंतर्धायुष्यसुखलावलीकु Si. 8. 12.

अंतर्धानं Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight; अप्सनरासिका रात्रिकापालकीयं K. P. 10; भूम् or इ to become invisible, disappear.

अंतर्धिः f. Disappearance, concealment.

अंतर्भव a. Inward, internal.

अंतर्भाव 1 The being included or comprised in inclusion तेषां दुग्मासो

जस्वतर्भावः K. P. 8. 2 Inherent disposition.

अंतर्भावना 1 Inclusion. 2 Inward meditation or anxiety.

अंतर्ब a. Internal, in the middle.

अंतर्हित 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अंतर्हितं शकुंतला वनयाज्ञा S. 4. 2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिति S. 4. 2. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. N. of Siva.

अंति ind. To, in the vicinity of (with gen.). -तिः f. An elder sister (in dramas).

अंतिका 1 An elder sister. 2 An oven, fire-place. 3 N. of a plant (तारा-तलाख्योषधिः).

अंतिक a. 1 Near, proximate (with gen. or abl.) 2 Reaching to. 3 Lasting, up to. -क्तं Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; न सज्जति मर्मांतिकं H. 1. 46. -न्यस्त R. 2. 24. कर्ण-वर S. 1. 24. -adv. (with abl. gen. or as last member of comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकात् near, from near, from (abl. or gen.); कादागतः; अंतिके near; दनमस्यास्तदांतिके निषेतुः Nala. 1. 22. -Comp. -आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper).

अंतिम a. 1 Immediately following. 2 Last, final, ultimate; अजातदत्तसूत्राणां वरनाथो न चांतिमः H. 1. -Comp. -अंकः the last digit, the number nine. -अंशुलिः the little figure (कनितिका).

अंती An oven, fire-place.

अंते See below अंतर्.

अंत्य a. 1 Last, final (as a letter, word &c.); last (in time, order or place); as इ of letters, Revati of asterisms; अंत्ये वयसि in old age R. 9. 79; अंत्यं कृणु R. 1. 71 last debt; संहरं 8. 71, Ku. 4. 22. 2 Immediately following (in comp.). 3 Lowest, worst, inferior, vile. -त्यः 1 A man of the lowest caste. 2 The last syllable of a word. 3 The last lunar month i. e. Phal-guna. 4 Mlecchha. -त्या A woman of the lowest tribe. -त्यं 1 A measure of number, 1000 billions. 2 The 12th sign of the zodiac. 3 The last member or term of a progression. -Comp. -अवसायिन् m. f. (°सी, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class; चांडालः शूद्रः शूद्रा वृत्ति देवैरुक्तस्तथा । माययायोग्यौ चैव सन्तैः स-त्यावसायिनः ॥ -आहुतिः -हुतिः f. -कर्मन्-क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites. -कृणु the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अदृण.

-ज-जन्मन् m. 1 A Śūdra. -2 one of the 7 inferior tribes Chāṇḍāla &c.

-जन्मन्, -जाति, -जातिय a. 1 one belonging to lowest caste. -2 A Śūdra. -3 A Chāṇḍāla. -अं the last lunar mansion स्वती. -युगं the last or Kali age. -योनि a. of the lowest origin; Ms 8. 68. -लोपः dropping of the last letter or syllable of a word. -वर्णः, -वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Śūdra male or female.

अंत्यकः A man of the lowest tribe

अंत्रं An entrail, intestine; अंत्रमद्वयं क्रियते प्रथमं Mv. 3. -Comp. -कुजः, -कुजनं, -त्रिकुजनं the rumbling noise in the bowels. -वृद्धिः f. inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum. -शिखी N. of a river rising from the Viadhya mountain. -सज्ज f. a garland of intestines (worn by वृद्धिः). -अंत्रयनिः f. Indigestion, flatulence.

अंडुः-वृः f. also अंडुकः, अंडुकः 1 A chain or fetter. 2 A chain for the elephant's feet. 3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. वृषुर.

अंदोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving; द्रक्ष्वामरांदोलनात् Udb.

अंध 10 U. 1 To make blind, blind, अंधयन् भृंगमालाः Si. 11. 19. 2 To be or become blind.

अंध a. 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); blinded; सज्जनपि शिरस्यंधं क्षिप्तं कुलोत्पादिकया S. 7. 24; मदांधः blinded by intoxication; so दूषितः, कोषांधः. 2 Making blind, preventing the sight, utter, complete; सौदंध्यं तमसि U. 3. 38. -अंधं Darkness. 2 Water; also, turbid water. -Comp. -कारः darkness. (lit. and fig.); कामं, मदं; अंधकारता-मुपगति बभूवुः K. 36 grows dim. -कूपः 1 a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c. -2 N. of a hell. -तमसं, -तमसं. अंधातमसं deep or complete darkness; R. 11. 24

-तमिमः -अः (°तमिमं also) complete or deep darkness. -धी a. mentally blind. -पूतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children.

अंधकरण a. Making blind.

अंधभविष्यः, -भाषुक a. Becoming blind.

अंधक a. Blind. -कः N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. -Comp. -अरिः, -रिपुः, शत्रुः, -घाती, -असुहृद् &c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Siva. -वर्त N. of a mountain. -वृष्टि m. pl. descendants of अंधक and वृष्टि.

अंधसू n. Food; द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतद्वसा Ki. 1. 39.

अंधिका 1 Night. 2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff, gumbling. 3 A disease of the eye.

अंधुः A well.

अंधः (pl.) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them 2

N of a dynasty of kings. 3 A man of a mixed (low) caste.

अक्ष 1 Food (in general). 2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested. 3 Boiled rice. —सः The sun. —Come. —अक्ष proper food; food in general. —आच्छादनं, —वस्त्रं food and clothing, the bare necessities of life. —कालः hour of dinner; meal-time. —कण्डः—मल q. v. —कूटः a large heap of boiled rice. —कोष्ठकः 1 a cupboard; granary. —2 Vishnu. —3 the sun. —संधिः dysentery, diarrhoea. —जले food and water, bare subsistence. —दासः a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. —देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. —दोषः sin arising from the eating of prohibited food. —द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —दुर्गा a form of Durgā (the goddess of plenty). —प्राज्ञः—प्राशनं the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Samśkārās* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उद्वापन). —ब्रह्मन्, —आत्मन् *m.* Brahma as represented by food. —भुज् *a.* eating food, epithet of Siva. —मय *a.* see below. मलं 1 excrement. —2 spirituous liquor. —रक्षः precautions as to eating food. रसः essence of food, chyle. —वस्त्रं—आच्छादनं q. v. व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, *i. e.* the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —शेषः leavings of food, offal. संस्कारः consecration of food.

अक्षमय *a.* (दी *f.*) Consisting or made of food; —कोशः—वः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. —चं Plenty of food.

अन्य *a.* [*n.* अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally); स एव स्वयः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेव Bh. 2. 40. 2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीविताद्वयद्विभक्ततामिह सर्वजंतूनां K. 35 उचितं दृष्टोऽन्यत्र कश्चिदप्यो न किंचन R. 12 49 3 Strange, unusual, extraordinary: अन्था जगद्धितमयी वयमः प्रवृत्तिः Br 1 69 पन्था ह्यन्ये सा S D 4 Ordinary any one 5 Additional, new अन्य moreover besides, and

again (used to connect sentences together); एक-अन्य the one the other; Me. 78; see under एक also; अन्य-अन्य one-another अन्यमुखि अन्यनिर्वहणे Mu. 5; अन्यबुद्धिस्तुलं सत्वमन्यच्छान्निवितं Si. 2. 62; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. one, another, third, fourth, &c.—Comp.—असाधारण *a.* not common to others, peculiar. —उदर्य *a.* born from another. (—र्यः) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. (—र्या) a half-sister. —उद्धा *a.* married to another; another's wife. —क्षेत्रं 1 another field. —2 another or foreign territory. —3 another's wife. —ग-गामिन् *a.* 1 going to another. —2 adulterous, unchaste. —गोत्र *a.* of a different family or lineage —चित्त *a.* having the mind fixed on something or some one else; see मनस्. —ज-जात *a.* of a different origin. —जन्मन् *n.* another life or existence, regeneration, metempsychosis. —दुर्बल *a.* difficult to be borne by others. —देवत, —स्व, —दैवत्य *a.* addressed or referring to another deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —नाभि *a.* belonging to another family. —पदार्थः 1 another substance. —2 the sense of another word; प्रधाने बहुव्रीहिः the Bahuvrīhi compound essentially depends on the sense of another word. पर *a.* 1 devoted to another or something else. —2 expressing or referring to something else. —पुष्ट-दा-भुतः-ता 'reared by another', epithet of the cuckoo which is supposed to be reared by the crow (called अन्यभुत); अपन्यपुष्टा प्रतिश्लशब्दा Ku. 1. 45; कलमन्यपुष्टा भवितं R. 8. 59. —पूर्वा 1 a woman already promised or betrothed to another. —2 a remarried widow. —बीजः, —बीज-समुद्भवः, —समुत्पन्नः an adopted son (born from other parents), one who may be adopted as a son for want of legitimate issue. —भृत् *m.* a crow (rearing another). —मनस्, मनस्क, —मानस *a.* 1 inattentive. —2 fickle, unsteady. —मातुजः a half-brother (born of another mother). —रूप changed, altered. —लिंग-गक *a.* following the gender of another word (*i. e.* the substantive), an adjective. —वापः the cuckoo. —विवाचित *a.* —पुष्ट a cuckoo. —संगमः intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. —साधारण *a.* common to many others. —स्त्री another's wife, a woman not one's own. [In Rhetoric she is considered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being स्त्रीया and साधारणी स्त्री. अन्था may be either a damsel or another's wife The 'damsel' is one not yet married who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty As another's wife she is fond of fe-

stivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty, see S. D. 108-110.] —माः an adulterer.

अन्यक—अन्य.

अन्यतम *a.* (declined like a noun) One of many, any one out of a large number.

अन्यतर *a.* (declined like a pronoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with gen.); सतः परीक्षान्यतरद्वयेते M. 1. 2; अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of त्) either way, in both ways, optionally.

अन्यतरतः *adv.* On one of two sides

अन्यतरेषुः *adv.* On either of two days, on one day or on another.

अन्यतः *adv.* 1 From another. 2 On one side; अन्यतः—अन्यतः एकतः—अन्यतः on the one side, on the other side, त्वनमंडलदीपितमेकतः सततदैवतमोक्षमन्यतः Ku. 5. 2. 3 From another ground or motive.

अन्यत्र *adv.* (oft. —अन्यस्मिन् with a subat. or adj. force) 1 Elsewhere, in another place. 2 On another occasion. 3 Except, without. 4 Otherwise, in the other case or sense.

अन्यथा *ind.* 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यदमात्रं न तद्वद्वि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H. 1; अन्यथा—अन्यथा in one way—in another (different) way; अन्यथा कृ to do otherwise, change or alter, undo, falsify; स्वया कदाचिदपि मम वचनं नात्यथा कृते Pt. 4. 2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; व्यक्तं नास्ति कथमन्यथा वास्तव्यपि तां न पश्यते U. 3. 3 On the other hand. 4 Falsely, untruly; विमन्यथा भवितुं नया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2. 5 Wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in अन्यथासिद्धि q. v. below. —Comp. —अनुप-पत्तिः *f.* see अपरिपत्ति. कारः changing, altering. (—रं) *adv.* in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. स्वपत्तिः *f.* erroneous conception of the spirit, wrong conception in general (in phil.) —भारः alteration, change, difference. —वादिन् *a.* speaking differently or falsely; (in law) a prevaricating witness. —वृत्ति *a.* 1 changed, altered. —2 affected, disturbed by strong emotions; Me. 3. —सिद्ध *a.* proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances —सिद्धः, —सिद्धिः *f.* wrong demonstration, an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance; Bhāṣā P. 16. —स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथा *ind.* 1 At another time on another on many other cases अन्यथा ह्यन्यं पुनः कालेन बोधितम् Si. 2

41, R. 11. 73 2 Once, at one time, once upon a time. 3 Sometimes.

अन्वयीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another. 2 Being or existing in another.

अन्वाहि *ind.* At another time (= अन्यदा).

अन्वाहृत्-श-ज्ञ *a.* Changed, unusual, strange.

अन्वाय *a.* Unjust, improper. -यः 1 Any unjust, or unlawful action; see न्याय; अन्यायेन unjustly, improperly. 2 Injustice, impropriety. 3 Irregularity.

अन्वायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्वाय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful. 2 Improper, unbecoming. 3 Not authoritative.

अन्यून *a.* Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; °अधिक neither deficient nor superfluous. -Comp. -अन्य *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्येषु *ind.* 1 On the other or following day; अन्येषु रात्रौ दुर्वस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. 2 One day, once.

अन्योन्य *ind.* One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun); oft. in comp.; °कलहः mutual quarrel; so घातः. -न्य *ind.* Mutually. -Comp. -अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभाव; (equivalent to difference) (भेद). -आश्रय *a.* mutually dependent. (-यः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyāya). -उक्तिः *f.* conversation. -भेदः mutual dissension or enmity. -विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party). -वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another. व्यतिकरः-संश्रयः reciprocal action or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्वक्ष *a.* 1 Visible. 2 Immediately following. -क्ष *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after. 2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly; Y. 3. 21.

अन्वक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. 2 From behind. 3 Friendly disposed, favourably; अन्वगृह्णा-भावं-आसि becoming friendly disposed. -अ (with acc.) After; ता...अन्वययौ मन्मथलोकपाठः R. 2. 16.

अन्वच् *a.* Going after, following; अनु-वि in the rear or behind, from behind.

अन्वयः 1 Going after, following; also follower, retinue, attendants; वा त्वमेकाकिनी मीर निरन्वयजने वने Bk. 5. 66. 2 Association, connection, relation 3 The natural order of connection of words in a sentence grammatical order or relation तत्त्वसंयोगः

वृत्तिमाहः पदार्थान्वयबोधने S. D.; logical connection of words. 4 Drift, tenor, purport. 5 Race, family, lineage; रघुनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12 6 Descendants, posterity; ताम्य ज्ञेयः अन्वयः Y. 2. 117. 7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance; जन्म-यस्य यतोऽन्यादितरतः Bhāg. 8 (In Nyāya) Statement of the constant and invariable concomitance of the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेतुसाध्यव्यापितिरूपः). -Comp. -आगत *a.* hereditary. -ज्ञः a genealogist; R. 6. 8. -व्यतिरेक (°कौ or °कं) 1 positive and negative assertion, agreement and contrariety or difference. -2 rule and exception. -व्याप्तिः *f.* affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

अन्वर्थ *a.* Having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; true to the sense, significant; तथैव सोऽन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनत् R. 4. 12; अन्यथै तैश्चंद्रा Ki. 11. 64. -Comp. -ग्रहणं literal acceptance of the meaning of a word (opp. °रुद्ध) -संज्ञा 1 an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning. -2 a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्ववकिरणं Scattering about successively.

अन्ववसर्गः 1 Slackening. 2 Permission to do as one likes (कामचारदुष्ट). 3 Following one's own will.

अन्ववसित *a.* Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्ववायः A race, family, lineage.

अन्ववेक्षा Regard, consideration.

अन्ववृत्ता The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. वैश्व, श्राव and काल्युन.

अन्ववृत्त्यै A Śrāddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्ववृत्ता days.

अन्ववृत्तादिशो *ind.* Towards the north-west direction.

अन्वहं *ind.* Day after day, every day.

अन्वाख्याने Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before.

अन्वाचयः 1 Statement of a secondary (मीमांसा) rite or action after the mention of a primary (प्रधान) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च; as भो भिक्षास्य ग चाचय where going out to beg is enjoined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see a y) is tacked on to it as a secondary object 2 Such an object itself

अन्वाजे *ind.* (Used like उपाजे only with कृ) So as to assist or support the weak, optionally regarded as a preposition; °कृत्य or °कृत्वा.

अन्वादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after or according to; employed again. 2 (Hence) Inferior, of secondary importance.

अन्वादिष्टः Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned.

अन्वाधानं Putting on or depositing fuel on the sacred fires.

अन्वाधिः (In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner. 2 A second deposit. 3 Constant anxiety, remorse repentance.

अन्वाधेयं-यकं A sort of स्त्रीयन or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives; विवाहात्परतो यच्च लभ्यं भर्तृकुलस्त्रिया। अन्वाधेयं तु तद्दत्तं पितु (v. l. वधु-) कुलस्त्रिया॥

अन्वारम्भः, -भणं Touching, contact, especially touching the यजमान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

अन्वारोहणं A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

अन्वासनं 1 Service, attendance, worship. 2 Taking a seat after another. 3 Regret, sorrow.

अन्वाहार्यः (also-र्ष), -यकं The monthly Śrāddha performed in honor of the manes on the day of new moon.

अन्वाहिक *a.* (की) *f.* Daily, diurnal.

अन्वाहित-अन्वाधेय *q. v.*

अन्वित *p. p.* 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by 2 Possessed of, having; struck with, overpowered by; with instr. or in compound. 3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence). 4 Connected grammatically. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having a meaning which is easily understood from the context.

-अर्थवादः-अभिधानवादः a doctrine of the Mīmāṃsakas that words in a sentence convey meanings not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see K. P. 2, and अभिहितान्वयवाद also.

अन्वीक्षणं-क्षा 1 Search, seeking for, investigation. 2 Reflection.

अन्वीत-अन्वित *q. v.*

अन्वृच् *ind.* Verse after verse.

अन्वेषः-षणं-णा 1 Search after, seeking for watching नय गच्छर द्वा 8 1 24 द्विषा R 12 11

अन्वेषक, अन्वेषिन्, अन्वेषः *a. Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c.*

अप *f.* (Declined in classical language only in pl.; आपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भ्यः, अपां and अप्, but in singular and pl. in Veda.) Water; खानि चैव सुखेद्भिः Ms. 2. 60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप एव ससर्जदी तदहं बीजमवाप्तम् Ms. 1. 8, S. 1. 1; but in Ms. 1. 78. it is said to have been created from ज्योतिस् or तेजस् after मद्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अग्नि. —COMP. —चरः an aquatic animal. —पतिः 1 'lord of waters', N. of Varuna —2 the ocean. For other comps. see s. v.

अप *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away from; अपयाति, अपनयति; (b) deterioration, अपकरोति does wrongly or badly; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction, अपकर्षति, अपचिनीति; (d) exclusion, (वर्जनं); अपवद्, अपवद् *caus.* 2 As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrīhi comp. it has all the above senses; अपयानं, अपशब्दः a bad or corrupt word; °भी fearless; अपरामः discontent (opp. to अनुपम). In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior,' 'corrupt', 'wrong' 'unworthy,' &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from; यस्तत्रस्थपलोकेभ्यो लंकायां वसतिर्नरः Bk. 8. 87; (b) without, on the outside of; अपहरेः संभारः Sk.; (c) with the exception of, excepting; अप विगतैर्भ्यो वृद्धो देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also; विष्णु संभारः Sk. without Vishnu; विगतैर्भ्यो वृद्धो देवः excepting T. &c. अप also implies negation, contradiction &c.; कामं, शोकं.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly. 2 Doing wrong, injuring; illtreating, offending.

अपकर्तु *a.* Injurious, offensive. —*m.* An enemy.

अपकर्तव्यं 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt); दत्तस्मानपकर्तं च Ms. 8. 4. 2 An improper or unworthy act; any degrading or impure act. 3 Wickedness, violence, oppression.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, reduction; loss, destruction; तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration. (b) dishonour, degradation; (opp उत्कर्ष in all senses). 2 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or mīmāṃsā' &c.).

अपकर्षक *a.* Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषास्य (काचस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षणं 1 Removing, drawing away or down depriving (one) of

extracting. 2 Lessening, detraction. 3 Superseding.

अपकारः 1 Harm, injury, hurt, offence, (opp. उपकार); उपकर्षारिणं संधिर्न मित्रेण उपकारिणः । उपकारोपकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्ष्य-मेतयोः Si. 2. 37; अपकारोपकारादिव संवृत्ताः, &c. 2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt. 3 Wickedness, violence, oppression. 4 A mean or degraded action. —COMP. —अर्थिन् *a.* malevolent, malicious. —गिर *f.* (—गीः), —शब्दः abusive words, menacing or insulting speech.

अपकारक, —कारिन् *a.* Injuring, mischievous, harmful, injurious; Pt. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37. —कः, —री An evil-doer.

अपकृतिः = अपकार *q. v.*; so also अपक्रिया Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, misdeed; paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn or taken away, removed. 2 Low, vile, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्वर्णानामप्यमपकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10. —ष्टः A crow.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्विः *f.* 1 Unripeness, immaturity. 2 Indigestion.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, escape, retreat. 2 Gliding or passing away (of time). —*a.* 1 Without order. 2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, —क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष *a.* 1 Without wings or the power of flight. 2 Not belonging to the same side or party. 3 Having no adherents of friends. 4 Opposed to, adverse. —COMP. —पातः impartiality. —पातिन् *a.* Impartial.

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षेपः, —क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. 2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्म in the Vaisesika phil., see कर्म.

अपगन्धः One who has attained his majority; see अपगन्ध.

अपगमः, —गमनं 1 Going away or departure, separation; सनागमः सपगमः H. 4. 65. 2 Falling off; removal, disappearance; वृत्तापगमपगमादन्तरं R. 3. 7. 3 Death; decease.

अपगतिः *f.* A bad fate.

अपगर्हः 1 Censure, reviling. 2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगर्जित *a.* Thunderless, (as a cloud).

अपगुणः A demerit, fault.

अपगोपुर *a.* Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपघनः A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघनोदयम् P. III. 3. 81. अंगं शरीरादयवः स च न सर्वं किंतु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहः Sk. and Kāśikā); but it is also used in the of

'the body'; लोहोदयवन्स्त्वया ललितापघना द्वियं Bk. 7. 92 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself).

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing. 2 Killing. 3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिन् *a.* Killing, murdering.

अपचः 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. 2 A bad cook, a term of abuse.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also.); कथा पचयः Dk. 160. 2 Loss, failure, defect.

अपचरितं A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आहोस्त्रिसप्तो मयापचरितोऽभि-प्रमत्तो वीरुषा S. 5. 9.

अपचारः 1 Departure; death; सिंहको-पञ्चकांतकापचारं विमिय Dk. 72. 2 Want, absence. 3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; राज्ञश्चास्य ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. 4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury. 5 A defect or deficiency; नापचारमगमन् कश्चित्क्रियाः Si. 14. 32. 6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपथ्य); कृतापचारोपि गैरलाविष्कृतविक्रियः । असाध्यः कुर्वते कोपं प्रापि काले मर्दो यथा ॥ Si. 2. 84 (where अप also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् *a.* Offending, doing wrong; wicked, bad.

अपचिन्तिः *f.* 1 Loss, decline, destruction. 2 Expense. 3 Atonement, compensation, expiation of sin. 4 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विहितापचिन्तिर्महीश्वरा Si. 16. 9. (where it also means loss, destruction).

अपच्छद्म *a.* Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय *a.* 1 Shadowless. 2 Devoid of brightness, dim. —*यः* One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; of. N. 14. 21; द्वियं भजतां किमदस्य देवाश्चाप्य नलस्यास्ति तथापि नैषाम् । इतीत्यंतीव तया नितोक्षि सा (छाया) नैषये न त्रिदशेषु तेषु ॥

अपच्छेदः = दहनं 1 Cutting off or away. 2 Loss. 3 Interruption.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मातृतुल्यगुणो जातस्त्वपजातः पितुः समः । अतिजातोऽधिकस्तस्मादपजातोऽधमाधमः ॥ Subhāsh.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपञ्चीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पञ्च) gross elements; the five subtle elements.

अपदी 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or *kandī* surrounding tent. 2 A curtain. —COMP. —क्षेपः (अपक्षेपः) tossing aside the curtain; क्षेपेण (= उत्कृष्टमात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain frequently

occurring as a stage-direction denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction नत प्रविशति &c.

अपटु *a.* 1 Not clever or skilful; dull, awkward. 2 Ineloquent (as a speaker). 3 Sick.

अपठ *a.* Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader; cf. अपच.

अपठित *a.* 1 Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विद्वन्मनसं विद्वानाम् Bh 2. 7. 2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य *a.* Not saleable; जीविकार्थे चाप्ये P. V. 3. 99.

अपसर्पण 1 Fasting (in sickness). 2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपतानक: Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits.

अपति, तिक *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried.

अपत्नीक *a.* Without a wife.

अपतीर्थ A bad Tirtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपत्य 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; अपत्यं पीत्रमृति गोच P. IV. 11. 62; अपत्येति च वीर्यमागदयेचित्तेऽप्ये R. 1. 50. 2 A patronymic affix.-**COMP.** -**काम** *a.* desirous of progeny. -**पथ**: the vulva. -**प्रत्यय**: a patronymic affix. -**विक्रयिन्** *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. -**शत्रु**: 1 a crab. -2 a serpent.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent, -**प** -**पण** Shame, bashfulness.

अपत्रपिण्य *a.* Bashful.

अपत्रस्त *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from; तर्कापत्रस्तः (slightly) afraid of waves.

अपथ *a.* Pathless, roadless. -**प**, (also अपथाः) Not a way, absence of a way or road, a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) a moral irregularity or deviation, bad or evil course; अपथे पदमप्येति हि श्रुतवतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74. -**COMP.** -**गामिन्** *a.* pursuing evil courses; heretical.

अपथ्य *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; अकार्यकार्यसंकाश-सपथ्यं पथ्यसंमितं Rām. 2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); संतापयति कनपथ्यद्वजं नरोत्तमः H. 3. 117. 3 Bad, unlucky. -**COMP.** -**कारिन्** *a.* an offender.

अपद: A reptile. -**द** 1 No place or abode. 2 A wrong or bad place or abode. 3 A word which is not a pada or an inflected

word. 4 Either, -**COMP.** -**अंतर** *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-**र**) proximity, contiguity.

अपदक्षिण *ind.* To the left side.

अपदम *a.* Without self-restraint.

अपदश *a.* Far from ten.

अपदानं -**दानकं** 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life. 2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदानं q. v.). 3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थ: 1 Nothing, non-entity. 2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; अपदार्थोपि वाक्यार्थः सद्ब्रह्मसति K. P. 2.

अपदिशं *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass, in an intermediate region.

अपदेश: 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश); pointing out, mentioning the name of; नैष न्यायो म्हातुरपदेशः Dk. 60; हेतुपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyāya S. 2 A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse; केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S. 2; रक्षापदेशान्मनिहोमपेने; R. 2. 8. 3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikas). 4 A butt, mark. 5 A place, quarter. 6 Refusal. 7 Fame, reputation. 8 Deceit.

अपदेवत A goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्वय A bad thing.

अपद्वार A side-door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door.

अपधूम *a.* Free from smoke.

अपध्वान Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally.

अपध्वस्त: Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -**COMP.** -**ज**, -**जा** a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste; Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Reviled, cursed; accused, to be disdained. 2 Pounded badly or imperfectly. 3 Abandoned. -**स्त**: A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue.

अपनय: 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion). 2 A bad policy or conduct. 3 Injury, offence (अपकार); तदाऽपनयानपनयस्यरादुश-यस्तु Si 2. 14.

अपनयन 1 Taking away, removing; नातिभ्रमपनयनाय S. 5. 6. 2 Healing, curing. 3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation.

अपनस *a.* without a nose, असिकैश्चेव-मुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुखं Bk. 4. 31.

अपनुजित *f.* -**नोद**: -**नोदनं** Removing, taking away, destroying, expiation, atonement (as of a sin)

Ms 11 216

अपपाठ: A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading, द्वादशपपाठा अस्य जाताः.

अपपात्र *a.* Deprived of the use of common vessels, of low caste

अपपात्रित: One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपान A bad drink.

अपपूत *a.* Having badly formed hips. -**तौ** Badly formed hips.

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपप्रदान A bribe.

अपभय -**भी** *a.* Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; R. 3. 51.

अपभरणौ The last asterism.

अपभाषण Reviling, defamation.

अपभ्रंश *a.* 1 Failing down or away, a fall; अथवाक्यविभक्तिं महतामन्त्रपभ्रंशनिद्रा S. 4 v 1. 2 A corrupted word, corruption, (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपभ्रंश. 3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prākṛita dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in kāvyas); (in Śāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिभिः काव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्मृताः। शक्रेण संस्कृत-दम्बद्वयपभ्रंशतपोदिग्म् ॥ Kav. 1.

अपम: (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic.

अपमद: What is swept away, dust, dirt.

अपमर्श: Touching, grazing.

अपमान: Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; लभते बुद्धयवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63.

अपमार्ग: A by-path, side way, a bad way.

अपमुख *a.* 1 Having the face averted. 2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking.

अपमूर्धन् *a.* Headless; कलेवर Ak.

अपमार्जन 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. 2 Shaving, paring

अपमृत्यु: 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental death. 2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृषित *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure, as a name or speech. 2 Unbearable, not borne or liked; विहितं नमश्च सदृशदीनमपमृषितमच्युताचनं। यस्य &c. Si. 15 46

अपयशस् *n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मरुता Bh 2. 55.

अपयानं Going away, retreat, flight

अपर *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Unrivalled, matchless of अनुपम अनुर 2 (a) Another other (used as adj. or subst.) (b)

More, additional. (c) Second, another. (d) Different, other Ms. 1. 85 (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम). 3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व). 4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; उत्तरेपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpurusha comp. meaning 'the hind part', 'latter part or half'; पक्षः the latter half of a month; हिमन्तः latter half of winter; कक्षः hind part of the body &c.; वर्षा, शरद् latter part of the rains. autumn &c. 5 Following, the next. 6 Western; Si. 9. 1. Ku. 1. 1. 7 Inferior, lower. 8 (In Nyâya) Nonextensive, not covering too much. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter, एको ह्येव चैत्रयमंशश्च सौराज्यस्यानपरो विद्यमानः R. 5. 60; when used in pl. it means 'others', 'and others,' and the words generally used as its correlative are एकै, कवेत-काश्चित् &c. अपरे अन्ये; एकै समुद्रबल्लरेणुमंहाति शिरोमिराजानपरे महीभूतः Si. 12. 45 some-others; शिक्षानः केचिद्वचस्त्वय्यामिहोक्तव्यौ । अन्ये इत्यनेन विदुः शैलान् गृह्णास्यन्ते न्यलेषत ॥ केचिद्विशिष्टं स्तब्धं मयाक्रे-चिद्वर्णितम् । उद्धतमिहोक्तं वानराः सेतुनापरे Bk. 15 31.—33.—रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant. 2 An enemy. —रा 1 Western direction. 2 The hind part of an elephant. 3 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 4 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. —र 1 The future. 2 The hind quarter of an elephant.—रः adv. Again, in future; अपरं moreover; अपरेण behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.)—Comp. —अग्नि (अग्नि dual) the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and वायव्य). —अग्नि one of the 8 divisions of कुम्भीभूतव्यं (the second kind of कव्य) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यं or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; e. g. अयं च रमणेच्छर्षी पीनस्तनविमर्दनः । नाभूजवच-स्पर्शी नीविविचिननः करः, where शृंगार is subordinate to करुण. —अंतः a. living at the western borders. (—तः) 1 the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore—2 (pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरंतजयोद्धैः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53. western people.—3 the kings of this country.—4 death. —अंतकः = अंतः pl. —अपराः,—रे, —राणि another and another, several, various —अर्थ the latter or second half. —अह्नः the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day. —इतरा the east. —कालः later period. —जनः an inhabitant of the west, the w people —दक्षिण

ind. in the south-west. —पक्षः 1 the second or dark half of the month. —2 the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). —पर a. one and the other, several, various; अपरराः सार्धः गच्छति P. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go. —पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. —प्रणेय a. easily led or influenced by others, tractable. —रात्रः the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night. —लोकः the other world, the next world, Paradise. —स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. —हेमन्त a. belonging to the latter half of winter.

अपरता-त्वे Being another or different (one of the 24 guṇa); difference, contrariety, relativity.

अपरत्र adv. In another place, elsewhere; एतत्र or क्वचित्-अपरत्र in one place in another place.

अपरक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; क्षातपक्तावरः S. 6. 5. 2 Discontented, dissatisfied.

अपरतिः f. 1 Cessation (=अवराति q. v.). 2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरतः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as possession of anything). 2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर a. One after another, uninterrupted, continued; पाः सार्धं गच्छति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छतिस्थिः Sk.

अपराग a. Colourless. —गः 1 Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; अपरागसमीरणेतिः Ki. 2. 50. 2 Apathy, enmity.

अपराक्ष a. [प्राक्ष, प्राक्षी, प्राक्ष] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front —ind. (—राक्ष) In front of. —Comp. —मुख a. (क्षी f.) 1 not turning away the face, with unaverted face —2 presenting a bold front.

अपराजित a. Unconquered, invincible. —तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect 2 N. of Viṣṇu, Siva. —ता 1 N. of Durgā, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or Dasarā day. 2 A kind of plant (or औषधि) fastened round wrist and serving as a charm or amulet. 3 The north-east quarter.

अपराध p. p. 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, an offender, (used in an active sense); कस्मिन्चपि प्रतोईअपराध शङ्कता S. 4. 2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); निमिवादपराधेयोर्भातुक्स्वेव यत्निवृत्तं Si. 2. 27. 3 Violated, transgressed.—अधः An offence.

अपराधिः f. 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, crime, sin; कनपराधवत् मयि पश्यसि V. 4. 29; यथापराधद्वानां R. 1. 6.

a Offending guilty

अपरिग्रह a. Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रहः. —हः 1 Non-acceptance, rejection 2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिच्छद् a. Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न a. 1 Undiscerned. 2 Continuous.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerable ones.

अपरीक्षित a. 1 Unexamined; untested, unproved. 2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); कारकं नाम पंचमं तत्र Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer.' 3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरुष a. Free from anger अपरुषा परुषास्मरितीति R. 9. 8.

अपरुषः a. (—पा, —पी f.) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped.—पः Deformity

अपरेद्युः ind. On the following day

अपरोक्ष a. 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses. 2 Not distant or remote. —क्षः adv. In the presence of (with gen.) अपरोक्षतः perceptibly, visibly.

अपरोक्षः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपर्ण a. Leafless —र्णा N. of Durgā or Pārvatī; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name:—स्वर्गविहीनं दुर्गमपर्णं दृष्टिं परा हि काशं तपस्तया पुनः । तद्व्यप्याकीर्णमिति त्रिय वदं वदव्यपर्णेति च तां गुराविः Ku. 5. 28

अपराप्त a. 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient 2 Unlimited. 3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपराप्तं तद्व्यापकं बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपराप्तिः f. Insufficiency.

अपराधः a. Without order. —यः Want of order or method.

अपरुषित a. Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower).

अपर्वन् a. Without a joint. —न. 1 No joint or point of conjunction. 2 A day which is not a पर्वन् i. e. not the proper time or season.

अपल a. Without flesh. —लं A pin or bolt.

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding. 2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्ध्या पलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S. B. 3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c. —Comp. —दण्डः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted

अपलापिन् a. One who denies, disowns, hides &c.

अपलापिका Excessive thirst or desire, or thirst in general; (अपलापिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an in word).

अपलापिन्, -लापुक *a.* 1 Thirsty. 2 Free from thirst or desire; अपलापिन् भविष्यति कदा च्चेत्तपलापुकाः Mb.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind. -नं A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरकः -का 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber. 2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. 2 A garment, cloth.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; क्रियापवर्गश्चतुर्विंशतिरुक्तः Ki. 1. 14 अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनिरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49. 2 An exception, special rule; अभिव्याख्याकरणमपवर्गः Susr. 3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोदयार्थोऽभिव्यक्तिवर्मयोगेति R. 8. 16. 4 A gift, donation. 5 Abandonment. 6 Throwing, discharge (as of arrows).

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final beatitude.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थानं. 2 Taking away, depriving one of; न त्यागोस्ति द्विधाश्च न च दयापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reproach, blame; लोकापवादो बलवान्मते मे. R. 14. 40, scandal, evil report. देव्यामपि हि वैदेह्यां सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6. 2 An exception (opp. उत्तरग); अपवादिरिवोत्तरगः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7. 3

An order, command ततोपवादेन पताकिनी-पेक्षचाल निन्दावती महाचमः Ki. 14. 27. 4 Refutation; (Vedānta phil.) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुविषयस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तु-भूतब्रह्मणो विवर्तस्य प्रपञ्चोऽवस्तुभूतलपतापदेशः अपवादः Tv. 5 Confidence. 6 Love; familiarity.

अपवादकः अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, defaming; वृणवापवादिना माद-व्यन S. 2. 2 Opposing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवारणं 1 Covering, concealment. 2 Disappearance.

अपवारित *p. p.* Covered, concealed.

-तं, अपवारितकं Concealed or secret manner. -तं, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्ये *ind.*

Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. एकाग्र); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्भवेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यदन्यस्य परावृत्तं प्रकाशयते । विपताककरिणाप्यमवधार्यतीति क-था S. D. 6.

अपवाहः, -हन् 1 Taking or carrying away removal 2 Deduct on subtraction (as of fractions)

अपविन्न *a.* Unobstructed, uninterrupted; R. 3. 38.

अपविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft, used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of.' 2 Abject, mean.

—पुत्रः, पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Māyā or illusion (अविद्या); तत्त्वस्य संक्षिप्तिरविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपवीण *a.* Having no lute, or having a bad lute. —ण A bad lute.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Fulfilment, accomplishment, completion.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Opening, uncovering.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* End.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction.

अपव्ययः Extravagant expenditure, prodigality.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशोक *a.* Fearless. —क *adv.* Fearlessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद् *q. v.*

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning); न एव शक्तिविकल्पप्रमादालसतादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतिरिताः ॥ अपशब्दशब्दं नावे Subhā'sh. 2 Vulgar speech. 3 Ungrammatical language. 4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure.

अपशीरश्च-शीर्ष-यन् *a.* Headless.

अपशुच *a.* Without sorrow.—*m.* The soul.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or grief. —कः The Asoka tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 Having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तर and अनु-त्तर, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य शिरसि-पादयंकजसर्षः U. 1; प्रसीदतु महाराजो नमनैनापश्चिमेन व्रणयेन Ve. 6. 2 Not last, first, foremost. 3 Extreme; अपश्चिमान्मिनां कष्टमापद् प्राप्तवत्यहं Rām.

अपश्रवः A bolster, pillow.

अपशी *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

अपश्वसः = अपान *q. v.*

अपष्ट The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपष्ठ *a.* 1 Contrary, opposite. 2 Unfavourable, adverse. 3 Left. —*adv.*

1 Contrary. 2 Falsely. 3 Faultlessly. 4 Well, properly.

अपष्टुर-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपसद् 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'wretched'

कपालिक^० Mā 5 रे वृत्तिव्यापक^० Ve 3

2 N. for the children of six degrading connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य त्रिषु वर्णेषु पुत्रवैर्नयोर्द्वयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् षडे वैश्यसदाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. 2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason.

अपसरणं Going away, retreating, escape.

अपसर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment. 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final beatitude.

अपसर्पः, -पकः A secret agent or emissary, spy; सापसर्पज्जागार यथाकाल स्वपक्षि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating, observing as a spy.

अपसर्प्य, -सर्प्यक *a.* 1 Not left, right; अपसर्प्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. 2. Contrary, opposite. —स्य *ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. स्य्य when it hangs over the left); अयं हृ to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him; to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसर्प्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. 2 An outlet, egress.

अपसारणं-ण Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4; making room (cf. Mar. बाज्, बाज्).

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion.

अपसृतिः *f.* going away or forth.

अपस्करः 1 Any part of a carriage except the wheel (—र also) 2 Excrement. 3 Vulva. 4 Anus.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing, as after mourning or upon the death of a relative. 2 Impure bathing, bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself.

अपस्पृश *a.* Devoid of spies; शब्दविद्येन नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पृश Si. 2. 112.

अपस्पृश *a.* Insensible.

अपस्मारः, -स्मृतिः *f.* 1 Forgetfulness. 2 Epilepsy, falling sickness.

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपह *a.* (At the end of comp) Warding or keeping off, removing, destroying; सनिधं यदि जीवितारह R. 8. 46.

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपह्ननं Warding off, repelling.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away, removing. 2 Stealing.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes (जीवानामपहसितं)

अपहसित *p. p.* Thrown away dis-

More, additional. (c) Second, another. (d) Different, other Ms. 1. 85 (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम). 3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व). 4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; रात्रेपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpuruṣa comp. meaning 'the hind part', 'latter part or half'; पक्षः the latter half of a month; हेमन्तः latter half of winter; कक्षः hind part of the body &c.; वर्षा, शरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c. 5 Following, the next. 6 Western; Si. 9. 1. Ku. 1. 1. 7 Inferior, lower. 8 (In Nyāya) Nonextensive, not covering too much. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter, एको यदौ चैत्रथर्गदशान् सौप्त्यरम्भानपरे विद्यमानं R. 5. 60; when used in pl. it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its correlative are एकै, केचित्-काश्चिद् &c. अपरे अन्ये; एके समुद्रबहोयुसंहतिं शिरोभिपज्ञानपरे नदीयुतः Si. 12. 45 some-others; शिक्षानः कचिद्व्याघ्रन्यमोहुरपरेद्वयौ । अन्ये श्लोविदुः शैलान् दृष्ट्वास्वने न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासिपत स्तब्धा भयार्हे-चिदुत्तुर्गुणः । उद्वारिद्विर्गोपि वानराः सेतुनापरे Bk. 15 31.—33.—रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant. 2 An enemy. —रा 1 Western direction. 2 The hind part of an elephant. 3 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 4 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. —र 1 The future. 2 The hind quarter of an elephant.—रि adv. Again, in future; अपरंच moreover; अपरेण behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.)—Comp. —अग्नि (अग्नी dual) the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and माहर्ष्य). —अंग one of the 8 divisions of कुणीभूतव्यं (the second kind of काव्य) mentioned in K. P. 5. in this the व्यंग or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; e. g. अयं स रत्नोत्कर्षी पीनस्तनविमर्दनः । नाम्बहूजघन-स्यङ्गी नीविचिह्नस्तनः करः, where शृंगार is subordinate to कृष्ण. —अंत a. living at the western borders. (—तः) 1 the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore—2 (pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरांतजयोचैतः (अनीचैः) B. 4. 53. western people.—3 the kings of this country.—4 death. —अंतकः अंतः pl. —अपराः,—रे, —राणि another and another, several, various —अर्थ the latter or second half. —अह्नः the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day. —इतरा the east. —कालः later period. —जनः an inhabitant of the west, the people —दक्षिण

ind. in the south-west. —पक्षः 1 the second or dark half of the month. —2 the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). —पर a. one and the other, several, various; अपरराः सार्धः गच्छति P. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go. —पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. —प्रणेय a. easily led or influenced by others, tractable. —रात्रः the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night. —लोकः the other world, the next world, Paradise. —स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. —हैमन्त a. belonging to the latter half of winter.

अपरत-स्वं Being another or different (one of the 24 guṇa); difference, contrariety, relativeness.

अपरत्र adv. In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or द्वित्रि-अपरत्र in one place—in another place.

अपरक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; क्षासापरक्तायः S. 6. 5. 2 Discontented, dissatisfied.

अपरतिः f. 1 Cessation (अवराति q. v.). 2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरतः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as possession of anything). 2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर a. One after another, uninterrupted, continued; राः सार्धः गच्छति सततसविच्छेदेन गच्छतिर्त्यर्थः Sk.

अपराग a. Colourless. —नः 1 Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; अपरागसमीरणेतः Ki. 2. 50. 2 Apathy, enmity.

अपरांच a. [अह, राचो, अह] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front —ind. (—राच) In front of. —Comp. —मुख a. (जी f.) 1 not turning away the face, with unaverted face —2 presenting a bold front.

अपराजित a. Unconquered, invincible. —तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect 2 N. of Viṣṇu, Śiva. —ता 1 N. of Durgā, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasami or Dasaśa day. 2 A kind of plant (or ओषधि) fastened round wrist and serving as a charm or amulet. 3 The north-east quarter.

अपराद्ध p. p. 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, an offender, (used in an active sense); कस्मिन्नपि पुनर्हि अपराद्धा शकुन्तला S. 4. 2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); निमित्तादपराद्धेर्वाचुस्त्वयं बलिर्गते Si. 2. 27. 3 Violated, transgressed.—द्धं An offence.

अपराद्धिः f. 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, crime, sin; कस्यपराधत्वं नपि पश्यसि V. 4. 29; यथापराधदण्डानां R. 1. 6.

अपराधिन् a. Offending guilty

अपरिग्रह a. Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c.; quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रहः. —ह 1 Non-acceptance, rejection 2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिच्छिद् a. Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न a. 1 Undiscerned, 2 Continuous.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerable neas.

अपरीक्षित a. 1 Unexamined; untested, unproved. 2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); कारकं नान पंचमं तत्र Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer.' 3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरुष a. Free from anger अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरुष a. (—पा, —पी f.) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped.—प Deformity

अपरोक्षः ind. On the following day

अपरोक्ष a. 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses. 2 Not distant or remote. —क्ष adv. In the presence of (with gen.) अपरोक्षात् perceptibly, visibly.

अपरोक्षः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपर्णा a. Leafless —र्णा N. of Durgā or Pārvatī; Kālidāsa thus accounts for the name: स्वयंविहीर्णद्रुमपर्णकुचिता परा

हि काष्ठा तपस्तस्या पुनः । तव्ययाकीर्णमिति द्विय वदो वदत्यपरेति च तां पुराविदुः Ku. 5. 28

अपर्याप्त a. 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient 2 Unlimited, 3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent; अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bhg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्तिः f. Insufficiency.

अपर्याय a. Without order. —यः Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित a. Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower).

अपर्यंच a. Without a joint. —च, 1 No joint or point of conjunction. 2 A day which is not a पर्व i. e. not the proper time or season.

अपल a. Without flesh. —लं A pin or bolt.

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding. 2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्ध्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S. B. 3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c. —Comp. —द्विदः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपलापिन् a. One who denies, disowns, hides &c.

अपलायिका Excessive thirst or desire, or thirst in general; (अपलायिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word)

अपलापिन्, -लपुक *a.* 1 Thirsty. 2 Free from thirst or desire; अपलापिन् भविष्यति कदा च्चेत्तपलापुकाः Mb.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind. -न् A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरकः -का 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber. 2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. 2 A garment, cloth.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; क्रियाव-वगेष्वञ्जीविषारुताः Ki. 1. 14 अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनिरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49. 2 An exception, special rule; अभिव्या-ख्याकर्तृणामपवर्गः Suar. 3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमदोदयार्थयोर्भुविर्महावि-वर्गयोगेति R. 8. 16. 4 A gift, donation. 5 Abandonment. 6 Throwing, discharge (as of arrows).

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final beatitude.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थानं. 2 Taking away, depriving one of; न त्यागोस्ति द्वित्र्यंश्च न च दायापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reproach, blame; लोकापवादे बलवान्मते मे. R. 14. 40, scandal, evil report. देव्यामपि हि वेदेषां सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6. 2 An exception (opp. उत्सर्ग); अपवदिरितोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः वेः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7. 3 An order, command ततोपवादेन पताकिनी-पदेशचाल निश्चाद्वती महावसूः Ki. 14. 27. 4 Refutation; (Vedānta phil.) a refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुविद्येत्यस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमात्रवत्, वस्तु-भूतवत्प्रमाणे विवर्तस्य प्रपञ्चोः वस्तुभूतस्वतापदेशः अपवादः Tv. 5 Confidence. 6 Love; familiarity.

अपवादकः अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, defaming; वृगवापवादिना माद-व्येन S. 2. 2 Opposing, setting aside, excluding.

अपवारणं 1 Covering, concealment. 2 Disappearance.

अपवारित *p. p.* Covered, concealed. -न्तः, अपवारितकं Concealed or secret manner. -न्तः, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्य *ind.* Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्रकाश); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्वेदेववारितं रहस्यं तु वदन्यस्य पराङ्मुख्यं प्रकाशयते । निपताकक्षेत्रेणान्यमपवाचितं क-था S. D. 6.

अपवाहः. -हन् 1 Taking or carrying away removal 2 Deduction subtra- ction (as of fractions)

अपविन्न *a.* Unobstructed, uninter- rupted; R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, dismissed, rejected, neglected, remo- ved; oft, used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of.' 2 Abject, mean.

-हः, पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignor- ance, Māyā or illusion (अविद्या); तन्मस्य संविद्विरिवापविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपवीण *a.* Having no lute, or hav- ing a bad lute. -णा A bad lute.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Fulfilment, accomplish- ment, completion.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* Opening, uncovering.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* End.

अपवधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction.

अपव्ययः Extravagant expenditure, prodigality.

अपशकुन् A bad omen.

अपशंक *a.* Fearless. -कं *adv.* Fear- lessly.

अपशब्दः = अपसद् q. v.

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungramma- tical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning); न एव शक्तिवैकल्यप्रमा- दादुक्ततादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतीरिताः ॥ अपशब्दशतं माधे Subhā'sh. 2 Vulgar speech. 3 Ungrammatical language. 4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure.

अपशिरस्-शीर्ष-पञ्च *a.* Headless.

अपशुच *a.* Without sorrow. -म्. The soul.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or grief. -कः The Asoka tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 Having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तर and अनु- उत्तर, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमपश्चिमस्ते रानस्य शिरसि पादयंकजसर्पः U. 1; प्रसीदतु महारजो ममानेनापश्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6. 2 Not last, first, foremost. 3 Extreme; अपश्चिमा- निमां कथानापदं प्रातवत्स्थं Rām.

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

अपश्रवसः = अपान q. v.

अपष्ट The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपष्टु *a.* 1 Contrary, opposite. 2 Unfavourable, adverse. 3 Left. -हु *adv.* 1 Contrary. 2 Falsely. 3 Fa- ultlessly. 4 Well, properly.

अपष्टुर-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपसद् 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'wretched,'

काशलिक् MAL 6 ३२

Ye 3

2 N. for the children of six degrad- ing connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य विप्र वर्णेषु नृपतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् षडे नेत्यसद्वाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. 2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason.

अपसरणं Going away, retreating, escape.

अपसर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment 2 A gift or donation. 3 Final be- atitude.

अपसर्पः, -पेकः A secret agent or emissary, spy; सापसर्पज्जागार यथाकाल स्वपक्षि R. 17. 51, 14, 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating, observing as a spy.

अपसव्य, -सव्यक *a.* 1 Not left, right, असव्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. 2. Contrary, opposite. -व्यं *ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सव्य when it hangs over the left); व्यं कृ to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him; to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder

अपसव्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. 2 An outlet, egress.

अपसारणं-णा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4; making room (cf. Mar. बाजू, बाजू).

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion.

अपसृतिः *f.* going away or forth.

अपस्करः 1 Any part of a carriage except the wheel (-रं also) 2 Excre- ment. 3 Vulva. 4 Anus.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing, as after mourning or upon the death of a relative. 2 Impure bathing, bathing in water in which a person has pre- viously washed himself.

अपस्पृश *a.* Devoid of spies; शब्दविवेक ने भाति राजनीतिरपस्पृश Si. 2. 112.

अपस्पृश *a.* Insensible.

अपस्मारः, -सृतिः *f.* 1 Forgetfulness. 2 Epilepsy, falling sickness.

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic.

अपस्मृतिः *a.* Forgetful.

अपह *a.* (At the end of comp) Warding or keeping off, removing, destroying; त्रिगिर्वदि जीवितपह R. 8. 46

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहनन् Warding off, repelling.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away, removing. 2 Stealing.

अपहसितं, -हासः Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes ()

अपहस्तित *p. p.* Thrown away dis-

carded, given up; सकलसखीजनं त्वयि वि-
थितिं न हृदयं K. 233, 202.

अपहानिः *f.* 1 Leaving, abandon-
ment. 2 Ceasing, vanishing. 3 Excep-
tion, exclusion.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away,
stealing, destroying; निद्रापहार, विष^०. 2
Concealing, dissembling; कथमात्मापहारं
नरानि S. 1 how shall I dissemble my-
self, conceal my real name and char-
acter.

अपहवः 1 Concealment, hiding, con-
cealment of one's knowledge, feel-
ings &c. 2 Denial or disowning of
the truth, dissimulation; ० वे ज्ञः P. I.
3. 44. 3 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowl-
edge, denial. 2 (In rhet.) A figure
of speech, in which the real charac-
ter of the thing in question is denied
and that of another (alien or ima-
ginary) object is ascribed to, or
superimposed upon, it; *e. g.* नेदं नभो-
मङ्गलं बुधशिनितश्च तारा नवकनभगाः ॥ see also
K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-64.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाकः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.).
2 Immaturity.

अपाकर्ण 1 Driving away, removal.
2 Rejection, refutation. 3 Payment,
liquidation.

अपाकनेत्र *n.* (र्म्) Payment, liqui-
dation.

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal
&c. 2 Emotion resulting from anger,
fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* 1 Present, perceptible. 2
Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपांक्त-पांक्त्य-पांक्त्य *a.* 'Not in
the same row or in line'; especially
one who is not allowed by his caste-
men to sit in the same row with them
at meals, an outcast.

अपांश-शः *a.* 1 The outer corner
of angle of the eye; चलापांशं हृदि S. 1.
24. 2 A sectarian mark on the fore-
head. 3 Cupid, the god of love.
-Comp. -दर्शनं, -दृष्टिः *f.*, -विलोकि-
तं, -वीक्षणं &c. a side-glance; side-long
look, wink. -देशः the corner itself.
-नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes
with beautiful (or long) outer
corners; यदिहं पुनरप्यपानेना परिहृतावमुखी मया-
य हृद्य V. 1. 17. (a better interpreta-
tion would, however, be 'with the
eyes turned towards the corner').

अपाच्, अपाच 1 Going or situated
backwards, behind. 2 Not open or
clear. 3 Western. 4 Southern. -क्
ind. 1 Behind, backwards. 2 West-
ward or southward.

अपाची The south or west, इतरा the
north

अपाचीन *a.* 1 Situated backwards
or behind, turned backwards. 2 Not

visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4.
3 Southern. 4 Western. 5 Opposite.
अपाच्य *a.* western or southern.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by
Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.).
2 One who does not (properly) stu-
dy Pāṇini's grammar; *i. e.*, a super-
ficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्र 1 A worthless vessel or uten-
sil. 2 (fig.) An unworthy or unde-
serving person, unfit receptacle or
recipient. 3 One unfit or disqualified
to receive gifts, -Comp. -हृत्वा, अपा-
त्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy
acts; disqualification, see Ms. 11. 70.
-दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons
-भूत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or
worthless; प्रायेणापात्रभुजवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal,
ablation. 2 (In gram.) The sense of
the ablative case; ध्रुवमपयेनादानं P. I.
4. 24.

अपादवन् *m.* A bad way.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration,
one of the five lifewinds in the body
which goes downwards and out at
the anus. -नः -ने The anus. -Comp.
-हृत् the anus. -पवनः, -वायुः the life-
wind called अपान.

अपाच्छ *a.* Free from falsehood;
true.

अपाप-पिन् *a.* Sinless, pure, vir-
tuous.

अपां gen. pl. of अप् water; first
member of some compounds:—-ज्यो-
तिस् *n.* lightning. -नपात् an epithet
of fire and Savitri. -नाथः, -पतिः 1
the ocean. -2 N. Varuna. निधिः 1
the ocean. 2- N. of Vishnu. -पायस्
n. food. -पितं fire. -योनिः the ocean.

अपामारः N. of a plant (Mar.
आवाडा).

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying;
removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपायः 1 Going away, departure.
2 Separation; द्रुमप्रायेणादानं P. I. 4. 24;

वेन जातं त्रिपायै कद्रुदं ईसकीकिलं Bk. 6. 75.
3 Disappearance, vanishing, absence.

4 Destruction, loss, annihilation; क-
णापायविनिमज्जना R. 8. 42. 5. An evil,
misfortune, calamity, danger (oft.
opp. उपाय); कायः संनिहितापायः H. 4. 65.
6. Loss, injury.

अपार *a.* 1 Shoreless. 2 Boundless,
unlimited. 3 Inexhaustible, immense.
4 Out of reach. 5 Difficult to be cro-
ssed; difficult to be surmounted or
overcome. -ई The opposite bank of
a river.

अपार्ण *a.* 1 Distant, remote. 2
Near.

अपार्थ, अपार्थक्य *a.* 1 Useless, un-
profitable, worthless. 2 Meaningless,
senseless. -ई Senseless or a super-
fluous talk or argument (regarded as
one of the faults of composition in

rhetoric); cf. also Kāv. 3. 28; सद्वा-
यार्थशून्यं वचनमार्थमितीत्येते 1.

अपावरणं, अपावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Opening. 2
Covering, enclosing, surrounding. 3
Concealing, hiding.

अपावर्तनं, -वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning away
or from, retreating, repulse. 2
Revolution.

अपाश्रय *a.* Without support or re-
fuge, helpless.—चः 1 Refuge, re-
course, that to which recourse is had
for refuge. 2 As awning or canopy
spread over a court-yard. 3 Head.

अपासंगः A quiver.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discard-
ing. 2 Quitting. 3 Killing.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, remo-
val; see अपसरण.

अपासु *a.* Lifeless, dead.

अपि *ind.* (Sometimes with the *अ*
dropped according to the opinion of
Bhāguri; वदि भगुरिरल्लोपमवाच्योरुपसर्गयो ,
पिवा, पिपान &c.) 1 (Used with roots
and nouns in the sense of) Placing
near or over, taking towards, reach-
ing or going up to, proximity, near-
ness &c. 2 (As a separable adverb
or conjunction) And, also, too,
moreover, besides, in addition अस्ति न
सोदरस्तेहो येनेष्ट S. 1; on one's part, in
one's turn; विष्णुश्चर्मणापि राजपुत्राः पाठिता
Pt. 1; अपिअपि or अपिच as well as, and
also; अपि स्तुति, अपि सिच Sk. न नापि चैव,
न वापि, नापि वा, न चापि neither-nor. 3
It is often used to express emphasis
in the sense of 'too', 'even', 'very',
अद्यापि still even now इदानीमपि even
now; यद्यपि though, although, even if,
तथापि still, nevertheless; sometimes
यद्यपि is understood तथापि only being
used; as in Ki. 1. 28. 4 Though (oft.
translatable by 'even', 'even if'),
सप्तसिद्धिमुद्विद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20
though overspread &c.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञाव-
रुक्तेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark
dress. 5 Used at the beginning of
sentences अपि introduces a question,
अपि सन्निहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि कियार्थ-
मुल्लभं समित्कुशं...अपि स्वसक्त्या तपसि प्रयत्ने
Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35. 6 Hope, expecta-
tion (usually with the potential
mood); कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्त
ब्राह्मणशिशुः U. 2 I hope the Brāhmana
boy comes to life. Note—In this
sense अपि is frequently used with *नाम*
and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely',
'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all pro-
bability'; or (c) 'would that', 'I wish
or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्व-
श्रेयसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तदपि नाम मना-
यवतीर्णोऽस्ति रक्षितमण्यप्यगोचरं Mā. 1 perhaps,
in all probability; अपिनामाहं पुत्रत्वा भवेय
V. 2 I wish I were P. 7 Affixed to in-
terrogative words अपि makes the
sense indefinite any some कोपि
some one किमपि something कुत्रापि

somewhere. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable', 'inexpressible'; व्यतिरिक्तं पदार्थानां: कःपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. 8 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes. 9 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शङ्का); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. 10 (With pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णुः 11 Contempt, censure; अपि जायां त्यजसि जातु गणिकामावृत्ते गर्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to, or die upon, you &c.; विज्ञात्मे देवदत्तमपि सिन्धुत्वान्दुः 12: It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes; अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुष्वपि सेवासांसत्तथ्यमुक्तं नराज्ञान Bk. 8. 92. 13 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. 14 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore', 'hence' (अत एव). 15 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood; the example usually given is सर्पिर्वापि स्वात् where some word like सिन्दुरपि 'a drop,' 'a little' &c. has to be understood, there may perhaps be a drop of ghee.

अपिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. 2 Told, described.

अपिच्छल *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. 2 Deep.

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless. 2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited; (अपेत्तृक also in this sense).

अपिश्य *a.* Not ancestral.

अपिधानं-पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also).

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment.

अपिन्नत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood.

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); बाष्पापिहित covered, with tears. 2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अर्थो निपमपिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित् सत्यं चकास्ति भरहृद्वधूस्तनमः Subhāsh.

अपीतिः *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. 2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. 3 Destruction of the world (मलय); अपीतो तद्दृष्टं प्रसंगादसमञ्जसं Br. Sutra.

अपीनसः Dryness of the nose, cold (in the head).

अपुंस्का *f.* A woman without a husband; नापुंस्कासीति नै नतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुत्रः Not a son. —*a.* —*सुत्रक* *a.* (निष्ठा *f.*) Having no son or heir

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless

father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकृता.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. —*COMP.* —*अन्वय* *a.* not returning; dead. —*आदानं* not taking back or again. —*आवृत्तिः* *f.* 'non-return', final beatitude. —*माप्य* *a.* irrecoverable. —*भवः* 1 not being born again (of diseases also). —*2* final beatitude.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. 2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). 3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (सुखानुपकारि), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोप्य विततं व्याप्तिं विष्टुं मुच स्वं शिवे, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger, and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपूपः A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. बड़ा, चारवा, अतरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices.

अपूपीय, अपूप्य *a.* Belonging to, intended for, अपूप. —*त्वे* Flour, meal.

अपूरणी The silk-cotton tree (शालमली) (Mar. सांवरी).

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, imperfect; अपूर्णमेकं शतं कृतं R. 3. 88; अपूर्णं एव पंचपत्रे द्वादहस M. 3.

अपूर्वं *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, quite new; 'पूर्वं नाटकं S. 1. 2. Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वं इत्यते यज्ञिः कागिन्याः स्तनमंडले । दूतो दहतीवानं हृदि लग्नस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्वकर्मचंडालमपि सुखं विमुचं नं U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. 3 Unknown. 4 Not first. —*ई* 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). 2 Virtue and vice as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. —*ई*: The supreme soul. —*COMP.* —*पतिः* *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin. —*विधिः* an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new.

अपुथक् *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope, desire. 2 Need, requirement, necessity; oft. in comp.; रुद्रिगावस्थया बहिर्रेषापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. 3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case more usually in comp. the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word (अपेक्षा, अपेक्षायां) fre-

quently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to', 'out of regard for', 'for the sake of'; नियमनिषेध्या R. 1. 94. प्रथम-सुकृतनिषेध्या Me. 17; अत्र व्यंग्यं सुणीयुतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्त्वेव चमकारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. 4 Connection, relation. 5 Care, attention, heed; देशनिषेधास्तथा दूयं यातादायांशुरीकं Bk. 7. 49. 6 Respect, deference. 7 (In gram.) —*आकांक्षा* *q. v.*

अपेक्ष्य, —*क्षितव्य*, —*क्षणीय* *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c.; desirable.

अपेक्षित *p. p.* Looked for, expected, wanted, required; considered &c. —*त्वं* Desire, wish; regard, reference.

अपेत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, disappeared, अपेतमुद्धाभिनिवेशेनः Si. 3. 1. 2 Departing or deviating from, contrary (with abl.); अर्थादपेतं अर्थ्यं Sk. 3 Free from, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.), सुज्ञादपेतः Sk.; उद्वहद्वयव्यां तानवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70, faultless.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मधुर-म्यंतकादि); 'करा, द्वितीया, स्वागता &c. where it has the sense of 'excluding', 'expelling', 'refusing admission to', *e. g.* 'वाणिजातं ceremony where merchants are excluded; so द्वितीया &c.

अपोगंडः *a.* 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant or deficient) 2 Not under 16 years of age; Ms. 8. 148. 3 A child or infant. 4 Very timid. 5 Wrinkled.

अपोहः 1 Removed from (with abl.); कल्पनापोहः—कल्पनायाः अपोहः; see वृह् with अप.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. 2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. 3 Reasoning, arguing. 4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊह) (अपरतर्कनिरासाय कृतो विपरीततर्कः), स्वयमुद्वापोहसमर्थः Mbh; ऊहपोहमिदं सरोजनयना भवद्विधवेतरा Bv. 2. 74; hence ऊहपोहः=complete discussion of a question. 5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्वाच्यपोहो वा शब्दार्थः (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्व्या-वृत्तिः *i. e.* तद्विनिवृत्त्यागः)

अपोहः 1 Removal &c. —*अपोह* above 2 Reasoning faculty; मत्तः सृष्टिज्ञानमप-हन् च Bg. 15. 15.

अपोहः, अपोहनीय *pot. p.* To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

अपौरुष-पौरुषेयं *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. 2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of divine origin; अपौरुषेया वेदाः; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठः सुवर्ण-विदुरिस्वाख्यायते Māl. 9 not set up by (the hand of) man. —*चं*, —*षेयं* 1 Co-wardice 2 Superhuman power

अपोर्यामा —*मत्त* *m* N of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sama Veda

closing that rite; the last or 7th part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting. 2 Pouring out (of rivers). 3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself. 4 Destruction.

अप्यकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अप्यकाश *a.* 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also) प्रकाशश्चाप्यकाशश्च लोकलोक इत्यमरः R. 1. 68. 2 Self-illuminated. 3 Hidden, secret. —इं, —हे *ind.* In secret, secretly.

अप्यकृत *a.* 1 Not principal or chief, incidental. 2 Not to the point, irrelevant; see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; अप्यकृतं अनुसंधाय to beat about the bush, not to come to the point. —तं (In Rhet.) उपमान *s. e.* the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत of उपमेय).

अप्यगम *a.* Going too fast to be followed by others.

अप्यगल्भ *a.* Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्टः पार्थे वसति नियते दूरतश्चाप्यगल्भः H. 2. 26.

अप्यगुण *a.* Perplexed, confounded.

अप्यज *a.* 1 Without progeny, childless. 2 Unborn. 3 Unpeopled.

अप्यजस्र, **अप्यजात** *a.* Childless, having no issue or progeny; अतीतायानप्रजति कावकास्तद्वशाद्भुजः Y. 2. 144. —ता A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अप्यतिकर्मन् *a.* 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. 2 Irresistible.

अप्यति (ती) कार *a.* Irremediable, helpless.

अप्यतिव *a.* 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. 2 Not to be warded off or kept off. 3 Not angry.

अप्यतिवृद्ध *a.* 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. 2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अप्यतिपक्ष *a.* 1 Without a rival or opponent. 2 Unlike.

अप्यतिपत्ति *f.* 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. 2 Neglect, disregard. 3 Want of understanding. 4 Absence of determination, confusion, perplexity; विह्वल &c K. 159; (अप्यतिपत्तिर्जडा स्यादित्यादिदर्शनश्चातिपत्तिः); पितृशब्दसंज्ञा K. 240. 5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्मृत्यभावाच्च); उत्तरस्याप्रतिपत्तिश्चातिपत्तिर्भावाच्च Gaut. S.

अप्यतिषेध *a.* 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. 2 Undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्यतिमल *a.* Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

अप्यतिभ *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. 2 Not ready-witted, dull.

अप्यतिभट *a.* Unrivalled. —टः An unrivalled warrior

अप्यतिम *a.* Incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अप्यतिमान्.

अप्यतिरथ *a.* or—यः (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior; शीर्ष्यन्तिनप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19, S. 7, 7. 33.

अप्यतिरथ *a.* Uncontested, undisputed; वषट्ताधिकमोगः संततोऽप्यतिरथः स्वत्वं गमयति Mit.

अप्यतिरूप *a.* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. 2 Of unequalled form. 3 Incomparable.

अप्यतिवीर्य *a.* Of incomparable prowess.

अप्यतिशासन *a.* Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

अप्यतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, not made permanent. 2 Unprofitable, useless. 3 Disreputable.

अप्यतिष्ठान् Instability, want of solidity or firmness (fig. also); तर्कप्रतिष्ठा-नादप्यन्यथाबुद्धेयं S. B.

अप्यतिहत *a.* 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; अस्मद्गुहे गतिः Pt. 1; दुर्गमतामप्रतिहतप्रसमार्यस्य कौषल्यातिः Ve. 1; शक्ति of irresistible power. 2 Unimpaired, unmarred, unaffected; सा बुद्धि-रतिहता Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26; so चित्-रन्वन्. 3. Not disappointed. —Comp. —नेत्र *a.* of unimpaired eyes.

अप्यतीत *a.* 1 Not pleased or delighted. 2 (In rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष); a word is said to be अप्यतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes of works only (and not general or popular use). See K. P. 7.

अप्यप्ता A girl, one not given away in marriage.

अप्यत्यक्ष *a.* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. 2 Unknown. 3 Absent.

अप्यत्यय *a.* 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितात्तनात्मन्यवश्यं चैतः S. 1. 2. 2 Having no knowledge. 3 (In gram.) Having no affix. —यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief; हेनन-प्रत्ययान् Pt. 1. 191. 2 Not being understood. 3 Not an affix; अर्थवद्वयानुस्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. 1. 2. 45.

अप्यदक्षिणं *ind.* From the left to the right.

अप्यधान *a.* Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आवां तावदप्यधानौ H. 2. —तं (तात्त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority. 2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्यधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself or as last member of comp.).

अप्यधृष्य *a.* Unconquerable, invincible; स्वाधीनं भीष्ममत्वंतस्मै इतं पार्थेनाहवेऽप्यधृष्यं Mb.; M. 5. 17.

अप्यशु *a.* 1 Wanting power not powerful. 2 Having no power or con-

trol over, unable, incompetent; with gen. or loc.

अप्यमत्त *a.* Not careless, careful, attentive, vigilant.

अप्यमद *a.* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

अप्यमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

अप्यमाण *a.* 1 Unlimited, immeasurable. 2 Unauthorized. 3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy, S. 5. 25. —णं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; *i. e.* a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. 2 Irrelevancy.

अप्यमादु *a.* Careful, vigilant. —दुः Care, attention, vigilance.

अप्यमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless. 2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable; अप्यमेयस्याप्यमेयस्य कार्य-तत्त्वार्थविरुद्धः Ms. 1. 3. —यं Brahma.

अप्यवाणिः *f.* Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अप्यवाणिस्ते शतं ब्रूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress See अजीवनि.

अप्ययुक्त *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. 2 Wrongly used, as a word. 3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); *s. g.* तथा मयं देवतास्य विद्यायां राक्षसोऽथवा K. P. 7 where mas. gender of देवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets, and is, therefore, अप्ययुक्त.

अप्यवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. 2 Inertia, inactivity, absence of incentive or stimulus.

अप्यसंगः 1 Want of attachment. 2 Want of connection. 3 Inopportune time or occasion; अप्यसंगमिथाने च श्रोतुं श्रद्धा न जायते।

अप्यसिद्ध *a.* 1. Unknown, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. 2 Unusual, uncommon.

अप्यस्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (=अप्यस्ताविक q. v.).

अप्यस्तुत *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. 2 Absurd, nonsensical. 3 Accidental or extraneous. —Comp. —प्रज्ञप्ता a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्यस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अप्यस्तुत-प्रज्ञप्ता सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्च K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds :—कार्ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशिष्टे प्रस्तुते सति। तदन्वयस्य वचस्तुत्ये तुल्यस्येति च पंचभावाः *s. e.* when the subject-matter is viewed (*a.*) as an effect informs

tion of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अमहत् *a.* 1 Unhurt. 2 Waste, unploughed. 3 New and unbleached (as cloth).

अपाकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not belonging to the subject-matter; अपाकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याभिधानोऽस्तुतद्वत्तत्ता K. P. 10.

अप्राकृत *a.* 1 Not vulgar. 2 Not original. 3 Not ordinary, extraordinary. 4 Special.

अप्राप्त *a.* Secondary, subordinate; inferior.

अप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तोऽस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग इति: । Bhāṣhā P. 2 Not arrived or come. 3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. 4 Not come to or reached. —**अप्राप्त**. —**काल** *a.* inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; °लं वचनं वृद्धस्पतिरपि ब्रह्म । लभते दुष्टवचनमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63 —**दोष** *a.* not arrived at puberty. —**व्यवहार**, **वयस** *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on one's own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अप्राव्यवहारोऽसी यावत् षोडश-वार्षिकः Dakṣa.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तिमहादुःखविलीनाशेषप्राप्तक K. P. 4. 2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विधिरत्यंतप्राप्तौ निवमः पाक्षिके सति Mim. 3 Not taking place or occurring.

अप्राप्त *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनमप्राप्तिकं. 2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रीति *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, offensive; अप्रीत्य च पथस्य वक्ता आता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Ms. 4. 138. 2 Unkind, unfriendly. —**यः** A foe, an enemy. —**यः** An unfriendly or offensive act; पाणि-याहस्य सार्धं स्त्री नाचरेत्किंचिदप्रीत्य Ms. 5. 156 —**COMP.** —**कर**, —**कारि**, —**कारक** *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —**वद**, (°व) —**वादि** *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words; वंशार्थक्यत्रियवदा Y. 1. 73; माता वस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्यो चात्रियवादिनी Chān. 44.

अप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. 2 Enmity.

अप्रीति *a.* 1 Not arrogant. 2 Timid, gentle, not bold. 3 Not full-grown. —**दा** 1 An unmarried girl. 2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or won anhood

अप्राप्त *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel)

अप्सरस *f.* (—राः—रा) (for etym. cf. Rām. अप्सु निनयतां देव रसादस्माद्वस्त्रियः । उल्लेखेन दुर्जयं तस्मादप्सरसोऽभवत्) A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रभाव). They are called स्वर्चर्या, and are usually described as the servants of Indra. Bāṇa mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K. 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (स्त्रियां बहुवचनस्य); but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occur; निनयद्विकारिणी मेनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1; एकाप्सरः &c. R. 7. 53. —**COMP.** —**नी** *N.* of a sacred pool in which the Apsaras bathe; probably it is the name of a place; see S. 6. —**पति**: lord of the Apsaras, epithet of Indra.

अफल *a.* 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit. & fig.); °ला ओषधयः; °लं कार्यं &c. 2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा पक्षोऽफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्गर्हि चाफला । यथा पक्षोऽफलः दातृं तथा विप्रोऽनुचोऽफलः Ms. 2-18. 3 Deprived of virility, emasculated; अफलोऽहं कृतस्तेन क्रोधात्ता च निराकृता Rām. —**COMP.** —**आकांक्षिन्**, —**प्रेक्षु** *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफला-कक्षिमिर्भूतः क्रियते ब्रह्मादिभिः Mb.

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —**न** Opium.

अवच्छिन्न *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. 2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory; *c. g.* चाचज्जीवमहं मीनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वंशप्रीतिदुग्धं पितृमहः ॥ (contradictory); जातुवः कंचलादुक्तम्यां द्वारि स्थितौ यावति मंगलादि । Rāyamukuta on Ak. —**COMP.** —**मुख** *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अवच्छिन्न, —**बांधव** *a.* Friendless, lonely.

अवल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. 2 Unprotected. —**ला** A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); दूरे हि ते कवित्वा विपरीतबोधा ये नित्यमाह्वयन्ता इति कामिनीनाम् । राभिर्बिलालतत्ताकच्छिपतिः शक्रादयोपि विजिता-स्त्वलाः कथं ताः ॥ Bh. 1. 11; °जनः a woman. —**लं** Weakness, want of strength: see बलाबलं also.

अवाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. 2 Free from pain. —**घः** 1 Non-obstruction. 2 Non-refutation.

अवाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. 2 Not young, full (as the moon.)

अवाह *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal. 2 (fig.) Familiar or conversant with.

अविधन: The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean).

अविधन *a.* विमर्श R 13 4

अवृद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise अपवाद Sām S

अवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understanding. 2 Ignorance, stupidity. —**COMP.** —**पूर्व-पूर्वक** *a.* not wanton or intentional. (—वे, —वैक) *adv.* unconsciously or ignorantly.

अवृद्ध-वृद्ध *a.* Foolish, stupid. —*m.* A fool —*f.* (अवृद्ध) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अवोध *a.* Ignorant, foolish, stupid. —**घः** 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; °बोधतास्यान्ये Bh 3. 2; निमग्नदुर्बोधमवोधविकृताः इ भूपतीनां चरितं इ जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. 2 Not knowing or being aware of. —**COMP.** —**गम्य** *a.* incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अवज *a.* Born in or produced from water. —**ज** 1 A lotus. 2 One thousand millions —**COMP.** —**कणिका** the seedvessel of a lotus. —**जः**, —**भवः**, —**भूः**, —**योनिः** epithets of Brahmā —**बांधव**: 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun. —**वाहन**: epithet of Siva.

अब्जा A pearl-oyster. **अब्जिनी** 1 A collection of lotuses 2 A place full of lotuses. 3 A lotus plant. —**COMP.** —**पति**: the sun.

अब्दः 1 A cloud. 2 A year (in this sense *n.* also). 3 *N.* of a mountain. —**COMP.** —**अर्ध** half a year. —**वाहन**: *N.* of Siva. —**शत** a century. —**सार**: a kind of camphor.

अधि: 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःख°, कार्य°, ज्ञान° &c.; store or reservoir of anything. 2 A pond, lake. 3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4. —**COMP.** —**अग्नि** the submarine fire. —**कफः**, —**फेन**: froth, foam. —**जः** 1 the moon. —**2** conch (—**जा**) 1 spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean). —**2** the Goddess Lakṣmī. —**क्षीपा** the earth. —**नगरी** *N.* of Dwārakā, the capital of Krishna —**नवनीतक**: the moon. —**मंहुकी** the pearl-oyster. —**शयन**: *N.* of Vishnu. —**सार**: a gem.

अब्रह्मचर्य *a.* Unchaste. —**वै-र्यक** 1 Unchastity. 2 Sexual union.

अब्रह्मण्य *a.* 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अब्रह्मण्यमवर्णं स्वात् वसण्यं ब्रह्मणे हितम् Halāy. 2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas —**ण्यं** An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa, an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अथैतत् योगसंज्ञं व्या-दिना क्रदितं पुरः । अब्रह्मण्यमनुक्रांतजीवो योग-स्थितो द्विजः Bri. Kath.

अब्रह्मण्य *a.* Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रद्वयोति Ms. 9. 322.

अभक्ति *f.* 1 Want of devotion or attachment 2 Unbelief incredulity *a.* 1 Not to be eaten 2 Pro-

hibited from eating. — *अ* A prohibited article of food.

अभाग *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अमङ्गल *a.* Inauspicious, bad, wicked.
—*पुं* 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. 2 Sor-
row.

अभय *a.* Free from fear, secure, safe; वैराग्यनिश्चयम् Bh. 3. 35. —चं 1 Absence or removal of fear. 2 Security safety, protection from fear or danger ; नया तस्याभयं इत्ते Pt. 1. —Comp.—कृत *a.* 1 not terrific, mild, —2 giving safety. —दिडिभिः 1 proclamation of assurance or safety. —2 a military or war-drum. —दु, —दायित्व, —प्रद *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety. —दाक्षिणा, —दानं, —प्रदानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानं प्रभयप्रदानं (प्रचारं) Pt. 1. 290. —पत्रं a written document or paper granting assurance of safety ; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. —याचना asking for protection. —वचनं, —वाच्य *f.* an assurance or promise of safety.

अभयंकर-कृत् a. 1 Not dreadful.
2 Causing security.

अमलः 1 Non-existence; मत् एव भवा-
मवै Mb. 2 Absolution, final beati-
tude ; प्राप्तिमवमभिवांछति वा Ki. 12. 30,
18. 27. 3 End or destruction ; भवाय
सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षा Rām.

अभय्य a. 1 Not to be. 2 Improper, inauspicious. 3 Unfortunate, luckless; उपनतमवधीर्यभय्याः Ki. 10. 51.

अभाग a. 1 Without a share (of inheritance). 2 Undivided.

अभावः 1 Not being or existing, non-existence; नतो मासोऽप्यहं Mk. 1 has disappeared. 2 Absence, want, failure; सर्वधामन्यभावे तु ब्राह्मण रक्षधमाभिः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp.; सर्वभावे हेतुः 189 failing all. 3 Annihilation death, destruction, non-entity; नाश उपलब्धेः S. B. 4 (In phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kaṇāda. It is of two principal kinds संसारभाव and अत्योन्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, त्वन्त्ताभाव and अस्तन्ता-

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment
or right discernment. 2 Absence of
religious meditation.

अभाषित *a.* Not told. -Comp. -पुंस्क्रः
a word which cannot become mas.
or neuter, i. e. always feminine.

अभि *ind. 1* (as a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to,' 'towards,' 'in the direction of'; अभिगच्छ *go towards*, अभिगच्छा, 'गच्छन्', 'गच्छन्' &c. (b) 'for,' 'against,' 'लभ्यते' &c.; (c) 'on,' 'upon,' 'सिद्धि' to sprinkle on &c.; (d) 'over,' 'above,' 'अक्रान्ति' to overpower 'अक्रान्ति' (e) 'greatly' 'exceedingly' कृ 2 (As

a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives). It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; 'अग्र्यं' 'supreme duty'; 'तत्र' 'very red'; 'नव' 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of,' forming adv. compounds; 'अग्र्यं', 'उत्तरं', 'दूति' &c. 3 (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense; अग्र्यणि or अग्रिमणि शलभाः पतन्ति; वृक्षमणि द्योतते विद्युत् Sk. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of (c) On, upon, with regard or reference to; सायुज्यदत्तो मातरन्मि Sk. (d) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); वृक्षे वृक्षमणिसिञ्चति Sk.

अभि (भी) क *a. Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous*; सौधिकारमभिः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; अभि सिंचः कृशानौ त्वं दर्पं नय्यपि रोजभिकः Bk. 8. 92.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षिन् *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकाम *a.* Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, with the object of love in acc. or in comp.; यत्ने त्वमभिकामाह *Mb.* —मः 1 Affection, love. 2 Wish, desire.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोस्ति प्रत्ययान्न विद्यते Bg.2.4. 2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. 3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, -क्रांतिः *f.* Approaching,
attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above.

अभिक्रोशः १ Calling out, crying. २
Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator.

अभिरुच्या १ Splendour, beauty, lustre; काव्यभिरुच्या तयोरासीद् व्रजतोः शुद्धवेद्योः R. १. ४६. सुर्वापावे न खलु कमलं पुष्पाति स्वाभिरुच्या Me. ८०; Ku. १. ४३; ७. १८. २ Telling, declaring. ३ Calling, addressing. ४ A name, appellation. ५ A word, synonym. ६ Fame, glory; notoriety (in a bad sense) greatness (माहात्म्यं). अभिरुच्यान् Fame, glory.

अभिगमः, -गमनं 1 (a) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; सवाहितो नाभिगमेन तृत् R. 5. 11, 17. 72; ज्येष्ठाभिगमनात्पूर्वं तेनाप्यनाभिनिदिता 12. 35. 2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman); परद्वाराभिगमनं K. 147; प्रहस्य दास्य-सिम्ये Y. 2. 291.

अभिगम्य *pot. p. 1* To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. 2 Accessible, inviting; भिनकातेनृपयुधैः... अक्षय्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगर्जन्तं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, or
ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगमिन् *a.* Approaching, having intercourse with.

अभिग्राहिः *f.* Guarding-protecting-
अभिदोष्य *m* Protector guardian.

अभिग्रहः 1 Seizing, robbing, plundering. 2 Attack, assault. 3 Challenge. 4 Complaint. 5 Authority ; weight.
अभिग्रहणं Robbing, siezing.
अभिचर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, beating, smiting; attack; तदाभिघातादिषु लङ्प्रत्यये Ku 7. 49. 2 Extirpation, complete destruction or removal; दुःखस्याभिघाताज्जिज्ञासाः तदभिघातकं हेतौ Sān. K. 1. —तं A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of *Sandhi* rules.

अभिघातक *a.* (तिका *f.*) Repelling,
warding off.

अभिघातिन *m.* An enemy.

अभिचारः 1 Ghee or clarified butter
2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices ; अणीतपृषदाज्याभिचारश्चोर-
स्तद्वत्पात् Mv. 3.

अभिधारणं Act of sprinkling (with
ghee).

अभिचरः A follower, servant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exercising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as ह्येत्याग).

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes, magic itself 2 Killing. -**घ्नः** -**घ्नः** a fever caused by magical spells. -**मंत्रः** a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58 -**यज्ञः** -**होमः** a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, -चारिन् (०रिकी, रिणी f)
 a. Conjuring, enchanting, —कः, -रि
 A conjurer, magician.

अभिजनः १ (a) A family, race, lineage. (b) Birth, extraction, descent. २ High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुतौ तन्माहात्म्यं यदाभिजनतो वक्ष्यते Māh. २. १३; श्रीलं शैलवद्रासतत्त्वभिजनः संदह्यतां वह्निना Bh. २. ३९. ३ Native country, mother land, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); यत्र पूर्वैरुषितं सोऽभिजनः Sk ४ Fame, celebrity. ५ The head or ornament of family. ६ Attendants, retinue (परिजन q. v.)

अभिजनवत् *a.* Of noble descent,
nobly born; कृतो मर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणी
पदे *S.* 4. 18.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete victory.

अभिजात *p. p.* 1 (a) Born to or for, Bg. 16. 3, 5. (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. 2 Born, produced, 3 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन सः शौर्यवता कुराः R. 17. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं स्वत्वस्य वचनं V. 1. 4 Fit, proper, worthy. 5 Sweet, agreeable, प्रज्जित्तायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. 6 Handsome, beautiful. 7 Learned, wise - distinguished - संकीर्णं नामभिजातेऽप्यपदेनैव संस्कृतं (वेदतु)

अभिजातिः *f.* Noble birth.

अभिजिघ्रं Touching the head with the nose (as a sign of affection &c.)
अभिजित् *m.* 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 N. of one of the lunar mansions.

अभिज्ञ *a.* 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यद्वा कौशलमिदं सुदुर्गमं तन्वाच्यमिदो जनः U. 5. 35, अभिज्ञाष्टदशतानां क्रियते नन्दनदुमाः Ku. 2. 41, Me. 16; R. 7. 64; अन्भिज्ञे भवान्स्ववर्त्तस्य 1. 2. Skilled in, skilful, clever.
—ज्ञा 1 Recognition. 2 Remembrance, recognition.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानहेतोर्हि दत्तं तेन महात्मना Rām. 2 Remembrance, recollection. 3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); दत्तं वाग्व्यसि मालव्यमिज्ञानं च धारयामि Māl. 9, Bk. 8. 118, 124; so शकुन्तले. 4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon.
—COMP. —आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4.

अभितस्य *ind.* (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्तं पृथग्रुतुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. 2 (a) Near, hard by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाश्वविद्वीक्यं सुमंत्रमभितः स्थितं Rām. (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वन्तमिदमभितो घुमन्शुजालं Ki. 2. 59. 3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; Ki. 6. 1, 5, 14. 4 On both sides; दृष्टादुचितकंपवमभितस्तुष्टिद्वयं पृष्ठतः U. 4. 20; Bk. 9. 137. 5 Before and after. 6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); परितज्जेन सथायापरं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. 7 Entirely, completely, throughout. 8 Quickly.

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवाद्युर्ध्वं मनसोभितापः V. 3.

अभिताम्र *a.* Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभिदक्षिणं *ind.* To or towards the right (=प्रदक्षिणं q. v.).

अभिद्वः, -वर्णः An attack.

अभिद्वोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty. 2 Abuse; censure.

अभिद्वर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. 2 Oppressing.

अभिधा 1 A name, an appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवसंतायभिधः S. D. 2 A word, sound. 3 The literal power or sense of a word, denotation. one of the three powers of a word; शाब्दार्थोऽभिधवा बोध्यः S. D. 2 (अभिधा conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all); स मुख्यार्थस्तत्त्वमुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽव्यापिष्यते K. P. 2 —COMP —लक्षित्वा a long one's name —मूल

a. founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, speaking, naming, denotation; दत्तावतानर्थानामिदमभिधानं Nir. 2 Predication, assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. 3 A name, appellation, designation; अभिधानं तु पञ्चादस्याहमश्रोत्रं K. 32; तथाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called, named; अघ्नाभिधानाद् बंधनात् R. 3. 20. 4 Speech, discourse. 5 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 2 senses said to be also *m.*). —COMP. —कोशः, —माला a dictionary.

अभिधायक (यिका *f.*), अभिधायिन् *a.* 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; कर्तुः कुल्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. 2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीनित्याभिधायिनि प्रियतमे Amar. 23; वाच्यभिधायी पुरुषः पृष्ठमांताद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c. 2 Nameable, (in logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः. —च 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; Ki. 14. 5. 2 A substance. 3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबन्धाः Mugdha. 4 The primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयविना दूतप्रतीतिर्लक्षणेच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिधा 1 Coveting another's property. 2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिधोपदेशात् Br. Sūt. 3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यानं 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; 2 wish or desire. 2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिन्दः 1 Rejoicing, joy, delight. 2 Praising, applauding, congratulating. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Encouraging, inciting to action.

अभिन्दन् 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. 2 Praising, approving. 3 Wish, desire.

अभिन्दनीय-नय *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; कानमेतदभिन्दनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिन्ना *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; सनाभिपमस्तबकामिन्ना R. 13. 32.

अभिनयः 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); नृत्याभिनयद्विधाच्युतं Ku. 5. 79; अभिनयान् परिचिंतुमिबोद्यतः R. 9. 33; नर्तकीरुभिनयातिर्लघ्विनीः 19. 14. 2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; ललितभिनयं तमय प्रती मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः—

भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थाशुकारः स चतुर्विधः आंगिको वाचिकश्चेष्टामाहार्यः सात्त्विकस्तथा ॥ 274. 'acting' is the imitation of condition' it is of four kinds (1) *gestural* conveyed

by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of the internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c.

अभिनव *a.* 1 Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पद्मकिर्द्वयते अभिनवा S. 3. 8, 5. 1; वाच्यः K. 2. newly married 2 Very young, not having experience —COMP. —यौवन, —यवस्क youthful, very young.

अभिनहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनियुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy
अभिनिहृत् *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). 2 One asleep at sunset.

अभिनिर्यणं 1 A march. 2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिरिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, applying oneself to. 2 Firmly or steadily fixed, attentive, intent. 3 Endowed with, possessed of; इरभिरभिनिरिष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालाद्युगविः R. 2. 75. 4 Determined, resolute. 5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse.

अभिनिरिष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निदाक्षेपापनापादेनर्षोऽभिनिविष्टता S. D. i. e. adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonoured &c.

अभिनितुष्टिः *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिवेशः 1 Devotion, attachment, intentness, close application, with loc. or in comp.; कतमस्मिन्ने भावाभिनिवेशः V. 3.; अहो निरर्थक्यापारेष्वभिनिवेशः K. 120, बलीयान्वलु मेघभिनिवेशः S. 3; असंयुक्ते वस्तुन्यभिनिवेशः Mit. 2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation. 3 Resolution, determination of purpose, perseverance; जनकात्मजायां नितातरुत्वाभिनिवेशनीका R. 14. 43; अनुत्पन्नः शतोपिण Ku. 5. 7. 4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death.

अभिनिवेशिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, adhering or clinging to. 2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to. 3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिर्यणम् Going out or forth.

अभिनिर्यणः A letter of the alphabet.

अभिनिर्यणतनं Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिर्यणतिः *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिर्यणः Denial, concealment.

अभिनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. 2 Performed, represented dramatically. 3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. 4 Highly ornamented or decorated. 5 Fit proper suitable (योग्य)

नास्वमित्तुवाचं बुविद्विः Mb. 6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. 7 Angry. 8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनीतिः *f.* 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. 2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सात्वर्त्तमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनेतु *m.* An actor.—*त्री* An actress.

अभिनेयः-नेतव्य *pot. p.* To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; दृश्यं तन्नाभिनेयं तद्व्यापारोपात्तु रूपकं S. D. 273. तस्य (प्रबन्धस्य) एकदेशः अभिनेयार्थः कृतः U. 4. a part of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिन्न *a.* 1 Not broken or cut. 2. Unaffected. 3 Not changed or altered. 4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जयन्तिर्थाभिन्नमभिन्नीयतात् Prab.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. 2 Felling upon, assault, attack. 3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, drawing near. 2 Completion.

अभिपद्य *p. p.* 1 Gone or come near, approached, ran towards, gone to (a state &c.) 2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. 3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c. कालामिषया सीदति सिद्धतासेतवो यथा Rām.; दोषं, कदमलं, व्याघ्रं &c. 4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. 5 Accepted. 6 Guilty.

अभिपरिप्लुत *a.* Overflowed, filled with, inundated; shaken; सोक्तेन, मन्थुना &c.

अभिपूरण Filling, overpowering.

अभिपूर्वं *ind.* Successively.

अभिप्रणयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिप्रणयः Affection, favour, propitiation.

अभिप्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Consecrated: जज्वाल लोकप्रियते स राजा यथाश्वरे वज्रिरभिप्रणीतः Bk. 1. 4. 2 Brought.

अभिप्रथनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* Towards the right.

अभिप्रवर्तनं 1 Advancing up to. 2 Proceeding, acting. 3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिप्रायः-प्रायः *q. v.*

अभिप्रायः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention; wish, desire; अभिप्राया न सिध्यति तेनेदं वदति जयत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिप्रायाणि वच्चांसि Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः कथेरभिप्रायः 2 meaning, sense, import, implied sense, of a word, passage &c., तेषामवमभिप्रायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.) 3 Opinion, belief. 4 Relation, reference.

अभिप्रेत *p. p.* 1 Meant, aimed at, intended: designed: अन्नाचमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः निवेदनाभिप्रेत Pt 1 2 W shed, deared

यथाभिप्रेतमुद्दिश्यतां H. 1. 3 Approved, accepted. 4 Dear or agreeable to.

अभिप्रेक्षणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिप्लवः 1 Affliction, disturbance. 2 Inundation, overflowing.

अभिप्लुत *p. p.* Overpowered, overwhelmed (lit. and fig.).

अभिप्लुद्धिः *f.* An organ of apprehension a बुद्धौद्रिय or ज्ञानेन्द्रिय (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection; स्वर्षादुद्धृता इव स्वर्षकांतास्तद्वन्ते-जोमिवाद्भन्ति S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कृत एव सप्तजः R. 9. 4. 2 Being overpowered; जराभिभवविच्छायां K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.) 3 Contempt, disrespect; निरभिभवसाराः पक्ष्याः Bh. 2. 64. 4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अस्वन्द्यैकमिन्देनमाकुलिः Ku. 5. 43. 5 Predominance, rise, spread; अधर्माभिभवार्कण्यं प्रदुष्यति कुलक्रियः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवतं Overpowering, overcoming, being overpowered by &c.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभवन्ति, -भाव (हु) क *a.* 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering. 2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वतेजोभिभावित R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6.

अभिभाषणं Addressing; speaking to.

अभिभूतिः *f.* 1 Predominance, prevalence. 2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभूतिमयाद्वक्षतः दुःखमुपहृति न धान मानिनः Ki. 2. 20. 3 Disrespect, humiliation.

अभिमत *p. p.* 1 Desired, wished, dear, beloved; agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादयद्विमततरामिह जगति सर्वजन्तूनां K. 35, 58; अभिमतलक्षोसी चारु प्रस्तेर वाहुः Bk. 1. 27. 2 Approved, accepted, admitted; न किल भवतां स्थानं दद्यात् श्रेष्ठमिमतं ततः U. 3. 32; प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्यामिमतानामपि कपिलकणभुक्प्रभृतीनां S. B. honoured, respected.—तं Wish, desire.—तः A beloved person, lover.

अभिमतस् *a.* Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; भवतोभिमतः समीहिते सख्यः कर्तुमुपेय माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ also means undaunted).

अभिमन्त्रणं 1 Consecrating, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237. 2 Charming, enchanting. 3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिमरः 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter. 2 War, combat. 3 Treachery in one's own camp. danger from one's own men or party. 4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.

अभिमर्दं 1 Rubbing friction 2 Crushing down ravage, devastation

of a country (by an enemy). 3 War, battle. 4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन *a.* Crushing down, oppressing.—नं Crushing, oppression.

अभिमर्शः, -र्शनं, -मर्शः, -र्षणं 1 Touch, contact. 2 Assault, violence, outraging; sexual intercourse; कृताभिमर्शमनुमन्यमानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43 (Malli. उपर्यर्षण), Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिमर्शक-र्षक, -मर्शिन-र्षिन् *a* 1 Touching, coming in contact with 2 Outraging; स्वतन्त्राभिमर्शो वैराग्यं धनमिव Dk. 63.

अभिमार्दः Intoxication.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense) self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानीकथना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67. 2. Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, high opinion of oneself; अहं proud, conceited. 3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality. 4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion. 5 Affection, love 6 Desire, wishing for. 7 Injury; killing, seeking to injure.—Comp. -ह्यर्हिन् *a.* proud.—ह्यर्हिन् *a.* void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of self-respect. 2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. 3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self.

अभिमुखं *a.* (खि *f.*) 1 With the face turned or directed towards, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संहतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11. 2 Coming or going near, approaching near. V. 2. 9 3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; अस्ताभिमुखे सर्वे Mu. 4. 19; प्रसादाभिमुखो वेधाः प्रत्युवाच, दिवौकशः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U. 7. 4, Mā. 10. 13. 4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed. 5 With the face turned upwards.—खं, खे *ind.* To wards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself, आसीताभिमुखं दुराः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्नेत-भिमुखं स विकीर्णमानः Ki. 2. 59; वेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य S. 1; कर्णं ददात्यभिमुखं मयि भाषमाण S. 1. 31.

अभियाचनं, -याचय्या Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियातु, -यातिन् *a.* Approaching, assailing.

अभियातिः, -यायिन्-तु *m.* (+ ची, -ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, enemy, a foe; R. 12. 43.

अभियानं 1 Approaching. 2 Marching *sgd* not attack assault रणभियानेन Dk 10 *ma* chng out for batt e

अभिपुक्त *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, intent on. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, intent, attentive, careful; इदं विषयं पाल्यं निविष्टमभिपुक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30. 2 Well-versed or proficient in; शास्त्रार्थमभिपुक्तानां पुरुषाणां Kumāra. 3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position; a competent judge, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense); न हि शक्यते देवमन्यथा कर्तुमभिपुक्तेनापि K. 62. 4 Attacked, assailed; अभिपुक्तं त्वयेन ते गतारस्त्वामतः परे Si. 2. 101; Mu. 3. 25. 5 Accused, charged, indicted Mk. 9. 9; prosecuted; a defendant; अभिपुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यात्पुनर्न Nārada. 6 Appointed.

अभियोक्त *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing —*m.* (का) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader. 2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor; Ms. 8. 52, 58; Y. 2. 95. 3 A pretender.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion; connection; कुरुष्वतिपस्तत्रमनयोगाभियोगजो Māl. 9. 51; Ch. P. 11. 2 Close application, perseverance, energetic effort, exertion; सतः स्वयं परहितेन कृताभियोगः Bh. 2. 73. 3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something; कस्य कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5. (b) Learning, scholarship; अनभियोगश्च शब्दादेरशिक्षायां अभियोगश्चेतरेषां Sābarasvāmīn. 4 (a) Attack, assault; invasion (of a town or country); क्षुभितं वनगोचरभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46. 5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint; अभियोगमनसिर्त्यै येन प्रत्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on. 2 Attacking, assaulting. 3 Accusing. —*m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभिरक्षा, -रक्षण Universal or complete protection; protection in every quarter; प्रज्ञातव्यं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

अभिरुचिः *f.* Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; attachment or devotion to; न मृगयाभिरुचिर्न दुष्टोदरं (तमपाहवत्) R. 9. 7; Ki. 6. 44.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable; मनोभिरामाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39; 2. 72. 2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming; स्वादेशानेपगतवसुना-समेवाभिरामा Me. 51. राम इत्यभिरामेण देवुषा तस्य बोद्धितः R. 10. 67. —*ने ind.* Gracefully; शीवाभंगभिरामं S. 1. 7.

अभिरुचिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure; यशसि चाभिरुचिः Bh. 2. 63; परस्परभिरुचिनिष्पन्नो विशदः K. 367. 2 Desire of fame, Ambition.

अभिरुचितः A lover; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरुत A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to; अभिरूपतया वयसो बलकलं S. 1. v. 1. 2 Pleasing, delightful उपप्लवामिरुपाय वयस सत्प्राय च (कन्या द्यात् Ms. 9. 88. 3 Dear to be

loved or liked by, favourite. 4 Learned, wise, enlightened; अभिरूपधृष्टिः परितदिवं S. 1. —*पः* 1 The moon. 2 Siva. 3 Vishnu. 4 Cupid. —*Comp.* —*पतिः* 'having an agreeable husband,' N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world; Mk. 1.

अभिलंघन Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिलषण Desiring, longing.

अभिलषित *p. p.* Desired, wished, longed for. —*तः* Desire, wish, will.

अभिलापः 1 Expression, word, speech. 2 Declaration, mention, specification. 3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिलावः Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिलाषः ('सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, affection, longing of a lover, love, (usually with loc. of the object of desire); अतोऽभिलाषे प्रयत्नं तथाविधे मतो बभूव R. 3. 4; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुन्तलायां नमभिलाषः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67.

अभिलाषक, -लाषि (सि) च, -लाषुक *a.* Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of; अर्द्यमस्यामभिलाषि न मनः S. 1. 22. जयमन्मवाक्यनमरातिष्ठभिलाषकः Ki. 11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

अभिलिखित *a.* Written, inscribed. —*तः*, अभिलेखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 A writing.

अभिलीन *a.* 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to; R. 3. 8. 2 Embracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

अभिलुलित *a.* 1 Agitated, disturbed. 2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिलूता A sort of spider.

अभिवन्दनं 1 Addressing. 2 Salutation.

अभिवन्दनं Respectful salutation; पदं holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance; see अभिवादनं below.

अभिवर्षण Raining upon, rain; watering.

अभिवाद्, -वादनं Reverential salutation, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior, or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रसृत्ययान), (2) seizing the feet (पदोपगृह्य), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिवाद्) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name.

अभिवाद्क *a.* (विक्ता *f.*) 1 Saluting. 2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिविधिः 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the senses of the particle आ आह P II 1. 13 the m. t. *receptio* as

opposed to the limit *conclusio*, and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आवाले-आवा-हस्य-हरिमक्तिः. 2 Complete pervasion. अभिविधुत *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिवृद्धिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity.

अभिव्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. 2 Distinct, plain, clear.

अभिव्यक्तिः *f.* Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, display, exhibition; सर्वांगसौष्टवमिव्यक्तये M. 1; दूतीसंश्लेषणनार्यां सत्त्वमिव्यक्तिरित्येते S. D. 6

अभिव्यञ्जनं Manifesting, revealing अभिव्यपक, -व्यापिन् *a.* Including, comprehending, pervading.

अभिव्याप्तिः *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion.

अभिवाहणं, -व्याहारः 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. 2 An articulate and significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिशांसक, -शंसिन् *a.* Accusing, calumniating, insulting.

अभिशासनं Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या Y. 2. 289, abuse, insult, affront; पंचाशद् ब्राह्मणा इव्यः क्षत्रियस्त्वाभिशासने Ms. 8. 268.

अभिशांका Doubt, suspicion, alarm, anxiety.

अभिशापनं-शापः 1 A curse, imprecation. 2 A serious charge, accusation, Y. 2. 99; अभिशापः पातकाभियोगः Mit. 3 Slander, calumny. —*Comp.* —*ज्वरः* fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिशाब्धित *a.* Declared, or announced; said, named.

अभिशास्त *p. p.* 1 Calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. 2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिशास्) देवि केनाभिशास्तासि केन वासि विमानिता Rām. 3 Cursed (for अभिशास्). 4 Wicked, sinful.

अभिशास्तक *a.* Falsely accused, defamed.

अभिशास्तिः *f.* 1 A curse. 2 Misfortune, evil, calamity. 3 Censure, calumny, defamation, insult. 4 Asking, begging.

अभिशापनं Pronouncing a curse.

अभिशीत *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind अभिशोचनं Intense grief or pain, torment.

अभिभ्रवण Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmanas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

अभिवर्णः (also अभिरसः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection. 2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture नृपति R. 2. 30. 3 A sudden blow shock or grief,

sudden calamity or misfortune; ततोऽभिषगमिलविषयिद्धा R. 14. 54, 77; जडं विजजिवान् R. 8. 75. 4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिषाताभिषंगाभ्या-सभिषाराभिषापतः Mādh. N. 5 An oath. 6 Embracing; copulation. 7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. 8 A false accusation, calumny or defamation. 9 Contempt, disrespect.

अभिषर्जनं=अभिषंग q. v.

अभिषवः 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. 2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.) 3 Religious bathing; ablution preparatory to religious rites. 4 Bathing or ablution (in general). 5 A sacrifice in general. —व Sour gruel.

अभिषवणं Bathing.

अभिषिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled over, wetted; संगे दुनवृत्तरामधुताभिषिक्ता Ch. P. 29 2 Crowded, inaugurated, installed.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering. 2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c.) 3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवक्त्रेताः R. 14. 7. 4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; R. 17. 14. 5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकीकीर्णाय काश्यपाय S. 4; अत्राभिषेकाय तपो जना R. 18. 51. 6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). —Comp. —अहः the day of coronation. —शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Coronation, inauguration.

अभिषेचनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेचयति Den. P. To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिद्धराजनभिषेचयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिषेदः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्यं (र्यं) द्वाः 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. 2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. 3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यंदननं कृत्स्नोपनि-वेष्टितं (ओषधिर्यं) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population i. e. by emigration; cf. also R. 15. 29.

अभिष्वंगः 1 Contact. 2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्व-भिष्वंगः Dk. 155; अहो अभिष्वंगः Māl. 1.

अभिषंश्रयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिषंस्तवः High praise.

अभिषंतापः War, battle, contest; जंग्य स्वादभिषंतापः Halāy.

अभिषंदेवः 1 Exchange. 2 Organ of generation.

—चक 1 A deceiver cheat 2 Traducer calumniator

अभिसंधा 1 Speech, declaration, word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुतिष्ठत Rām. true to his word. 2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिसंधान Rām. 2 Cheating, deception; पराभिसंधानपरं ययस्व विवेक्षितं R. 17. 76. 3 Aim, intention, purpose; अस्याभिसंधानेन्यावादिस्वमन्यकर्तृत्वं च Mit. 4 Making peace.

अभिसंधायः=अभिसंधि.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. 2 Intention, object, purpose, aim. 3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिसंधिः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses). 4 Opinion, belief. 5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत्तिः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, transition.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंपातः 1 Meeting together, con- course, confluence. 2 War, battle, contest. 3 A curse.

अभिसंबंधः Connection, relation; conjunction, contact; sexual connection; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिसंमुख a. Facing, fronting; looking respectfully towards.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an attendant. 2 A companion.

अभिसर्णं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). 2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; रघुमित्रसुर्यभ-सेन वंशेती पतति पदानि कियंति चलेती Gīt. 6.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. 2 Killing.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intentions).

अभिसं (शं) स्वः, —स्वनं Conciliation consolation.

अभिसायं ind. At sunset, about even- ing; धितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुद्धकै Si. 1. 16; Ki. 11. 51.

अभिसारः 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation; रतिमुद्धवारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरेषं Gīt. 5. 2 The place where lovers meet by ap- pointment, rendezvous; स्वरितद्वयेति न कथमभिसारं Gīt. 6. 3 An attack, assault; शोभमभिसारः वृत्तयः Rām. —Comp. —स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिसारिका below.

अभिसारिका A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him Ku 7 3 R 6 12, कलादर्शनी गु या यात सकेत साभिसारिका Ak The S D recommends

the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:—(1) a field; (2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) forest; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.) (7) a cemetery; and (8) the bank of a river; क्षेत्रं वाटी भग्नेद्यालयो द्वीपगृहं वन । नालयं च स्नानानं च नद्यादीनां तटी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् a. Going to meet, vi- siting; attacking, rushing out, going forth; युद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. —ग्री=अभि सारिका see above.

अभिसन्नेहः Attachment, affection, love, desire; यः सर्वत्राभिसन्नेहः Bg. 2. 57 अभिसफुरित a. Expanded to the full, full-grown (as a blossom).

अभिहत p. p. 1 Struck (fig. also), beaten, smitten, injured; वासभिरातप इवाभिहतं सरोजं M. 5. 3, Amaru. 2 2 Struck, affected, overcome; शोक°, काम°, दुःख°. 3 Obstructed. 4 (In Math.) Multiplied.

अभिहतिः f. 1 Striking, beating, hurting &c. 2 (In Math.) Multipli- cation.

अभिहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetch- ing; R. 11. 48. 2 Robbing.

अभिहवः 1 Invocation, calling 2 Sacrificing fully or completely. 3 Sacrificing.

अभिहारः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. 2 An attack, assault 3 Arming oneself, taking up arms.

अभिहासः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिहित p. p. 1 Said, spoken, declared, mentioned. 2 Addressed, called. —Comp. —अन्वयवादा, —वादिन् m a particular doctrine (or the fol- lower of that doctrine) on the im- port of words. The followers of this doctrine (the Naiyāyikas) hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings, which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of a sentence, they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchārtha* See K. P. 2.

अभिहोमः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभी a. Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15 8

अभीक a 1 Longing after; anxious. 2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous, नेदस्त्रिः सससोपगतमभीकान् Si. 5. 64. 3 Fearless.

अभीक्ष्ण a. 1 Repeated, frequent 2 Constant, perpetual 3 Excessive ह्यं च 1 Frequently repeated y 2 Constantly 3 Very much exceed- ing y

अमीघात = अभिघात q. v.
अमीक्षित *a.* Desired, wished. -तं
A wish, desire.

अमीक्षित, अमीप्सु *a.* Wishing for,
desirous of obtaining.

अमीरः 1 A cowherd. 2 N. of a
pastoral people; more usually written
अमीर q. v. -Comp. -पल्ली a hamlet of
cowherds.

अमीक्षापः A curse; see अभिज्ञाप.

अमीशुः-पुः 1 A rein, bridle; तेन हि
सुच्यताममीशुः S 1. 2 A ray of light;
प्रकृततापिच्छनिमिमीशुभिः Si. 1. 22; भत्
resplendent, splendid. 3 Desire. 4
Attachment.

अमीष्ट *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired. 2
Dear, favourite, darling. -ष्टः A
darling. -ष्टा A mistress, beloved
woman. -ष्टं 1 An object of desire.
2 A desirable object (अभिमत): अन्यस्मै
हृदयं देहि नानमीष्टे वष्टामहे Bk. 20. 24.

अमीष्यन्-अभिषय q. v.

अमुञ्ज *a.* 1 Not bent or crooked,
straight. 2 Well, free from disease.
अमुञ्ज *a.* Armless, maimed.

अमुञ्जिष्या Not a slave or servant,
an independent woman.

अमुः 'Unborn,' N. of Vishnu.

अमृत *a.* Non-existent, what is not
or has not been; not true or real,
false. -Comp. -आहरणं 'utterance of
an unreality,' a covert expression, a
speech founded on fraud. -तद्भावः
the becoming or being changed into,
or making, that which it is not
before; अमृततद्भावेन; अकुण्ठः कुण्ठः संप-
द्यते तं करोति कुण्ठिकरोति Sk.; cf. पयोधरीभूत-
चतु सद्यदा R. 2, 3. -पूर्व *a.* unprecedented,
unsurpassed; अमृतं वै राजा
चित्तमणिर्नाम Vās. 1, Ve. 3. 2. -मादुर्भावः
becoming manifest of what has not
been before. -ज्ञ *a.* having no enemy.

अमृतिः *f.* 1 Non-existence, non-
entity. 2 Poverty.

अमृतिः *f.* 1 Non-earth, any thing
but earth. 2 An unfit place or object,
no proper object for; अमृतिरियमविनयस्य
S. 7. 3 खलु मनोरथानाममृतिर्विचर्जनावसर-
सत्कारः *ibid.* far exceeded or transcended
my (highest) expectations; Si.
1. 42.

अमृत, अमृतिम *a.* 1 Not hired or
paid. 2 Not supported.

अमेद *a.* 1 Undivided. 2 Identical,
same. -दः 1 Absence of difference
or distinction, identity, sameness;
तद्वत्कममेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10. 2
Close union; इच्छतां सह वपुर्भिमेदं Ki. 9.
13; H. 3. 79; आशास्महे विग्रहोर्मेदं
Bh. 1. 24.

अमेद्य, अमेद्यिक *a.* 1 Impenetrable.
2 Indivisible. -द्यं A diamond.

अमोक्ष *a.* 1 Not to be eaten, prob-
hibited as food unholly अम *a.* one
whose food is prohibited from being
eaten by others

अम्य *a.* 1 Near, proximate. 2
Fresh, new; इदं संज्ञितमम्यं संप्रहारिच्छुतयोः
Mb. -यं Proximity, vicinity.

अम्यंक *a.* Recently marked.

अम्यन्ः 1 Smearing the body with
unctuous or oily substances, smearing
with oil; अम्यन्तपथ्यमल्लचकार. Ku. 7. 7.
2 Smearing in general, innnetion.
3 An unguent.

अम्यञ्जनं 1 Smearing the body with
oily substances. 2 Smearing or
anointing in general. 3 Applying
collyrium to the eyelashes. 4 An
oily substance; oil, unguent.

अम्यधिक *a.* 1 More than, exceeding.
2 Surpassing, more than in quality
or quantity, higher, greater; यच्च चाम्यधि-
कोऽस्माकं गुणः Rām.; न त्वत्समीपम्यधिकः
कृतान्तः Bg. 11. 43; sometimes with
abl. or instr.; दानं दान्यः कुमेभ्यो हस्ति-
म्यधिकं वयः Ms. 8. 320. 3 More, extra-
ordinary, pre-eminent; भव पंचाम्यधिकः
S. 6. 2.

अम्यदुज्ञा, -ज्ञानं 1 Consent, appro-
val, permission; कृतम्यदुज्ञा कृणा गरीयसा
Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. 2 Order, com-
mand. 3 Granting leave of absence,
dismissing. 4 Admission of an argu-
ment.

अम्यंतर *a.* 1 Interior, internal,
inner (opp. बाह्य); R. 17. 45; K. 66;
Y. 3. 293. 2 Being included in, one
of a group or body; देवीपरिजनाम्यतरः
M. 5. Initiated in, familiar or con-
versant with; with loc., or in comp.;
संगीतकेशम्यतरे स्तः M. 5; अहो प्रयोगम्यतरः
प्राद्विकः M. 2. 4 Nearest, intimate,
closely or intimately related; स्वकाश्र-
म्यतरा देन Pt. 1. 259. -रं 1 The inside
or interior, inner or interior part (of
anything), space within; शमीनिवा-
म्यतरलीनपावकां R. 3. 9; Bg. 5. 27. 2
Included space, interval (of time or
place); वृणासाश्रम्यतरे Pt. 4. 3 The mind.
-Comp. -करण *a.* having the organs
(concealed) inside, internally possess-
ed of the powers of perception; V.
4. -कला the secret art, the art of
coquetry or flirtation.

अम्यतरकः An intimate friend.

अम्यतरीकु 8 U. 1 To initiate,
familiarize with; प्रागल्भ्याद्वक्तुमिच्छति मेनेज-
म्यतरीकृताः Rām. 2 To admit or intro-
duce to; सर्वविशेषेषु अम्यतरीकरणाय K. 101;
Dk. 159, 162. 3 To make a near
friend of (a person); बाह्याश्रम्यतरीकृताः
rt. 1. 259.

अम्यतरीकरणं Initiating, introducing
&c.; सजीवनिजीवाश्च च द्युतकलास्वम्यतरीकरणं
Dk. 39.

अम्यमनं 1 Attack, injury. 2 Disease.
अम्यमित अम्यां *p. p.* 1 Diseased
sick 2 Inured

An attack on an enemy
-adv Towards or against the enemy

अम्यमित्रीणः-यः, -मित्र्यः A warrior
who valiantly encounters his enemy,
उद्योगमम्यमित्रीणां दधेष्टं त्वं च संततु Bk. 5. 47,
मारीचांनुनयच्छास. दम्यमित्र्या भयामि ते 46.

अम्ययः 1 Coming, arrival 2 Setting
(of the sun).

अम्यर्चनं, -र्चा Worship, adoration,
reverence.

अम्यर्ण *a.* Near, proximate, being
close or near (of space); approach-
ing, drawing near (of time); अम्यर्ण-
प्राग्वक्तमम्यर्णान्ने R. 2. 32. -र्ण Proximity,
vicinity; अंधकारिणि वनाम्यर्णे किमद्वान्मति
Git. 7; अम्यर्णे परिम्य निर्मेरमरः प्रभांचया राधया
Git. 1, Si. 3. 21.

अम्यर्थनं -ना A request, an entreaty,
petition, suit; नामम्यर्थन Ku. 1. 52.

अम्यर्थि *a.* One who begs, asks, &c
अम्यर्हणा 1 Worship. 2 Respect,
honour, reverence.

अम्यर्हित *a.* 1 Honoured, revered,
greatly respectable or venerable. 2
Fit, becoming, suitable; अम्यर्हिता वपुश्च
तुल्यत्वा इतिर्विशेषणं तपोधनानां Ki. 3. 11.

अम्यवकर्षणं Extraction, drawing out.

अम्यवकाशः An open space.

अम्यवस्कंदः-दनं 1 Vigorously en-
countering an enemy, marching
against an enemy. 2 Striking so as
to disable an enemy. 3 A blow in
general.

अम्यवहरणं 1 Throwing away or
down. 2 Eating, taking food; thro-
wing down the throat (कंठाक्षोभयनं Mit).

अम्यवहारः 1 Eating, taking food,
eating, drinking &c. 2 Food; जम-
राद्यदोऽम्यवहारार्थवाची K'asi; संवाद्येक्षी
M. 4.

अम्यवहार्य *pot. p.* Fit to eat, eatable
-यं Food; सर्वत्रोदरिकस्य अम्यवहार्यमेव विदयः
V. 3.

अम्यसनं 1 Repetition, repeated
practice or exercise. 2 Constant
study, close application (to anything),
(तां) विद्यामम्यसनेनैव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88.

अम्यसूयक *a.* (यिका *f.*) Jealous,
envious; a detractor, calumniator,
मातात्मपरदेहेषु प्राद्विर्गतोऽम्यसूयकः Bg. 16. 18.

अम्यसूय Envy, jealousy, disfavour,
anger; शक्राम्यसूयादिनिष्ठये यः R. 6. 74,
लोपु देवेषु च साम्यसूयाः 7. 2, 9. 64.

अम्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Repeated, frequently
practised, exercised; नयनयोरम्यस्तसामीजन
Amaru. 92; used or accustomed to,
अनन्यस्तरम्यस्तः U. 5. 2 Learnt, studied,
शेखरेऽम्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8; Bh. 3. 89 3
(In Math.) Multiplied. 4 (Ingram).
Reduplicated.

अम्याकक्षः Striking the breast with
the flat of the hand as a sign of
defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अम्याकक्षितं 1 A false charge
groundless complaint 2 A desire

A false charge calumny

on

अभ्यागत *p. p.* 1 Come near, arrived 2 Come as a guest; सर्वत्राभ्यागती युक् H. 1. 108. -तः A guest, visitor.

अभ्यागमनः 1 Coming or going near, arrival; a visit; तपोवनाभ्यागमनसंभवा ह्रुदः S1 1. 23; किं वा मधुभ्यागमनकारणं ते R. 16. 8 Mv. 2. 22. 2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 3 Encountering, attacking. 4 War, battle. 5 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमनः Approach, arrival, visit; हेतु तदभ्यागमने परीक्षुः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः One who is diligent in supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः An attack, assault.

अभ्यादानं Beginning, commencement, first beginning.

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as fuel).

अभ्यात *a.* Ill, diseased.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune.

अभ्यामर्द्धः, -मर्द्धनं War, battle, conflict, attack.

अभ्यारोहः -रोहणं Ascending, mounting, going up to.

अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see अतम्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्याश *a.* Near, proximate. -शः 1 Reaching to, pervading. 2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अभ्यास q. v.); वायसाभ्याशे सद्युपविष्टः Pt. 2, सहस्राभ्यागतं मेदिनीभ्याशपरिवर्तिनी Mb., Dk. 62. 3 Result, consequence. 4 Prospect, hope of gaining; hence oft. used in the sense of 'quickly'.

अभ्यासः 1 Repetition in general; व्याख्याता व्याख्याता इति पदभ्यासोऽभ्यासपरिसमाप्तिं शोतयति S. B.; नाभ्यासक्रमभीक्ष्णते Pt. 1. 151. 2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use; अविरतश्रमाभ्यासात् K. 30. अभ्यासेन तु कौन्तेय वैराग्येण च ब्रूयत Bg. 6. 35, 44 by constant practice (to remain pure and unmodified); 12. 12; निमृहीतेन मनसा R. 10. 23; so शर्, अस्त्रं &c. 3 Habit, custom, practice; अमंगलाभ्यासरति Ku. 5. 65; Y. 3. 68. 4 Discipline in arms, exercise, military discipline. 5 Reciting, study वायव्यज्ञशिक्षयाभ्यासः K. P. 1. 6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्यास); ब्रूयद्विरिवाभ्यासे (शे) मधौ परभूतोऽसुखी Ku. 6. 2; (अभ्यासे-शे मधौ most mean here speaking to 'Madhu who was near her,' scil. by having manifested himself before her, which fully preserves the simile of Pārvatī, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend); अप्रियं तवाभ्यासे दीप्ता पुष्यव्रता वधुः U. 7. 17 given in your charge; अभ्यासा-शा-दागतः Sk (regarded as an Aluk compound). 7 (In gram.) Reduplication. 8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable 9 ('u Math) Multiplication 10 Chorus, burden of a song -COMP -वत् *a* approach-

ed, gone near. योगः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मासिच्छातं पनेज्य Bg. 12. 9. -लोपः dropping of the reduplicative syllable. व्यवायः interval caused by the reduplicative syllable.

अभ्यासादनं Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. 2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. 2 Robbing.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परसराभ्युक्षणतत्परता (तासां) R. 16. 57. 2 Consecration by sprinkling.

अभ्युचित *a.* Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चयः 1 Increase, augmentation. 2 Prosperity.

अभ्युक्तीशनं Loud acclamation.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of. 2 Starting, departure, setting out. 3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, prosperity, dignity; (तस्य) नवाभ्युत्थानदर्शिन्यो नन्दुः सज्जताः प्रजाः R. 4. 3. यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य न्दानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थाननधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजामहे Bg. 4. 7.

अभ्युत्पतनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, assault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पतनो नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अभ्युदयः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. 2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; सृजति नः स्वानिमगभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1; मधो हि लोकभ्युदयाय तदशो R. 3. 14. 3 A festival; festive occasion. 4 Beginning, commencement.

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदित *p. p.* 1 Risen. 2 Elevated. 3 Asleep at sunrise.

अभ्युदयः, -मनः, -गतिः *f.* 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). 2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; as आद्युध, शस्त्र. 2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.). 3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth, or approaching; कुलमस्युद्यततूतेनश्च R. 8. 15. 4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत *a.* 1 Raised, elevated; S. 3. 8. 2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः *f.* Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true; confession (as of guilt). 3 Undertaking, promising; निगमं M. 1 a contract, agreement, promise -COMP -सिद्धात an admitted proposition or *प्रज्ञा*

अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness, अनयाभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4. 2 Consolation 3 Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणाभ्युपपत्तौ च शपथे नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112. 4 An agreement, assent, promise. 5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. 2 A means, an expedient, remedy; असिन्धुपायां विजयाभ्युपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायनं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेत *ind.* Having approached, having agreed or promised. -COMP. -अभ्युपेता one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant.

अभ्युपेत्य *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached. 2 Promised, accepted, undertaken; Me. 38.

अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः A sort of cake or bread.

अभ्युद्दः 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. 2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्युद्दस्थानात्पि तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति Mal. 1. 14. 3 Supplying an ellipsis. 4 Understanding.

अभ्र 1 P. [अव्रति, आव्रज, अव्रित] To go, wander about; वनेष्वानव्र निर्ययः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्रं 1 A cloud. 2 Atmosphere, sky, परितो विण्णं दुधद्वज्जिः Si. 9. 3, see अम्रल्लिह &c. 3 Talc, mica. 4 (In arith) A zero or cypher. -COMP. -अवकाशः clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain. -अवकाशिक, -काशिन् *a.* exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain. -उत्थः 'sky-born' the thunder bolt of Indra. -जगः one of the elephants supporting the globe; N of Airavata. -पथः 1 atmosphere. -2 balloon. -पिशाचः, -चकः 'sky-demon', epithet of Rāhu. -पुणः N. of a cane (Mar. वेत) Calamus Rotang. (-ए) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. -मातंगः Indra's elephant, Airāvata -माला, हेतुं a line, succession, or mass of clouds.

अभ्रलिह *a.* 'Cloud-licking', touching or scraping the clouds (very high); अभ्रलिहायाः प्रासादाः Me. 64, प्रासादमभ्रलिहमात्तरोह R. 14. 29. -हः Wind अभ्रकं Talc, mica. -COMP -भस्मन् *n.* calx of talc. -सस्त्रं steel.

अभ्रकष *a.* Touching or scraping the clouds, very high प्रादा नल्य Bk -व 1 W nd, air 2 A mountain

अथसु: *f.* The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -COMP. -मियः, -वल्लभः Airāvata.

अग्निः-शी *f.* 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). 2 A spade, hoe in general.

अग्रित *a.* Overcast with clouds, clouded, R. 3. 12.

अग्रिय *a.* Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. -यः Lightning. -यं A mass of thunder-clouds.

अशेषः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety.

अम् *ind.* 1 Quickly. 2 A little.

अम् 1 P. [अमति, अमितु, अमित] 1 To go to go to or towards. 2 To serve, honour. 3 To sound. 4 To eat. -10 P or *Caus.* (आमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. 2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased.

अम *a.* Unripe (as fruit). -मः 1 Going. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 A servant, follower. 4 This, self.

अमंगल-रूप *a.* 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill, R. 12. 43; °अम्यासृति Ku. 5. 65; अमगलं इति तव भवतु नमिधमसिले Pushpa-danta. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -लः The castor-oil tree (रंड). -लं Inauspiciousness, ill-luck; evil; oft. used in dramatic literature; शांतं पापं प्रतिशतमंगलं; cf.; God forbid.

अमंड *a.* 1 Without decoration or ornaments. 2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). -डः The castor oil tree (रंड).

अमत् *a.* 1 not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. 2 Disliked, not agreed to -तः 1 Time. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 Death.

अमति *a.* Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -तिः 1 A rogue, cheat. 2 The moon. 3 Time. -तिः *f.* 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or forethought; अमतितां बहु जन्मा; Ms. 5. 20; 4 222. -COMP. -पूर्व *a.* unconscious, unintentional.

अमत्त *a.* Sober, sane.

अमत्रं 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. 2 Strength, power.

अमत्सर *a.* Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमनस्, अमनस्क *a.* 1 Without the organ of desire, thought &c. 2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). 3 Inattentive. 4 Having no control over the mind. 5 Devoid of affection. -*n.* (-नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. 2 Inattentive.

म The Supreme Being -COMP. -नत *a.* unknown, unthought of -नीत *a.* disapproved, condemned

reprobate. -योगः inattention. -हर *a.* displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनाक् *ind.* Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य *a.* 1 Not human, not manly. 2 Not frequented by man. -रयः 1 Not a man. 2 A demon.

अमंत्र, वक्र *a.* 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c. 2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Sūdra, a female &c. 3 Not knowing Vedic text, अवताना-मंत्राणां Ms. 12 114. 4 not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; अन्त्या कथमन्यथावलीढा न हि जीवति जना मनगमकाः Bv. 1. 111.

अमंद *a.* 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent. 2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). 3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमंदमदुर्दिन U. 5. 5; अमंदमिलिदिदिरे निखिलनाहुतीमिदिरे Bv. 4. 1.

अमम *a.* Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment शरणेष्वममश्चि वृक्षहलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26.

अममता, -त्वं Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमर *a.* Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजरानरवत् राज्ञो विद्यमर्थं च सायवेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. -रः 1 A god, deity. 2 Quicksilver. 3 Gold. 4 The number 33 (that being the number of Gods). 5 N. of Amarasimha. 6 A heap of bones. -रः 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमरावती). 2 The navel string. 3 The womb. 4 A house-post. -रः 1 A female of gods. 2 Indra's capital. -COMP. -अंगना, -ह्रीः a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; सुपाण रत्नाणि हरामंगलाः Si 1. 51. -अद्रिः, 'mountain of the gods,' N. of the mountain Sumeru. -अधिपः, ईशः, ईश्वरः, पतिः, भर्ता, राजः &c. 'the lord of the gods,' epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also.

-आचार्यः, -गुरु, -हृष्यः 'preceptor of the gods,' epithets of Brihaspati. -आपगा -सदिनी, -सरित् *f.* the heavenly river, epithets of the Ganges; तदिनीरिधसि वसन् Bh. 3. 123. -आलया the abode of the gods, heaven. -कंडकं N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadā -कोशः, -पः N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमरसिंह. -तरु-दारुः 1 a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमरतरुकुसुमसौरभसेवसंपूर्णसकलकामस Bv. 1. 28. -2 = देवदारु. -3 the wish-yielding tree -द्विजः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple पुरं the residence of the gods अस्था-पारदसे -सुष्प-व्यक्तं c w n y d

ing tree (कल्पवृक्ष). -प्रस्थ-प्रभ *a.* like an immortal. -रत्नं a crystal. -लोकः the world of the gods, heaven; ता heavenly bliss; तेषु सन्धावर्तमानो गच्छन्नमर-लोकतां Ms. 2. 5. -सिंहः N. of the author of *Amarakosha*; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramāditya.

अमरता, -त्वं Immortality.

अमरावती Abode of the gods, residence of Indra.; संस्रंमंद्रुतपातितार्गला निमीलितक्षीय भियामरावती K. P. 1.

अमर्य *a.* Immortal, divine, imperishable; भवेति R. 7. 53; °सुवनं heaven, °ता immortality. -र्यः A god -COMP. -आपगा the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमरन् *n.* Not a vital organ or part of the body. -COMP. -वेचिन् *a.* not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

अमर्याद *a.* 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; नर्वा-दायामर्यादाः स्त्रियसिद्धिं तर्षदा Pt. 1. 142. तादृशं स्वमर्यादं कर्तुं कृत्वा चिकीर्षेति Bām 2 Boundless, infinite. -दा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्य *a.* Not enduring or bearing. -र्वः 1 Non-endurance, intolerance, impatience; अमर्यश्चेन्न जनस्य जंतुना न जा-तहर्देन न विद्विषाद् Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किं तु भवतस्तत्तत्रापोल्लभ-यमर्यः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्य is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिण्यः See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it: परकृतावज्ञादिनापराधजन्यो मौनवाक्पारुष्यादिकारणभूताक्षितवृत्तिविशेषोऽमर्यः.. 2 Anger, passion, wrath; पुत्रवधामर्येक्षिपितेन गांडीविना Ve. 4; सानर्यं angry, indignant; सानर्यं angrily. 3 Impetuosity, violence. -COMP. -ज *a.* arising from anger or impatience. -हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्यण, -यित, -यित्, -यवत् *a.* 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving Pt. 1. 326. 2 Angry, indignant, passionate; हृदि भूतो गोत्रभिद्वयमर्यणः R. 3. 53, अभिमन्युवधामर्यितः पांडुपुत्रे Ve. 4. 3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल *a.* 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, stainless, spotless; अमलाः सुहृदः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. 2 White, shining; कर्णावसक्तमलदत्तपत्र Ku. 7. 23; R. 6. 80. -ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. 2 The navel cord. 3 N. of a tree (Mar. आवळा). -लं 1 Purity. 2 Talo. 3 The Supreme Spirit. -COMP. -पतञ्जि *m.* (श्री) the wild goose. -रत्नं, -मणिः a crystal.

अमलान *a.* Clean spotless, pure (morally also) र त्वेपाय जने

न प जीवित M al 2 2

अमसः 1 Disease. 2 Stupidity. 3 A fool. 4 Time.

अमा *a.* Measureless. -*ind.* 1 With, near, close to. 2 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमास्य, अमावास्या *q. v.* -*f* 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमायां तु सदा सोम औषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. 2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. -*m.* The soul. -*Comp.* -अंतः the end of the the day of new moon. -पर्वन् *n.* the sacred time of अमा, day of new moon.

अमांस *a.* 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. 2 Lean, thin, weak. -सं Not flesh, anything but flesh. -*Comp.* -ओदुनिक *a.* (*की f.*) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमारयः A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमारयद्वैः सवदोमि-रन्ति R. 3. 28

अमात्र *a.* 1 Boundless, immeasurable. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not elementary. -सुः The Supreme Spirit.

अमाननं, ना Disrespect insult; disobedience.

अमानस्ये Pain.
अमानिन् *a.* Modest, humble.
अमानुष *a.* (*पी f.*) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आकृतिरेवाहुना-पयसमाहुवता K. 132.

अमातुष्य *a.* Not human, superhuman &c.

अमाम (ना) सी=अमावसी or अमावा-स्या *q. v.*

अमाय *a.* 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere. 2 Immeasurable. -या 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence of delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. -सुः The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, नायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest.

अमावस्या, वास्या, वसी, वासी (also written अमावसी-मासी) The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; सूर्याचंद्रमसोः यः परः सन्धिकर्षः साआवस्या Gobhila.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, immense; मितं ददाति हि पिता मितं प्राता मितं हतः । अमितस्य हि दातारं भर्तारं का न पूजयेत् Rām. 2 Neglected, disregarded. 3 Unknown. 4 Unpolished. -*Comp.* -अक्षर *a.* prosaic. -आन *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. -ओजस् *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, Almighty. तेजस्, द्युति *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory -विक्रम 1 of unbounded valour 2 a name of Viṣṇu

अमित्रः Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, foe, rival, opponent; स्यातामित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; प्रकृत्यमित्रा हि सताम-साधवः Ki 14. 21. -*Comp.* -घात, घातिन्, -हन्, हन् killing enemies. -जित् *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्रजित्मित्रजि-दोर्जसा यत् N. 1. 13.

अमिथ्या *adu.* Not falsely, truly; तामृचतुस्ते त्रियममिथ्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिषं 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. 2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. 3 Flesh.

अमीवा 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. 2 Distress, terror. -वं Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मते नममुकपुत्रस्य यदशेषलिखितम् Y. 2 86-87; उभयाम्बुधितैर्नम्या हमुकसुतना । लिखितं हमुकैवेति लेखकैरेति ततो लिखेत् 88.

अमुक्त *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. 2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. -कं A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. -*Comp.* -हस्त *a.* sparing, stingy (in a bad sense), frugal, economical; सद्यः प्रहृष्टया भाष्यं व्यथे चासुक्तहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Non-liberation. 2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुत् *ind.* 1 From there, there. 2 From that place, from above, *i. e.* from the other world or heaven. 3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत्त *ind.* (*opp. इह*) 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्तासन् यवनः Dk. 127. 2 There (in what precedes or has been said), in that case. 3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यद्वज्जीवं च तत्कुर्यादेनासुत्तं हस्ते वसेत्. 4 There; अनेनैवार्कः सर्वे नगरेष्वन भक्षिताः Ks.

अमुया *ind.* Thus, in that manner.

अमुष्य (*gen. of अद्*) Of such a one (in *comp.* only). -*Comp.* -कुल *a.* belong to the family of such a one. (-लं) a wellknown family. -पुत्रः, -त्री the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यावप.

अमुह्य, -य, -क्ष, *a.* (-री, -क्षी *f.*) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, incorporeal, unembodied (*opp. दूर्त* where Mukṭā. says दूर्तत्वं=अदृक्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं). -र्तः N. of Śiva. -*Comp.* -गुणः (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त o incorporeal such as अर्थ अर्थ &c

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless -र्ति N of Viṣṇu -र्ति *f* Shapelessness

अमूल, लक *a.* 1 Rootless (*lit.*); (*fig.*) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. 2 Without authority; not being in the original; नामूलं लिखते किञ्चित् Malli. 3 Without material cause, as the *Pradhāna* of the Sāṅkhyas.

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमृणालं The root of a fragrant grass (वरिण, Mar. काळा वाळा) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* 1 Not dead. 2 Immortal. 3 Imperishable, indestructible -तः 1 A God, an immortal, a deity 2 N. of Dhanvantari, physician of the gods. -ता 1 Spirituous liquor 2 N. of various plants. -तं 1 (*a*) Immortality. (*b*) Final beatitude, absolution; Ms. 12. 104; स त्रिवि चामृताय च Ak. 2 The collective body of immortals. 3 The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven. 4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (*opp. विष*) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवायुरैरमुत्तमं मुनिभिर्मनसं Ki. 5. 30, विशादच्युतं ग्राह्यं Ms. 2. 239; विषममृतं कश्चिद्वेदद्वतं वा विषमीक्षरेच्छया R. 8. 46; oft used in combination with words like वाक्, वचनं, वाणी &c. कुमारजन्मासुतसंनिताक्षर R. 3. 16. 5 The Soma juice. 6 Antidote against poison. 7 The residue or leftovers of a sacrifice (यज्ञशेष); Ms. 3. 285. 8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; दत्तं स्यादाचितं भैक्ष्यम-द्वतं स्यादाचितं Ms. 4. 4-5. 9 Water, अमृताभ्यातजीवितं U. 6. 21; cf. also the formulas अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृता-विधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. 10 A drug. 11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नाम यत् संतो मंत्रजिह्वं जुह्वति Si. 2. 107. 12 Milk. 13 Food in general. 14 Boiled rice. 15 Anything sweet, anything lovely or charming. 16 Gold. 17 Quicksilver 18 Poison. 19 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). -*Comp.* -अंशुः -करः, -दीधितिः, -द्युतिः, -रश्मिः &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतदीधितिरेष विदुर्मने N. 4. 104 -अंधस्, -अज्ञानः, -आशिच् *m.* 'one whose food is nectar'; a god, an immortal. -आहरणः N. of Garuḍa who once stole Amṛita-उत्पन्ना a fly (-लं), उद्धवं a kind of collyrium. -कुदं a vessel containing nectar. -क्षारं sal ammoniac. -गर्भ *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (-र्तः) 1 the individual soul. -2 the supreme soul. -तर्णिनी moonlight. -द्रव *a.* shedding nectar. (-वः) flow of nectar. -धारा 1 N. of a metre 2 flow of nectar -प 1 a drinker of nectar a god or deity 2 N. of Viṣṇu 3 one who

drinks wine; श्रवमद्युपनामवाञ्छासावधरममुं मद्युपस्तवाजिह्वीते Si 7. 42 (where अ° has sense 1 also). -फला a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा). -क्षुः 1 a god or deity in general -2 a horse or the moon. -भुज् m. an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. -भू a. free from birth and death. -मथनं churning (of the ocean) for nectar. -रसः 1 nectar, ambrosia; काव्यामृतसत्त्वाद् H. 1. विविधकाव्यामृतसत्त्वात् विमानः Bh. 3. 40. -2 the Supreme Spirit. -लता, -लतिका a nectar-giving creeping plant. -वाक् a producing nectar-like sweet words -सार a. ambrosial. (-रः) 1 clarified butter. -सू, -सूतिः 1 the moon (distilling nectar). -2 mother of the gods. -सौदरः 'brother or nectar', the horse called उच्चैःश्रवस्. -स्रवः flow of nectar. -स्रुत् a. shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतकं The nectar of immortality. अमृतता, -त्वं Immortality. अमृतेशः N. of Vishnu (sleeping in waters).

अमृषा ind. Not falsely, truly. अमृष्ट a. Unrubbed. -COMP. -मृज् a. of unimpaired purity.

अमेदस्क a. Fatless, lean. अमेधस् a. Foolish, stupid, an idiot. अमेधस् a. 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. 2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नमिष्यं प्रतिवेदो Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. 3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure, Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 106. -ध्वं 1 Excrement, ordure; संहस्तज्जद्राजमर्गं यस्त्वमेव्यमनापदि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126. 2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen; अमेधं दृष्ट्वा सूर्यमुनिश्चैव Kāty. -COMP. -कुणपाशिन् a. feeding on carrion. -युक्त, -लिप्त a. smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty.

अमेय a. 1 Immeasurable, boundless; अमेयो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. 2 Unknowable. -COMP. -आत्मन् a. possessing an immeasurable soul, magnanimous. (-म.) N. of Vishnu.

अमोघ a. 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark; यमुष्मदीयं समधत्त वाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53; 12. 97; कानिलक्ष्येयमेधिः Me. 73 2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.); अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्यतावय्वीमुपदमाक्षिपः R. 1. 44. 3 Not vain or useless, fruitful, productive; यद्मोघमवाप्तं तत्सर्वं कौजमज्जया Ku. 2. 5; so 'बलं', 'शक्ति', 'वीर्यं', 'क्रोधः' &c. -वः 1 Not failing or erring. 2 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -द्वं 1 Unerring in punishment, N. of Siva. -दक्षिन्, -दृष्टि a. of unerring mind or view. -बल a. of never-failing strength or vigour. -वाच् f. words not vain or die that are sure to be fulfilled (a) one whose words are not vain -वाञ्छित a. never disappo-

inted. -विक्रमः of never failing valour, N. of Siva.

अं 1 P. 1 To go. 2 (A.) To sound. अंवः A father. -चं 1 The eye. 2 Water. -व ind. A particle of affirmation; 'well,' 'well now.'

अंवकं 1 An eye (in अंवक). 2 A father.

अंवरं 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether; तावत्कर्जदंवरं R. 12. 41. 2 Cloth, garment, clothing, dress; दिव्यमाल्यांबरम् Bg. 11. 11; R. 3. 9; दिगंबरः सागरांबरा मही the sea-girt earth. 3 Saffron. 4 Talc. 5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris). -COMP. -अंतः 1 the end of a garment. -2 the horizon. -ओकस् m. dwelling in heaven, a god; (भस्मरजः) विलिख्यते मौलिमिरंजयैकसां Ku. 5. 79. -दं cotton. -मणिः the sun. -लोलिन् a. skytouching; R. 13. 26.

अंवरिणं (In some senses अंवरिणः also) 1 A frying-pan. 2 Regret, remorse. 3 War, battle. 4 One of the bells. 5 A young animal, colt. 6 The sun. 7 N. of Vishnu. 8 N. of Siva.

अंवरः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaisya tribe; दाहणाद्वैश्यकन्यायामंवरं नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, Y. 1. 91. 2 An elephant-driver. 3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants. -ट्टा N. of several plants:—(a) गणिका, दृथिका (Mar. जुई) (b) पाठा (Mar. पहाडमूल); (c) बुक्का (Mar. बुक्का); (d) another plant (Mar. अंबाडा) -ट्टा, ट्टी An Ambashāha wood.

अंवेद १. Voc. अंवे Ved; अंवे in later Sanskrit 1 A mother; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address; 'good woman,' 'good mother'; किंमवाभिः प्रेषितः, अंबावां कुरु किंमवाभिः कृतांजलिस्तव यदंवे तव अंवे Pāṇḍu's mother, a relative of Kāśīrāja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhīṣma to be the wives of Vichitra-Viryā who had no issue. Ambā, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sala and Bhīṣma sent her to him; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. So she came back to Bhīṣma and prayed him to accept her; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhīṣma. Siva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as Sikhandini, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called Sikhandin and became the cause of Bhīṣma's death.]

-लता A mother 1 A mother good woman (as a term of respect or endearment)

2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंबाडा). 3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kāśīrāja wife of Vichitra-Viryā. She became the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who was invoked by Satyawati to beget a son to Vichitra-Viryā who had died without issue.

अंविक्ता 1 A mother, good woman, also used like अंबा as a term of respect or endearment; अंविक्ते अंविक्ते वृष्टमम विजानि Mk. 1. 2 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva; अंविभिर्विद्यामासुः गुरभाकभिरंविक्ता Ku. 6. 90. 3 N. of the middle daughter of Kāśīrāja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Viryā. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyāsa begot on her a son named धृतराष्ट्रः; see अंबा above -COMP. -पतिः, -भर्ता N. of Siva. -पुत्रः, -सुतः N. of धृतराष्ट्रः.

अंविक्तेयः, -यकः N. of Ganesa, Kārttikeya or Dhṛitarāṣṭra; more correctly written अंविक्तेय q. v.

अंभु n. 1 Water; गंगमंभु सितमंभु राहण K. P. 10. 2 The watery element of the blood (cf. imber). -COMP. -कणः a drop of water. -कंठकः (short-nosed) alligator. -कंठराजः alligator. -कीडाः, -कुर्मः a porpoise. -केशरः lemon-tree (खालगड्ड). -क्रिया libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. -ग, -चर, -चारिन् a. moving or living in water, aquatic. -घनः hail. -चत्वरं a lake. -ज a. produced in water, aquatic (opp. स्थलज); ह्युधीति च माल्यानि स्थलजाण्यं कुजानि च Rām. (-जः) 1 the moon. -2 camphor. -3 the Śārāsa bird. -4 the conch. (-जं) 1 a lotus; इंद्रीकरणे नयन सुखमंभुजेन S. Til 3. -2 the thunderbolt of Indra. -भूः, आसन् 'the lotus-born god', Brāhmā: 'आसन्ना the goddess Lakshmi. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. (-म.) 1 the moon. -2 the conch. -3 Śārāsa. -तस्करः 'water-thief', the sun. -द a. giving or yielding water. (-दः) a cloud; नवोद्भूतानीकमुद्भूतलक्षणे R. 3. 53. -धरः 1 a cloud; वसिष्ठश्चावधराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43; शरत्पद्मद्वयपरोयः R. 6 44 2 talc. -धिः 1 any receptacle of waters, such as a jar; अंभुधिर्यतः Sk. -2 the ocean; क्षार° Bh. 2. 6. - the number four (in Math.). -निधिः 'treasure of waters', the ocean; देवांसि रयतमंभुनिधिर्ममथे Ki. 5. 30. -प a. drinking water. (-प) 1 the ocean. -2 Varuṇa, the regent of waters. -पातः current, flow or stream of water, cascade; गंगोपातप्रतिना गृहेभ्यः Bk 1. 8. -प्रसादः, -प्रसादनं the clearing nut tree (कतक) q. v.; कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यर्थमुपसादकं 1 नामयद्वर्णयदेव तस्य वारि स्वीदति -अंबं a lotus -भुज् m. 1 water bearer a cloud 2 the ocean -3 talc a produced on y n water (-ज) a conchshell -भुज्

a cloud; अनित्यचित्तमनुसृज्यं च Ki. 5. 12. -राजः 1 the ocean. -2 Varuna. -राशिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; स्वयं जलस्यैव इवांबुराशिः S. 3. 3; चंद्रोदयार्थं इवांबुराशिः Ku. 3. 67. R. 6. 57; 9. 82. -रुहः n. 1 a lotus. -2 Sārāsa. -रुहः, -रुह, a lotus; विपुलिनिरुहः न सद्रुहः Ki. 5. 10. -रोहिणी a lotus. -वाहः 1 a cloud; तडिल्लंतमिवांबुवाहः Ki. 3. 1; भर्तुमित्रं त्रिमयविश्वं विद्धि सामंबुवाहं Me. 99. -2 a lake. -3 water-bearer. -वाहिनः a. carrying or conveying water. -m.) a cloud. -वाहिनी a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. -विहारः sporting in water. -वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. -सरणं flow or current of water. -सर्पिणी a leech. -सिचनी a wooden baling vessel.

अंबुमत् a. Watery, containing water. -ती N. of a river.

अंबुलुत a. Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the mouth; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth. -ते A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; द्युतिं कुडरमाजामत्र महकयुसामनुपसितयुल्लि स्यान्मंबुलुतानि U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अंश 1 A. [अंशेत, अंशित] To sound. अंशसू n. 1 Water; कयमयसं सामंतारणिषतेः प्रतीक्षते Ku. 2. 37; स्वेयमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौमसा परिधिपतिः Si. 2. 54; अंशसाकृतं done by water P. VI. 3. 3. 2 The sky. 3 The fourth sign of the zodiac. -COMP. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1 the moon. -2 the (Indian) crane of Sārāsa. (-जं) a lotus; बाले तव सुसामोजे कयमिदी-वद्वे S. Th. 17; so पादं, नेन. -जं -डं a group of lotus flowers; कुसुमजननपात्रे श्रीमदंशोजं Si. 1. 64. -जन्मन् m., जनिः, योनिः the lotus born God, epithet of Brahmā. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. -जन्मन् -धरः a cloud. -धिः, -निधिः, -राशिः 'receptacle of waters', the ocean; सद्योभोधिमस्येति महानद्या नमामा Si. 2. 100; यद्वामोनिधिर्नन्दे धेलव भवतः क्षमा 58; so अमसा निधिः; शिखाभिराश्लिष्ट इवांमसा निधिः Si. 1. 20; -वल्गुः a coral. -रुहः n. (रु), -रुहं a lotus; हेमांशेरुहसस्यानां तद्राग्यो याम साप्रतं Ku. 2. 44. (m.) the (Indian) crane. -सारं a pearl. -सुः smoke; cloudiness.

अंशोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; धननिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. 2 A group of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अमय a. (री. f.) Watery, formed from water.

अम्य=अम्य q. v.

अम्ल a. Sour, acid; कटुभल्लयप्रादुष्यती-क्ष्णल्लयविदाहिनः (आहारः) Bg. 17. 9. -म्लः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or q. v. 2 Vinegar 3 Wood-sorrel 4 The com-

mon citron tree. 5 Belch. -COMP. -अम्ल a. acidulated. -उद्गारः sour eructation. -केशरः the citron tree. -गंधि a. having a sour smell. -गोरसः sour butter-milk. -जंबीरः, -निंबकः the lime-tree. -पित्तं acidity of stomach, sour bile. -फलः the tamarind tree. (-लं) tamarind fruit. -रस a. having an acid taste. (-सः) sourness, acidity. -वृक्षः the tamarind tree. -सारः the lime tree. -हरिद्रा N. of a plant.

अम्लकः a. of a plant (लकुच), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लान् a. 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). 2 Clean, clear, bright (face); pure, unclouded; सारथ्यायवदितु काणोपम्लानदशनः. -नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. आकाली).

अम्लानि a. Vigorous, not fading. -निः f. 1 Vigour. 2 Freshness; verdure.

अम्लानिन् a. Clear, clean. -नी A collection of globe-amaranths.

अम्लि (म्ली) का 1 Sour taste in the mouth, sour eructation. 2 The tamarind tree.

अम्लिमन् m. Sourness.

अय 1 A. (sometimes P. also, especially with उद्) (अयते, अयाचके, अयितुं, अयित) To go. -WITH अंतर to interpose, intervene; ददुक् उपस्थितरयति Mk. 2. -अय्युद् 1 to rise (as the sun, moon &c.). -2 to thrive, prosper. -उद् 1 to rise (as the sun &c.); उदयति हि शशंकः कामिनीगंडपादुः Mk. 1. 57. -2 to appear, come in sight; वृत्तं नो वज्रिणः शतशोदयतेदं राजकाः Mb. 3. 1. 30 spring, arise, originate, proceed from; तदोदयदन्वयधूनिषेचः N. 3. 92; यथाशेषम् उदयते Sat. Br. -परा (र) being changed to ला) to run away, retreat, fly away.

अयः 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp., as in अस्तमय). 2 Good actions of former birth. 3 Good fortune, good luck; शुद्धगार्गिष्यान्वितः R. 4. 26. 4 A die or cube (to play with). -COMP. -अन्वित, अयत्त a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभेः सदा नयवताजयवता Ki. 5. 20.

अयश्म Healthiness, freedom from disease.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice. -ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice.

अयज्ञिय a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as माय). 2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not invested with the sacred thread). 3 Profane, vulgar.

अयत्न a. Not requiring any effort; पटवासता R. 4. 55. -नः Absence of effort or exertion; -अयत्नेन, -त्यात्, -त्ततः without effort or exertion, easily, readily.

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or as intended to be, unfitly, improperly, wrongly -COMP. अयं a. 1 not true

to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical -2 incongruous, unfit, false, S. 3. 2, incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्विविधो यथायथं यथार्थश्च T. S.; अनुभवः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong notion -इह a. 1 not as wished or desired disliked. -2 not enough or sufficient -उचित a. unfit, unworthy. -तथ a. 1 not as it should be, unfit, unsuitable, unworthy; इदमयथातथं स्वामिनिश्रुतिं Ve. 2 -2 vain, useless, profitless. (-थं) ind. 1 unfitly, unsuitably. -2 in vain, uselessly; तद्वच्चति अ° Ms. 3. 240. -तथ्य unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness. -द्योतनं intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected -पुर, -पूर्व a. unprecedented unparalleled. -वृत्त a. acting wrongly -शास्त्रकारिन् a. not acting according to the Sastras, irreligious; अयथाशास्त्र कारी च न विभागं विता प्रदुः Na'rada.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly; improperly अयन् a. 1 Going, moving, walking, as in रामायणे. 2 A walk, path, way, road; अगस्त्यविहारादयनात् R. 16. 44 3 A place, site, abode. 4 A way of entrance, an entrance (to an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनेषु च सर्वेषु यथामग्न-वस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. 5 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator. 6 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उचरायण and दक्षिणायन. 7 The equinoctial and solstitial points; दक्षिणे अयने winter solstice; उत्तरे अयने summer solstice. 8 Final emancipation; नान्यः पन्था विद्यतेऽयनाय Svet. Up. -COMP. -कालः the interval between the solstices. -वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयन्त्रित a. Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

अयमित a. 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. 2 Untrimmed, undecorated (as nails &c.) Me. 92.

अयमास् a. Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful; also अयमास् in this sense. -न. (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute, dishonour, scandal; अयशो महद्वापेति Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु धीरमतः परं U. 3. 27; स्वाभावलोलित्ययशः प्रवृष्टं R. 6. 41. -COMP. -कर a. (री. f.) disgraceful, ignominious.

अयशस्य a. Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् n. 1 Iron; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते केच कथा क्षीरिणु R. 8. 43. 2 Steel. 3 Gold. 4 A metal in general. 5 Aloe wood. -m. Fire. -COMP. -अय, -अयकं a hammer; a pestle (for cleaning grain). -कांडः 1 an iron-arrow. -2 excellent iron. -3 a large quantity of iron. -कांतः (अयस्कान्तः) 1 a magnet load-stone

तेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59 स यत्कच

स्वांत इवायस् R. 17. 63 U. 4. 21 2 a

precious stone; ऋणिः a loadstone; अयस्कान्तिमणिशलाकेव लोहधातुमन्तर्करणमाकुटवती M al. 1. -कारः an iron-smith, black-smith. -कीटं rust of iron. -कुम्भः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so पात्र. -घनः an iron hammer; अयोधनेनाय इवामितं R. 14. 33. -चूर्णं iron filings. -जालं an iron net-work. -दंडः an iron club. -धातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. -प्रतिमा an iron image. -मलं rust of iron; so रजः, रसः. -मुखः an arrow (iron-pointed); भस्मत्यजः कुम्भमयोमुखेन R. 5. 55. -संज्ञः 1 an iron spear, 2 an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. शूल 1 an iron lance. -2 a forcible means, a violent proceeding (तीक्ष्णः उपायः Sk.); (cf. आयः झलिकः also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अविच्छेदीत्यायःशूलिकः). -हृदय *a.* ironhearted, stern, unrelenting; सदृशोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जताम् R. 9. 9. अयस्मय or अयोन्मय *n.* (की *f.*) made of iron or of any metal.

अयाचित *a.* Unasked, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अदत्तं स्यादयाचितं Ms. 4. 5. -तं Unsolicited alms. -COMP. उपनत, उपस्थित *a.* got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपस्थितमंहु ज्वल Ku. 5. 22. -वृत्तिः, -व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य *a.* 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Śūdra &c.) 2 (Hence), Out-cast; degraded. 3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -COMP. याजनं, संयाज्यं sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65, 11. 60.

अयात *a.* Not gone &c. -COMP. -याम *a.* not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; 'मं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming.

अयाथार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not true, unjust, improper. 2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्थ्य 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. 2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving; stopping, halt. 2 Natural disposition.

अयि *ind.* 1 As a gentle address in the sense of 'friend', 'Oh', 'ah', or simply as a vocative particle; अयि विवेकविज्ञानमहिम्नं M. 1; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र S. 7, अयि विद्युत्तमदानं त्वमिह च दुःखं न जानासि Mk. 3. 32; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. 2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation, 'I pray', 'prythee'; अयि संप्रति देहि द्वापं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि संदस्मिन्मधुरं वदनं तच्छिपि यदि मयाकुर्वे Bv. 2. 150. 3 As a particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्न); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3. अमीदीयेव परिहार 5 62

अयुक्त *a.* 1 not yoked or harnessed 2 Not joined, united or coted

3 Not devout or pious; inattentive, negligent. 4 Unpractised, unused, unemployed; बुद्धिः, चार. 5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तोयं निर्देशः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. 6 Untrue, wrong. -COMP. -कृत् *a.* doing improper or wrong acts. -पदार्थः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अयि q. v. -रूप *a.* incongruous, unsuitable; अयुक्तत्वं किमतः परं वद Ku. 5. 69.

अयुग, -गल *a.* 1 Separate, single. 2 Odd, uneven. -COMP. अविच्छेद *m.* fire. -नेत्रः, -नयनः, -शरः see under अयुग. -सप्तिः having seven horses, the sun. अयुगपद् *ind.* Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. -COMP. -ग्रहणं apprehending gradually. -भावः successive order, successiveness.

अयुगल *a.* 1 Single, separate. 2 Odd, uneven (as a number). -COMP. -कृत्, -पत्रः having an odd (i. e. 7) number of leaves; the सप्तर्षि tree. -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः having odd (3) eyes, N. of Siva; Ku. 3. 51, 69. -वराणः, शरः &c. having odd (5) arrows; N. of Cupid. -बाहूः, -सप्तिः having seven horses, the sun.

अयुज्ज *a.* Odd, uneven (opp. युज्ज even). -COMP. -इषुः, -वाणः, -शरः N. of Cupid (having 5 arrows). छद्मः =सप्तर्षि; वयुःसुखदुःखदुःखसुखदुःखः Si. 6. 50. -पलाशः =सप्तपलाश. -पाद् -यमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pādas. -नेत्र, -लोचन, -अक्ष, शक्ति N. of Siva.

अयुत *a.* Disjoined, detached, not connected. -तं Ten thousand, a myriad. -COMP. -अध्यापकः a good teacher. -सिद्ध *a.* (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. -सिद्धिः *f.* proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent.

अये *ind.* 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (=अयि); अये गौरीनाथ विप्रहर शंभो विनयन Bh. 3. 123. 2 An interjection showing (a) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh', 'ah', अये मातलिः S. 6; (b) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपादप्रक्षोभजनिनाञ्जल्यं Mu. 2 (alas!); (c) 'anger'; (d) 'flurry', 'agitation'; (e) 'recollection'; (f) 'fear'; (g) 'fatigue'.

अयोनिः 1 Separation, disjunction; interval. 2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. 3 An improper conjunction. 4 A widower; absent lover or husband (विधुर). 5 A hammer (for अयोध, अयोधन). 6 Dislike.

अयोधवः (वा or वी *f.*) The son of a Śūdra man and Vaisya woman; see अयोधव.

अयोध *a.* 1 Unfit, unsuitable; use-

less
अयोध *a.* Unavailable
अयोध्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रविशति न Rām

—रघु The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Raghu, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayu.

अयोनि *a.* 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9. 2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. -निः *f.* Not the womb. -निः N. of Brahm'a and Siva. -COMP. -ज, -जन्मन् *a.* not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; तनयां अयोनिजां R. 11. 47, 48; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजम् भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Siva. (-जा), -संभवा N. of Sitā, daughter of Janaka, who was born from a furrow in a field.

अयोनिपदं Absence of simultaneity. अयोनिक् (की *f.*) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

अरः The spoke or radius of a wheel, (रं also); अरैः संघार्यते नामिनीभी चाराः प्रति-दिताः Pt. 1. 81. -COMP. -अंतर (pl.) the intervals of the spokes; V. 1. 4. -घट्टः, -घट्टकः, 1 a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Mar. राहाट); घट्टी a bucket so used; घट्टमासाय ईदमर्गेण सर्वस्वेनावीतः Pt. 4. -2 a deep well.

अरज्ज, अरज, अरजस्क *a.* 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). 2 Free from passion (रजः). 3 Not having the monthly courses. -रः (जाः) A girl before menstruation.

अरज्जु *a.* Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -*n.* A prison house.

अरणिः *m. f.*, -णी *f.* A piece of wood (of the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -णी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -णिः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Flint.

अरण्य (sometimes *m.* also,) wilderness, forest, desert; प्रियानांश्च कुस्तं किल जगदरण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 30; माता वत्स गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाग्निव्यादिनी । अरण्यं तेन गतं यं श्वारण्यं तथा गृहं । Chān. 44; as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest,' 'वीजं wild seed; so 'मार्जरीः', 'वृषकः'. -COMP. -अरक्षः forest keeper or ranger. -अयनं, -यानं going into the forest, becoming a hermit. -ओकस्-सू *a.* 1 dwelling in woods, being in a forest; वैकुण्ठं नन तावद्दीक्षामपि ज्ञेहदरण्योक्तः S. 4. 5. -2 (especially) one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -कट्टी wild plantain. -कज्ज a wild elephant (not tamed) a wild sparrow

(lit) moonlight & a forest (fig)

an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy, and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on स्त्रीणां त्रिषादोक्तलो हि वेपः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथाऽरण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति भावः. -चर (°येचर also) -जीव *a. wild.* -धर्म: wild state or usage, wild nature; तथारण्यवर्मा द्विषोज्ञ यन्त्रधर्मं नियोजितः Pt. 1. -रक्ष (°द), -राज: 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यार्ण पति: -वक्षित: 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -भव *a. growing in a forest, wild.* -नक्षिका a gadfly. -यानं retiring to the woods. -रक्षक: forest-keeper. -रुदितं (°वे°) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it; hence anything done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; शोकं भ्रष्टाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तद्वदनधुनारण्यरुदितः Amara. 76. -वायस: a wild crow, raven. -वास्त: -सनाभय: retiring into woods, residence in a forest. -वासिन् *a. living in a forest, wild.* (-*m.*) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. -विलापिनं, -विलाप: (°वे°) -रुदितं above. -खन् *m.* 'a wild hound', wolf. -सभा a forest-court. -अरण्यक: A forest. -अरण्यानि: -नी *f.* A large forest or desert, vast wilderness.

अरस *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. 2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -त Noncopulation. -Comp. -त्रप *a.* not ashamed of copulation (-*p.*) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

अरति *a.* 1 Dissatisfied. 2 Dull, languid. -ति: *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वामीद्वयस्वलाभेन चेतसो ग्राह्यविरतिः। अरति: सा S. D. 2 Pain, distress. 3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संयत्ते क्षुब्धमतिं हि सद्बोधोप: Ki. 5. 51. 4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. 5 Languor, dulness. 6 A bilious disease.

अरति: (*m.* or *f.*) 1 The elbow sometimes the fist itself. 2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु निष्कनिष्ठं छद्दिना Ak.; मध्यगुलीकूपर-योमेव्ये प्रमाणिकः करा। बहुवचनिको रतिरतिः सकतिद्वि: ॥ Hal'ay; Ki. 18. 6. -अरति: The elbow.

अर ind. 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. 2 Readily

अरसज, अरसमाण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable. 2 Unceasing, incessant.

अररं 1 The leaf or panel of a door (कपाटे); सरसमराणि द्रामपादुह्य Mv. 6. 27 (-*r.*, -*री* also); चंचुकोटिपिपादिताररुदो यास्यान्वहं पेजपद् Bv. 1. 58. 2 covering or sheath in general. -र: An awl.

अररे ind. A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अररे नहारजं प्रति कुतः क्षमिया: G. M.

अरविन्दं 1 A lotus (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see under पञ्चबाण); सन्त्यमरादिद्वयमभि: S. 3. 7. It is a sun-lotus; cf. सुगन्धिनिर्गन्धिवारविन्दं Ku. 1. 32; स्थलं, चरणं, सुखं &c. 2 Also, a red or blue lotus. -द: 1 The (Indian) crane. 2 Copper. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu. -द्वलममं copper. -नाभि: -म: N. of Vishnu; हृदये मदीये देवक्रान्तु ममनामराविन्दाम: Bv. 4. 8. -सद् *m.* N. of Brahma.

अरविन्दिनी 1 A lotus plant; प्रपीतमधुका भूमि: हृदिदेवाराविन्दिनी Bk. 5. 70. 2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. 3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Sapless, tasteless, insipid. 2 Dull, flat. 3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). 2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c.); अरसिकेषु कविविनिन्दनं विरचितं मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकुण्ठं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वैदे Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजके जनपदे Rām.; Ms. 7. 3.

अराजके जीवलोके दुर्गला बलवत्तर: । पीडयन्ते च हि विचेष्ट प्रभुयं कथाविच्छद ॥ Mb.; शौच्यं राजमराजकं Chāp. 57.

अराजन् *m.* Not a king. -Comp. -भोगीन *a.* not fit for the use of a king. -स्थापित *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अराति: 1 An enemy, foe; देश: तोयमरातिरोपिगतलैर्यस्मिन्नुद्व: धुरिता: Ve. 3. 31. 2 The number six. -Comp. -भंग: destruction of enemies.

अराल *a.* Curved, crooked; पादावगुली-कुली M. 2. 3. -ल: 1 A bent or crooked arm. 2 An elephant in rut. -ला An unchaste woman; harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -केशी a woman with curled hair; भिन्ना गिराक्रमदालकेश्या: R. 6. 81. -पद्मन् *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरि: 1 An enemy, foe; विजितारिपुर-सर: R. 1. 59, 61; 4. 4. 2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind) कलम: क्रोध

सथा लोभो मदनेहो च मत्सर:; कृताविषद्वर्जजनेन Ki. 1. 9. 3 N. of the number six (from the six enemies) 4 Any part of a carriage. 5 A wheel. -Comp. -कर्षण *a.* tamer or subduer of enemies. -कुलं 1 a host of enemies. -2 an enemy. -द्र: destroyer of enemies. -चितनं, -चिता schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs. -चन्दन *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy. -भद्र: the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31. -खड्गः, -हव्यः, -हिसक: destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अरिद्वन् *a.* Subduer of enemies, victorious, conquering. अरिक्थभाज, अरिक्थीय *a.* Not entitled to a share in the ancestral property (as an heir incapacitated by impotence &c.).

अरिचं 1 An oar; लोहेरारिचक्रपौरवाभिः Si. 12. 71. 2 A rudder, helm. अरिचं A continuous down-pour of rain. -च: A sort of disease in the anus.

अरिष्ट *a.* Unhurt; perfect, imperishable, safe. -ह: 1 A heron. 2 A raven, crow. 3 An enemy. 4 N. of various plants: (a) the soap-berry tree (Mar. रिश); (b) another plant (Mar. रिश). 5 Garlic. -ग्रं 1 Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune. 2 A portentous phenomenon foreboding misfortune, unlucky omen. 3 Unfavorable symptom, especially of approaching death; रोगिणो नरणं यस्माद्वदन् मां हि लक्ष्यते । तद्वक्षणमरिष्टं स्यादित्यन्यभिधीयते ॥

4 Good fortune or luck, happiness. 5 The lying-in-chamber. 6 Butter-milk. 7 Spirituous liquor; Si. 18. 77. -Comp. -रुहं the lying-in-chamber. -राति *a.* making fortunate or happy, auspicious. (-*ति: f.*) security, succession of good fortune, continuous happiness; तद्वत्प्रभवा निष्कामाशिषां काममरि-ष्टातिमासास्मे Mv. 1. -सयन: N. of Siva or Vishnu. -सय्या a lying-in-couch; अरिष्टसय्यां परितो विस्मरिण R. 3. 15. -सङ्गः, -हन् *m.* killer of Arishṭa, epithet of Vishnu.

अरुचि: *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in general; क स भोगाननुपवर्षाचि: K. 146. 2 Want of appetite, disrelish, disgust; सन्निपातक्षयभासकसहिकारुचिप्रशुद् Susr. 3 Absence of a satisfactory explanation. अरुचिर, अरुच्य *a.* Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरुज *a.* Free from disease, sound, healthy.

अरुज *a.* Sound, healthy. अरुण *a.* (पा., -णी *f.*) 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy (of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night) पूर्णम् Ku. 4. 12 2 Perplexed, embe-

crassed. 3 Dumb. -**नः** 1 Red colour, the colour of the dawn or morning twilight. 2 The dawn personified as the charioteer of the sun; आविष्कारणपुर सर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1, 7. 4; विभावरी यक्षणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; R. 5. 71. 3 The sun; रामेण बालारुणकोमलेन Ku. 3. 30; सप्तज्येते सरसिजेरुणांक्षुभिः R. 5. 69. -**नः** 1 Red colour. 2 Gold. 3 Saffron. -**COMP.** -**अरुजः** N. of Garuda. -**अरुजः**, अवरजः N. of Garuda, younger brother of Aruṇa. -**अरुचिम्** m. the sun. -**आरुजः** 1. son of Aruṇa, N. of Jāṭāyu. - 2 N. of Saturn, Sāvarni Manu, Karna, Sugriva, Yama and the two Asvins. (-**जा**) N. of Yamunā and Tāpti. -**ई-क्षण** a. red-eyed. -**उदयः** break of day, dawn; चतुर्लोकं वटिकाः प्रातरुणोदय उच्यते. -**उपलः** a. ruby. -**कमलं** a red lotus. -**ज्योतिस्** m. N. of Śiva. -**विज** 'beloved of red flowers and lotuses', N. of the sun. (-**या**) 1 the sun's wife. - 2 shadow. -**लोचन** a. red-eyed. (-**नः**) a pigeon. -**सारथिः** 'having Aruṇa for his charioteer', the sun.

अरुणिता, अरुणीकृत a. Reddened, dyed red, impurified; स्वर्णारामास्त्रिताच्च रुद्रकात् Ku. 5. 11.

अरुणुद् a. 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, painful, sharp (fig. also); caustic; अरुणुदमिवालानमनिर्वास्य ईतिनः R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55. 2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition).

अरुण्धती 1 N. of the wife of Vasiṣṭha; अन्वाहितमर्षवत्वात् स्वाहयेव हविर्भूज R. 1. 56. 2 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasiṣṭha; one of the Pleiades. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage Vasiṣṭha one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajāpati by Devahūti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same-even more-veneration as the Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sitā after she had been abandoned by Rāma. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached: see H. 1. 76.] -**COMP.** **जानिः**, नाथः, पतिः N. of Vasiṣṭha, one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa Major. -**दर्शनन्यायः** see under न्याय.

अरुचः a. Not angry, calm. **अरुच** a. 1 Not angry. 2 Shining, bright

अरुस् a Wounded sore **अ** (५) 1 The Arka tree 2 Red Khadira

-**नः** 1 A vital part. 2 A wound, sore (-**मः** also). -**COMP.** -**कर** a. causing or inflicting wounds, wounding.

अरूप a. 1 Formless, shapeless. 2 Ugly, deformed. 3 Dissimilar, unlike. -**र** 1 A bad or ugly figure. 2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas and Brahma of the Vedāntins. -**COMP.** -**हार्य** a. not to be attracted or won over by beauty; अरूपहार्यं नन्दस्य निगद्वात् Ku. 5. 53.

अरूपक a. Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरे ind. An interjection of (a) calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यः; न वा अरे पत्युः कामायास्याः पतिः शिवो भवति Sat. Br. (said by Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyī); (b) of anger; अरे महाराज प्रति कृतः क्षत्रियाः U. 4; (c) of envy.

अरेयस् a. 1 Sinless, spotless. 2 Clear, pure.

अरेरे ind. An interjection of (a) calling out angrily; अरेरे दुर्गोपपन्नसुताः कु-रुषलेननाग्रनवः Ve. 3; अरेरे वाचाट ibid; or of (b) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे राचागर्भमावधूतं सुतापसद् ibid.

अरोक a. Without splendour, obscured, dim.

अरोग a. Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; अरोगाः सर्वसिद्धार्थोऽश्रुतुर्वर्षशता-युगः Susr. -**नः** Sound health; न नम-मात्रेण करोत्यरोगे H. 1. 167.

अरोगिन्, -**अरोग्य** a. Healthy.

अरोचक a. (चिकित्सा f.) 1 Not shining or bright. 2 Causing loss of appetite. -**कः** Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

अर्ह 10 P. 1 To heat or warm. 2 To praise.

अर्कः 1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning. 2 The sun; आविष्कारणपुरः सर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1. 3 Fire. 4 A crystal. 5 Copper. 6 Sunday. 7 The sun-plant, (Mar. रुई), a small tree with medicinal sap and rind; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतामिव नवमल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8; यमा-श्रित्य न विमामं शुधातीं याति सवकाः । सोऽर्कवन्-पतिस्त्याज्यः सदापुष्पफलोऽपि सन् Pt. 1. 51. 8 N. of Indra. 9 Food. (अर्क also). 10 The number 12. -**COMP.** -**अश्मन्** m. -**उपलः** the sun-stone. -**आहूः** the swallow wort. -**इन्दुसंगमः** the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दर्शो or अमावास्या). -**कांत** sun's wife. -**चंदनः** a kind of red sandal (रुचंदन). -**का** epithet of Karna, Yama, and Sugriva. (-**जौ**) the two Asvins regarded as the physicians of Heaven. -**तनयः** 'a son of the sun', an epithet of Karna, Yama and Saturn; see (-**या**) N of the rivers

Yamunā and Tāpti light of the sun -**विभ**-**वास** Sunday -**वदन**

-**पुत्रः**-**सुतः**, -**सुतः** N. of Saturn, Karna or Yama. -**बन्धुः**, -**बाधवः** a lotus (the sun-lotus). -**मंडलं** the disc of the sun. -**विवाहः** marriage with the arka plant (enjoined to be performed before a man marries a third wife, who thus becomes his fourth); चतुर्थविवाहायै तृतीयैर्कं समुद्देह Kāśyapa.

अर्गलः-**ला-ली-लं** 1 A wooden belt, pin, bar &c. (for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel), a bolt, latch, bar; पुराणलक्ष्मिपुत्रो ह्यभोज R. 18. 4, 16. 6; अनायतागर्गलं Mk. 2; तसंभ्रमद्रष्टव्यपादि-तर्गला निमीलिताक्षीव भियाअरुवती K. P. 1; oft. used figuratively in the sense of a bar, impediment, something intervening as an obstruction; ईप्सितं तद्व-ज्ञानाद्विद्धि तर्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 obstructed; बर्गलभेग इव प्रवृत्तः 5. 45. कंटे केवलमर्गलेव निहिता जीवस्य निगच्छतः K. P. 8; see अर्गल also. 2 A wave or billow.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small bolt.

अर्च 1 P. [अर्चति, अर्चित] To be worth, have value, to cost; परीक्षका यत्र न सति देहे नार्चति स्वानि समुद्रजानि Subāsh.

अर्चः 1 Price, value; कुशुर्वर्चं यथापण्य Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251; कुत्स्याः स्युः दुप-रीक्षकाहि मणये येर्यतः पविताः Bh. 2. 15 reduced in their true value, depreciated, so अनर्चं priceless; गद्गर्चं very costly. 2 A material of worship, respectful offering or oblation to gods or venerable men; कृतजडुद्गनेः कलितायांय तस्मै Ms. 4; (the ingredients of this offering are:-आपः क्षीरं कुशाग्र च हविर् सपिः सतंडुलम् । यवः सिद्धार्थकश्चैव आङ्गोऽस्यैः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see अर्च below) -**COMP.** -**अर्ह** a. worthy of a respectful offering. -**चलावलं** rate of price, proper price, fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9. 329. -**संख्यानं**, -**संस्थापनं** appraising, assizes of goods; कुर्वीत येषां (वणिजो) प्रत्यक्षमर्चसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्घीज्ञः N. of Śiva.

अर्घ्य a. 1 Valuable; अनर्घ्यं invaluable; see s. v. 2 Venerable; तानर्घ्यान्वर्णमा-दाय द्वात्रिंशद्युयौ निरिः Ku. 6. 50; Si. 1. 14. -**र्घी** A respectful offering or oblation to a god or venerable person, अर्घ्यमस्मै V. 5; द्रव्यतरवः पुनरेव फलेष्व मधुस्ततः U. 3. 24; अर्घ्यमर्घ्यनिव वादिनं नृपं R. 11. 69; Ku. 1. 58, 6. 50.

अर्च 1 U. (अर्चति ते, अर्चित) 1 (a) To adore or worship; salute, welcome with respect; R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; आर्चद् द्विजातीन् परमार्थविद्वान् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5. (b) To honour, i. e. decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9. 2 To praise (Ved.). -10 P. or *Caus.* To honour, adore, worship; स्वर्गोत्सामचित्तमर्चयित्वा Ku. 15. 9. -**WITH** **अभि** **समभि** to worship adore, honour **तव** शिरीर्षं Bk 1 24, Bg 18 46 -**य** 1 to praise, sing

praises of. -2 to honour, worship; प्रातर्चनार्थं जपद्वयं Bk. 2. 20.

अर्चक *a.* Worshipping, adoring. -कः Worshipper; रुद्रदेवद्विजार्चकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चन *a.* Worshipping, praising -न-नः Worship, reverence or respect paid to deities and superiors. अर्चनीय, अर्च्य *pot. p.* To be adored or worshipped, venerable, respectable; R. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा 1 Worship, adoration. 2 An idol or image intended to be worshipped; नैवेद्यार्थाधिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh. अर्चिः *f.* Ray, flame (of fire or of the morning twilight); आसीदासन्नविष्णु-प्रदीपार्थिरोपति R. 12. 1; नैशस्यार्चिर्द्वैतयुज इव छिन्नमृषियुगुप्ता V. 1. 8.

अर्चिम् *n.* (-र्चिः) 1 A ray of light, flame; प्रदीपार्थिर्द्वैतयुजः R. 3. 14. 2 Light, lustre; मृगनाद्विष्णु Ku. 2. 20, Rtn. 4. 16. (said to be also *f.*). -म्. 1 A ray of light. 2 Fire.

अर्चिसत् *a.* Flaming, brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. -म्. 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

अर्ज 1 P. (अर्जति, अर्जित) 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense; पितृद्रव्याविरोधेन यन्मत्तत्त्वमर्जितं Y. 2. 118. 2 To take up; आगच्छुर्द्विजोच्चाणि Bk. 14. 74.—10 P. or *caus.* To procure, acquire, obtain; स्वयमर्जित, स्वार्जित self-acquired. With उप to obtain or procure.

अर्जक *a.* (-र्जिका *f.*) Procuring, acquiring; one who acquires or gets.

अर्जन Getting, acquisition; अर्जानामर्जते दुःखं Pt. 1. 163; अर्जचित्कृत्प्राप्यारोहं जने Day. B.

अर्जुन *a.* (न-नी *f.*) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day; पिशंगमौजिह्वमर्जुनच्छादितं Si. 1. 6. 2 Silvery. -नः 1 The white colour. 2 A peacock. 3 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसदृश), with useful rind. 4 N. of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kuntī by Indra and hence called ऐन्द्रि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions'. He was taught the use of arms by Droṇa and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadī at her Svayamvara (see Draupadī). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrāngadā, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhravahana. During this exile he visited Dwaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marrying S. a. By her he had a son named he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god

Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Paṇḍatastra. Indra, Varuṇa, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pāṇḍavas entered the service of the king of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgītā when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha Bhīṣma, Karna &c. After Yudhiṣṭhira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhravahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed, the whole of Bharatakhanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dwaraka amid the intestine struggles of Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pāṇḍavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pāṇḍavas, highminded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers.] 5 N. of K'artavīrya, slain by Parasurama. See कर्तवीर्य. 6 The only son of his mother. -नी 1 A procuress, bawd. 2 A cow. 3 N. of a river commonly called कर्तोयार. -नं Grass. -COMP. -उपसः the teak tree. -छवि *a.* white, of a white colour. -ह्वजः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat.

अर्णः 1 The teak tree. 2 A letter (of the alphabet).

अर्णव The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also) शोक of grief so पितृ कल of men

Bh. 3. 10 -COMP. -अंतः the extremity of the ocean. -उज्ज्वः the moon. (-वा) Lakshmi. (-चं) nectar. -पोतः -यानं a boat or ship. -संदिहः 1 'inhabiting the ocean', N. of Varuṇa, regent of the waters. -2 N. of Vishnu.

अर्णम् *n.* Water. -COMP. -दः a cloud. -भवः conch-shell.

अर्णस्वत् *a.* Having much water. -म् The ocean.

अर्त्तन Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्तिः *f.* 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोऽर्ति head-ache. 2 The end of a bow.

अर्तिका An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्थ 10 A. [अर्थयते, अर्धित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); स्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71; तमामिकम्प सर्वेभ्य वयं चार्थान्ने वमु Mb.; प्रहस्तमर्थयार्चके योक्तुं Bk. 14. 99. 2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish. -WITH अग्नि to beg, supplicate, request; इमे सारंगं प्रियाप्रवृत्तिनिमित्तमर्थयन्ते V. 2; अवकाशं किलोदन्तारं रामायामर्थयितो वदौ R. 4. 58. -अग्नि 1 to ask, request. -2 to desire. -प्र 1 to ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवन्तं प्रार्थयते S. 2. -2 to desire, want, wish or long for; अहो दिव्यत्वः प्रार्थितार्थेतिद्वयः S. 3; स्वर्गं प्रार्थयते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48. R. 7. 50, 64. -3 to look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयन्तं तथा सीता Bk. 7. 48. -4 To attack, seize or fall upon; असी अस्थानी-केन वचनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लवणः शस्त्री विद्वतः प्रार्थयतमिति R. 15. 5, 956. -मति to challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एत सीतादुरः संख्ये प्रार्थयत रघवे Bk. 6. 25. -2 to make an enemy of. -सं 1 to believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थे यत्थमं प्रियां प्रति V. 4. 39; मया न साधु समर्थितं V. 2. अदुष्टक-निवात्मानं समर्थे S. 7. -2 to corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्तमेवायिदुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. -समग्नि or संम to beg, request &c.

अर्थः 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; ज्ञातार्थी ज्ञातसंबन्धः ओतु श्रोता प्रवर्तेत; सिद्धं परिपथी Mu. 5; oft. used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' intended for, 'for the sake of,' 'on account of,' 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; संज्ञातार्थीय विधवे R. 1. 84; तां देवतापित्रातिथि-क्रियार्थी (युक्तु) 2. 16; द्विजाधीनं यवाशूः Sk., यज्ञार्थीकर्मणोऽप्यत्र Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थ, अर्थे or अर्थाय and has an adverbial force, कियर्थ for what purpose, why; वेला-लक्षणाथ S. 4; तदर्थानादृष्टंभोर्ध्वान्तरार्थमादृ Ku. 6. 13; गवार्थं ब्राह्मणार्थं च Pt. 1. 420, मदर्थं लक्ष्मीवित्तः Bg. 1. 9. -मग्न तत्र गच्छस्यार्थं देवता Nala 18 19 यद्गुणस्य चार्थं 23 9 2 Cause motive, reason, ground, अनुसृत्य युक्तं

नियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause. 3 Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थ is of 3 kinds:—वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यङ्ग्य or suggested; तद्वैधौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1 अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यङ्ग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मतः ॥ S. D. 2. 4 A thing, object, substance; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय, एव S. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इन्द्रिय^० H. 1. 146; Ku 7. 71; इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थव्यञ्जक परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are five रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द). 5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work; शक्य प्रतिपन्नोऽयमर्थोऽग्राजाय Ve. 3; अर्थोऽयमर्थयतिरन्नाय एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽर्थोऽनुवंशी Dk 67; संगीतार्थः Me. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparatus of singing); संदेशार्थः Me. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages. (b) Interest, object; स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः Ms. 4. 196; द्रव्यमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19; दुःखपदार्थे 1 72; सर्वार्थवित्तकः Ms. 7. 121; मालयि-
ताया न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 3 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject matter, contents (as of letters &c.); त्वामव-
गतार्थं करिष्यामि Mu. I will acquaint you with the matter: तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्थं भवामि V. 2 if so I should know its contents. 6 Wealth, riches, property, money; त्वामाय संघृतार्थानां R. 1. 7; विगर्थाः कृत्स्नश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163. 7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad; cf. Ku. 5. 38; अन्वर्थकामौ तस्यास्तौ धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. 8 (a) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथाहि सर्वं तस्यासन् परार्थकफला श्रयाः R. 1. 29; यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संपुनो-
क्ते Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ, निर्थक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern, with instr.; कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जातेन Pt. 1 what is the use of a son being born; कश्च तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोऽर्थस्तिरत्रां श्रुतेः Pt. 2. 33 what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन Si. 18. 66, नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18 9 Asking, begging; request, suit, petition. 10 Action, plaint (in law). 11 The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, तत्त्वविद्. 12 Manner, kind, sort. 13 Prevention, warding off; मन्त्रकार्थो धूनः; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). 14 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer; ० रं न नियोक्तव्यौ H. 2. -अधिकारिन् m. a treasurer. -अन्तरं 1 another or different meaning. -2 another cause or motive एव Ku 3 18 -3 a new matter or cr ce new affair -4 opposite or antithe-

tical meaning, difference of mean-
ing. -न्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa* उक्तिरर्थोऽन्यासः स्यात् खानान्यविशिषयोः ॥ (१) हनुमान्च्यवनतर्द्द दुष्करं किं महात्मना ॥ (२) गुणवद्भस्त्रसंसर्गाद्याति नीचोपि गौरवं ॥ पुष्पमालावृण्णेन सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10 and S. D. 709. -अन्वित a. 1 rich, wealthy. -2 significant. -अयिन् a. one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. -अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). -आगमः 1 acquisition of wealth, income. -2 conveying of a sense. -आपत्तिः f. 1 an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsakas. It is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुङ्क्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'. -2 a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant as-
sertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or *vice versa*; it corresponds to what is popularly called कैमुतिकन्याय or देवायुषन्याय; e. g. हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुहति सननं डले । सुकानान्यवस्थेयं के वदे सरसिकेकराः Amaru. 100; अभितदमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिणु R. 8. 43. -उत्पत्तिः f. acquisition of wealth; so 'उत्पन्नं'. -उपसोपकः an introductory scene (in dramas); अर्थोपसोपकः एव S. D. 308. -उपमा a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा. -उष्णम् m. the glow or warmth of wealth; अर्थोष्मणा निरहितः दुःखः स एव Bh. 2. 40. -ओषः, -राशिः treasure, hoard of money. -कर (रि. f.). -कृत् a. 1 enriching. -2 useful, advantageous. -काम a. desirous of wealth. (-मौ dual), wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25. -कृच्छ्रं 1 a difficult matter. -2 pecuniary difficulty; न ह्येदं कृच्छ्रेण Niti. -कृत्य doing or execution of a business; अस्त्युपेताथकृत्याः Me. 38. -गौरवं depth of meaning; भारवैर्यगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27. -ग्राम (-ग्री f.) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal. -जात a. full of meaning. (ण) 1 a collection of things 2 a large amount of wealth, derable property -रस्य 1 the real truth, the

fact of the matter. -2 the real nature or cause of anything. -द a. 1 yielding wealth. -2 advantageous, useful. -3 liberal. -दूषणं 1 extravagance, waste. -2 unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due. -3 finding fault with the meaning. -दोषः a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doshas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पददोष, पदाशुदोष and वाक्यदोष; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7. -निबन्धन a. dependent on wealth. -निश्चयः determination, decision. -पतिः 1 'the lord of riches', a king; किञ्चिद्दिहस्यायेति वक्रोचि R. 2. 46, 1. 59; 9. 3; 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74. -2 an epithet of Kubera. -पर, -लुब्ध a. 1 intent on gaining wealth, covetous. -2 niggardly. -प्रकृतिः f. the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:—विज्ञं विदुः पताका च प्रकटी कार्यमेव च । अर्थप्रकृतयः एव ज्ञात्वा दोषा यथाविधि S. D. 317). -प्रयोगः usury. -बंधः arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse, S. 7. 5; ललितार्थबंध V. 2. 14. -बुद्धि a. selfish. -बोधः indication of the (real) import. -भेदः distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः. -मात्रं, -ज 1 property, wealth. -युक्त a. significant. -लाभः acquisition of wealth. -लोभः avarice. -वादः 1 declaration of any purpose. -2 affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (It usually recommends a विधि or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support.) -3 praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एव । शेषं तु मे कचित्कथय U. 1. -विकल्पः 1 deviation from truth, perversion of fact, -2 prevarication; also वैकल्य. -वृद्धिः f. accumulation of wealth. -व्ययः expenditure; ज्ञा a. conversant with money-matters. -शास्त्रं 1 the science of wealth (political economy). -2 science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120. इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रकारा-
न्निविष्टा सिद्धिमुपवर्णयन्ति Mu. 3; व्यवहारिन् a politician. -3 the science of practical life. -शौचं purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं सूते Ms. 5. 106. -संस्थानं 1 accumulation of wealth. -2 treasury. -संबन्धः connection of the sense with the word or sentence. -सारः considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42. -सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desired object, success
अर्थत and 1 With reference to the ing or a particular object

यच्चाथो गौरं Māl. 1. 7 depth of meaning. 2 In fact, really, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थतोऽपि Si. 3. 56. 3 For the sake of money, gain or profit; ऐश्वर्यादन्वित-मिश्रमयं लोकोक्तः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. 4 By reason of.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् a. 1 Wealthy. 2 Significant, full of sense or meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः S. 5. 3 Having meaning; अर्थवद्वातुप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45. 4 Serving some purpose; successful, useful.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property.

अर्थो ind. (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; सुषिकेण इडो भक्ति इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितनयप्रभक्षण-मर्त्यादायातं भवति S. D. 10 2 According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact. 3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थिकः 1 a crier, watchman. 2 Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.

अर्थित p. p. Requested, asked, desired. -सं Wish, desire; petition.

अर्थिता, -त्वं 1 Begging, request. 2 Wish, desire.

अर्थिन् a. 1 Seeking to gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous of, with instr. or in COMP.; कोषदंडाभ्यां Mu. 5; को वपेन ममार्थी ह्यार Mb.; अर्थार्थी Pt. 1. 4, 9. 2 Entreating or begging any one (with gen.). अर्थी वररुचिर्भक्तु Ks. 3 Possessed of desire. -m. 1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar, suppliant, sutor; यथाकामार्थितार्थिता R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27; कोर्था गतो गौरं Pt. 1. 146; कन्यास्मयोजनम् भवतामस्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30. 2 (In law) A plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थस्य सः शब्द-यिष्यत्यर्थिनं स्वयं । दृश्यं संशयच्छेद्यान् व्यवहारानतं-दितः R. 17. 39. 3 A servant, follower. -COMP. -भावः state of a suppliant, begging, request; Māl. 9. 30. -सात् adv. at the disposal of beggars; विमज्ज मेरुनं यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थिय a. (In comp.) 1 Destined or intended for, doomed to suffer; इति यातनार्थी Ms. 12. 16. 2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव तदर्थियं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्थ्य a. 1 first to be asked or sought for. 2 Fit, proper. 3 Appropriate, not deviating from the sense, significant; सुखं सुतिमिरर्थ्यामिष्यतस्ये सर-सती R. 4. 6; Ku. 2. 3. 4 Rich, wealthy. 5 Wise, intelligent. -रुई Red chalk.

अर्ह 1 P. [अर्हति, अर्हति] 1 to afflict, torment; strike, hurt, kill; रक्षःसहस्राणि पादंशदीपं Bk. 12 56 see case below

2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलितानुगमं शब्दचनं गर्दति चातकोपि R. 5. 17. -Caus. (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict, torment, distress; कानादित्, कोप, मयं &c. (b) To strike, hurt, injure, kill; येनादिवत् दैत्यपुरं पिनाकी Bk. 2. 46. -WITH अति to torment excessively, fall upon or attack; अत्यादिति बालिनः पुं Bk. 15. 115. -अभि to distress, afflict, pain.

अर्धन a. 1 Distressing, afflicting. -सं Pain, trouble, anxiety, excitement, agitation. -नं, -ना 1 Going, moving. 2 Asking, begging. 3 Killing, hurting; giving pain.

अर्ध a. Half, forming a half. -ध, -धः 1 A half, half portion; सर्वनाशे समुत्पत्ते अर्धं त्यजति धृतिः; गतर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9. divided in half, (अर्धं may be compounded with almost every noun and adjective; as first member of compound with nouns it means 'a half of', कायः=अर्धं कायस्य; with adjectives, it has an adverbial force; इयम् half dark; with ordinal numerals 'with a half of that number'; वृत्तियं containing two and the third only half; i. e. two and a half. -COMP. -अक्षि n. side-look, wink; Mk. 8. 42. -अं half the body. -अंशः a half, the half; -अंशिन् a. sharing a half. -अर्धः, -र्ध 1 half of a half, quarter; चतुर्थांशभागम् तामयोजयताम्भे R. 10 56. -2 half and half. -अवभेदकः hemispheric (Mar. अर्ध-शिखि). -अवशेष a. having only a half left. -आसनं 1 half a seat; अर्थसंनं गोत्रभिदेयितश्री R. 6. 73; समहि दिविकसं समक्ष-मर्षसंनोपवेदितस्य S. 7. (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with oneself); -2 greeting kindly or with great respect. -3 exemption from censure. -इंदुः 1 the half or crescent moon, -2 semi-circular impression of a finger-nail, crescent shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25 -3 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head (=अर्धचंद्र below). -मौलि N. of Siva Me. 56. -उक्त a. half said or uttered; रामप्रद इति अर्थोक्तं महाराज U. 1 -उक्तिः f. a broken speech; an interrupted speech. -उदय. 1 the rising of the half moon. -2 partial rise. -आसनं a sort of posture in meditation. -ऊरुकं a short petticoat (Mar. परकर). -कृत a. half done, incomplete. -खारं, -री a kind of measure, half a Khâri. गंगा N. of the river Kâveri so 'जाह्नवी. -गुच्छः a necklace of 24 strings. -गोलः a hemisphere. -चंद्र a. crescent-shaped, (-चंद्रः) 1 the half moon, crescent moon; सार्धचंद्रं विभक्ति रः Ku. 6. 75. -2 the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail -3 an arrow with a crescent-

shaped head; अर्धचंद्रमुखिर्वाणिश्चिच्छेद कवली-सुखम् R. 12. 96. -4 a crescent-shaped nailprint. -5 the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutching anything; इन्द्रो द्यां to seize by the neck and turn out; दीयतामेतस्पाधचंद्रः Pt. 1. -चंद्राकार, -चंद्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. -बोलकः a short bodice. -दिनं, -दिवस 1 half a day, mid-day. -2 a day of 12 hours. -नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow. -नारीशः, -नारीश्वर a form of Siva, (half male and half female), -नार्वं half a boat. -निशा mid-night. -पंचाशत् f. twenty-five. -एण a measure containing half a pāṇa. -एष half way. (-ये) midway. -प्रहरः half a watch, one hour and a half. -भागः a half, half a share or part, तदर्थभागेन लभस्व कांक्षितं Ku. 5. 50; R. 7. 45. -भागिक a. sharing a half. -भाज् a. 1 sharing a half, entitled to a half. -2 a companion, sharer. -भास्करः mid-day. -माणवकः -माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक consisting of 24). -मात्रा 1 half a (short) syllable. -2 a term for a consonant. -मार्गे ind. midway; V. 1. 3. -मासः half a month, a fortnight. मासिक a. happening every fortnight -2 lasting for a fortnight. -मुष्टि f. a half-clenched hand. -पामः half a watch. -रथः a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी); रणे रणेऽभिमानी च विमुक्षश्चापि हृद्यते । वृणी कर्णः प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्थो मतः Mb. -रात्रः mid-night, अथावरोत्ते स्मितिप्रदीपे R. 16. 4. -विसर्गः, -विसर्जनीयः the Visarga sound before क, ख, ग, and ङ. -वीक्षणं a side-look, glance. -वृद्ध a. middle-aged. -वैना-सिकः N. of the followers of Kapāda (arguing half perishableness). -वैशंसं half or incomplete murder, Ku. 4. 31. -व्यासः the radius of a circle. -शते fifty. -शेष a. having only a half left. -श्लोकः half a sloka or verse. -सीरिन् m. 1 a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour; Y. 1. 166. -2 =अर्थिक p. v. -हारः a necklace of 64 strings. -ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable.

अर्थक a. Half; see अर्ध.

अर्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Measuring a half. 2 Entitled to half a share. -कः A half-caste man; वैश्यकन्यासमुत्तमो ब्राह्मणेन तु संसृजतः । अर्थिकः स तु विज्ञेयो भोज्यो विज्ञेयं संशयः Parāśara.

अर्थिन् a. Sharing or entitled to a half.

अर्पणं 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादार्पणानुग्रहयुक्तं R. 2. 35 2 Inserting placing or putting in 3 Giving offering 1 8

स्वेदापेण निष्क्रेण R. 2. 55. मुखेपेण प्रकृति-
प्रगल्भाः 13. 9; तस्मिन् नदयेण Bg. 9. 27.
4 Restoration, delivery, giving back;
न्यास Ak. 5 Piercing, perforating;
तीक्ष्णतुण्डापेणैवां नखैः सर्वां व्यदारयत् Rām.

आपिसः The heart; flesh in the
heart.

अहं 1 P. (अहति, आहति, अहिं) 1
To go towards. 2 To kill, hurt.

अहं (हुं) दः-दं 1 A swelling, tu-
mour, (various kinds). 2 One
hundred millions. 3 N. of a moun-
tain in the west of India (Abu).
4 A serpent. 5 A cloud. 6 A long
round mass, lump of flesh. 7 A ser-
pent-like demon killed by Indra.

अमक a. 1 Small, minute, short.
2 Weak, lean. 3 Foolish. 4 Young,
childish. —कः 1 A boy, child;
युवतस्य यायादयन्तममकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7.
67. 2 The young of an animal. 3
A fool, idiot.

अर्य 1 a. Excellent, best. 2 Re-
spectable. —र्यः 1 A master, lord.
2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya.
—र्या 1 A mistress. 2 A woman of
the Vaisya tribe. —र्या The wife of
a Vaisya. —COMP. —वर्यः A Vaisya of
rank.

अर्यमन् m. 1 The sun. 2 The head
of the Manes; पितृणामर्यमा चास्मि Bg.
10. 29. 3 N. of the arka plant.

अर्यणी A woman of the Vaisya
tribe.

अर्यन् m. 1 A horse; श्लथीकृतप्रयहमर्वातं
प्रजाः Si. 12. 31. 2 One of the ten
horses of the moon. 3 Indra. 4 A
short span (गोक्षेपपरिमाण). —ती 1 A
mare. 2 A bawd, procuress.

अर्यन्च a. 1 Coming hitherward
(opp. पर्यन्). 2 Turned towards,
coming to meet any one. 3 Being
on this side. 4 Being below or be-
hind (in time or place). 5 Follow-
ing, subsequent. —क ind. 1

Hitherward, on this side. 2 From
a certain point. 3 Before (in time
or place); यस्मिन्नेवार्कं सलिलमयं ब्रह्मांडमभूत्
K. 125; अर्वाक्षं संवत्तरास्त्वानी हरेते परतो नृपः
Y. 2. 173, 113; 1. 254. 4 On the
lower side, behind, downwards (opp.
उर्ध्व). 5 Afterwards, subsequently.
6 (With loc.) Within, near; एते
चार्वाक्यवनश्रुतिं छिन्नद्वीपकुर्यात् S. 1. 15.

—COMP. —कालः posterior time. —कालिक
a. belonging to proximate time, mo-
dern; 'त' modernness, posteriority
of time. —कूलं the near bank of
a river.

अर्वाचीन a. 1 Modern, recent. 2
Reverse, contrary. —न् ind. (With
abl) 1 On this side of 2 Later than
वर्षं पुरिया अर्वाचीनमतस्मिन् Sat Br

अर्वाक्ष n. Piles. —COMP. —क्ष a des-
troying piles. —क्ष 1 N of the

plant छुरण, so called because it is
said to cure piles.

अर्वास a. Afflicted with piles.

अर्ह 1 P. [अहति, अहिं, आहति, अहिं]
(epic A. as रावणो नाहति पूजां Rām.) 1
To deserve, merit, be worthy of
with acc. or inf.; किमिव नाहुमानमे-
वराकाहति S. 7. 2 To have a right to,
be entitled to; ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमहति
S. 6. न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमहति Ms. 9. 3. 3 To
be fit or deserve to be done; अर्थना
मयि भवति कर्तुमहति N. 5. 112; Dk. 137.
4 To be equal to; be worth; न ते गात्रा-
प्युच्यते महति S. 3. 18; सर्वे ते जपयन्त्य कलां
नाहति बोद्धव्यं Ms. 2. 86. 5 To be able,
translateable by 'can'; न मे वचनमन्यथा
भवितुमहति S. 4. 6 To worship, honour;
see caus. below. 7 (Used with inf.
in the second pers. and sometimes
in the third) अर्ह represents a mild
form of command, advice or
courteous request, and may be trans-
lated by 'pray,' 'deign,' 'be pleased
to,' will be pleased to'; द्विवाग्यहान्यहति
सोऽमुहं R. 5. 25 pray wait &c; नाहति
मे प्रणयं विहते 2. 58. —Caus. or 10 P.
To honour, worship; राजर्जितं मधुकं-
पाणिः Bk. 1. 17; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ह a. 1 Respectable, worthy of
respect, deserving; अर्हचमोजयन् विप्रो
दृढमहति नापकं Ms. 8. 292. 2 Worthy
of, having a claim to, entitled to,
with acc., inf., or in comp.; नैवाहः
पैतृकं रिक्थं पतितोऽप्यहति हि सः Ms. 9. 144;
संस्कारमहर्षेण न च लभ्यते Rām.; तस्मान्नाहो
वयं हेतुं शार्त्तयान् स्वर्वाथवा R. 1. 37; so

मानं, वयं, देहं &c. 3 Becoming, proper,
fit; केवलं यानमर्हं स्यात् Pt. 3; with gen.
also, स मृगोर्हो नहीयुजां Pt. 1. 87-92. 4

Worth (in money), costing; see
below. —हः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of
Viśvānu. 3 Price (as in महाहः); महाह-
स्यापरिवर्तनच्युतेः Ku. 5. 12 (महानर्हो यस्याः
Malli.). —ह्यं Worship, adoration.

अर्हण-या Worship, adoration, ho-
nour, treating with respect or
veneration; अर्हणमर्हते चक्रुर्देवयो नवचक्षुषे
R. 1. 55; Si. 15. 22.

अर्हत् a. Worthy, deserving, ador-
able. —m. 1 A Buddha; the highest
rank in Buddhist hierarchy. 2 A
superior divinity with the Jainas;
सर्वतो जितरागादिदीर्घब्रह्मलोकायुजितः । यथास्थिता-
थवादी च देवोर्हत् परमेश्वरः ॥

अर्हव a. Worthy, deserving. —तः
1 A Buddha. 2 A Buddhist men-
dicant.

अर्हती The quality of being fit to
be worshipped, veneration, adoration
और्वाहीतीत्येष्टयेः Sk.

अर्हो pot-p- 1 Worthy-respectable.
2 Fit to be praised

अल 1 U (अलविचे अलिङ्ग, अलिङ्ग) 1
To adorn 2 To be competent or

able. 3 To prevent, ward off,
see अलम्.

अलं 1 The sting in the tail of a
scorpion. 2 Yellow orpiment,
cf. आल.

अलकः 1 A curl, lock of hair, hair
in general; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5.
55; अलके बालकुंदाद्युचिद्ध Me. 65 (the
word is a. also, as appears from a
quotation of Malli.: स्वभाववक्राण्यलकानि
तासां). 2 Curls on the fore-head. 3
Saffron besmeared on the body. —का
1 A girl from eight to ten years of
age. 2 N. of the capital of Kubera,
and of the lord of the Yakshas; विभाति
यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहर वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv.
2. 10; गंतव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वराणा
Me. 7. —COMP. —अधिपः, —पतिः, —ईश्वर
'lord of Alakā', N. of Kubera,
अत्यजीवदमरालकेश्वरी R. 19. 15. —अंतः the
end of a curl or ringlet. —चंदा 1 N.
of the Ganges, or a river falling in-
to it. —2 a girl from eight to ten
years of age. —प्रभा N. of the
capital of Kubera. —संहतिः f. rows
of curls; Si. 6. 3.

अलकः —ककः The red resin of cer-
tain trees, red lac or sap (formerly
used by women to dye certain parts
of their body, particularly the soles
of the feet and lip); (इत्थावत्ता) चिरो-
ज्जितालककपाटलेन Ku. 5. 34, M. 3.
5; अलककानां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 7; द्विगो
हताधीः दुष्कं निरर्थं निष्पीडितालककवत्त्वजति
Mk. 4. 15. —COMP. —रसः red lac,
juice; अलकरसरकामावलकरसवर्जितः । अयापि
चरणी तस्याः पत्रकोऽसममभौ Rām. —रायः
the red colour of alakā.

अलक्षण a. 1 Having no signs or
marks. 2 Undefined, undistinguished.
3 Having no good marks, inauspi-
cious, illomened; क्लेशावदा मर्तुलक्षणाहम्
R. 14. 5. —ज 1 A bad or inauspi-
cious sign. 2 That which is no
definition, a bad definition.

अलक्षित a. Unseen, unobserved,
अलक्षितास्तुल्यतनो रुपेण R. 2. 27.

अलक्ष्मीः f. Evil fortune, bad luck,
poverty.

अलक्ष्य a. 1 Invisible, unknown,
unobserved. 2 Unmarked. 3 Having
no particular marks. 4 Insignificant
in appearance. 5 Having no pretence,
free from fraud. 6 Not लक्ष्य or se-
condary (as meaning). —COMP. —गति
a. moving invisibly. —जन्मता un-
known birth, obscure origin; द्युविह-
पाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता Ku. 5. 72. —लिंग a. dis-
guised, incognito —वाच a. addressing
words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

अलगदः A water-serpent.

अलङ्घ्य a. (अ-लघ्वी f.) 1 Not light
heavy lng 2 Not short, long (in
proseody) 3 Serious, solemn 4
Intense, violent, very great —COMP

-उपलः a rock. -प्रतिज्ञा *a.* solemnly pledged or promised.

अलकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. 2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); सज्जति तावद्वेश्यणकरं पुरुषरत्नमलकरणं भुवः Bh. 2. 92.

अलकरिण्यु *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments. 2 Decorating, skilled in decorating.

अलकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. 2 An ornament (fig. also); अलकारः स्वर्गस्य V. 1. 3 A figure of speech, of which there are three kinds:—शब्द°, अर्थ°, and शब्दार्थ°. 4 The whole science of Rhetoric.—COMP. -शास्त्रं the science and art of rhetoric, poetics.—सुवर्णं gold used for ornaments.

अलकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलङ्कृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration. 2 An ornament; कर्णालङ्कृतिः Amar. 13. 3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्देशो शब्दार्थौ सङ्गणनलङ्कृती पुनः कापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वांस्यत्येतां काव्यं शब्दार्थविनलङ्कृती । असी न मन्यते कस्माद्व्युत्पन्नलङ्कृती । Chandr. 1; सलङ्कृतिः श्रवणकोमलदर्पराजिः Bv. 3. 6 (where अ° has senses 2 and 3).

अलङ्किया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also).

अलङ्घनीय *a.* Insurmountable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलजरा, -जराः An earthen jar.

अलम् *ind.* 1 (a) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); तस्यालमेवा भुवि तस्य वृत्त्यै R. 2. 39; अन्यथा शतवत्सय कुर्यान् त्वानलं वयम् Bk. 8. 98. (b) A match for, equal to (with dat.); देव्येनो हरितं Sk.; अलं महो रङ्गाय Mbh. 2 Able, competent (with inf.); अल भोक्तुं Sk.; वरेण शमितं लोकानलं दयं हि तत्पः Ku. 2. 56; with loc. also; नवाणामपि लोकानामलमासि निवारणे Ram. 3 A way with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; अलमन्यथा गृहीत्या M. 1. 20; आलप्यालमिदं वप्रोत्तत शरणपादहत् Si. 2. 40; अलं महोपाल तव श्रेष्ठे R. 2. 34; Ku. 5. 82; अलमिच्छादिः कुहुनेः S. 4 so many flowers will do. 4 (a) Completely, thoroughly, अर्हयेन शमवितुलं वारिधारासहस्रे Me. 53; स्वमपि विततयशः स्पर्शणः श्रीमशालम् S. 7. 34. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a high degree; दुर्वति अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak. —COMP. -कर्मिण *a.* competent to do any act; skilful, clever. -कृ see under कृ. -जीविक *a.* sufficient for livelihood. -घन *a.* possessing sufficient wealth, rich; निरादिहवश्चेत् प्रतिशुः स्वादलंघनः Ms. 8. 162. -धूमः thick smoke, volume of smoke. -पुरुषीण *a.* fit for a man or sufficient for a man. -बल *a.* strong enough, hav-

ing sufficient power. -बुद्धिः sufficient sense. -बुध्ण *a.* able, competent; दिनाचसदलं बुध्णुरिज्यायि तपसः सुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलंपय *a.* Not libidinous, chaste. -तः Women's apartments.

अलंबुषः 1 Vomiting. 2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

अलम्ब *a.* 1 Houseless, moving about. 2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. -यः 1 Non-destruction; permanence. 2 Birth, production.

अलर्कः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. 2 N. of a plant (अलर्क).

अलले *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Pis'achas (mostly used in dramas).

अलबालः A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलबाल.

अलस् *a.* Not shining.

अलस *a.* 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, indolent. 2 Tired, fatigued, languid; नमश्चन्द्रादलसरि दारिके M. 5; Amar. 4. 90; V. 3. 2; गमनमलसं Māl. 1. 17. 3 Soft, gentle. 4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रोणीमरादलसगमना Me. 82. —COMP. -इक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक *a.* Indolent, idle. -कः Flatulence.

अलातः-तं A fire-brand, half-burnt wood; निर्वाणालातलापवं Ku. 2. 23.

अलातुः-दुः *f.* The bottle-gourd. -दु (n.) 1 A vessel made of gourd. 2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नदीतद् अंशुनि मज्जत्यलातुनि श्रावणः पूर्वत इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54. —COMP. -कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. -पात्रं a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलारः A door.

अलिः 1 A black bee. 2 A scorpion. 3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 Spirituous liquor. —COMP. -कुलः a flight or number of bees. -संकुलः full of a swarm of bees; अलिङ्कुलसंकुलकुसुमनिराकुलवदलमालतमाले Git. 1. -संकुलः the *kubja* plant. -जिह्वा, -ह्रिका the uvula, soft palate. -मिष *a.* pleasing to the bees. (-यः) the red lotus. (-यः) the trumpet flower. -माला a flight of bees. -विराजः, -रतं song or hum of a bee. -बल्लभः—मिष q. v.

अलिकं The forehead; अलिकेन चहेमकंतिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिम् *m.* 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee; मालिनमालिनि माधवयोषिताम् Si. 6. 4. -नी 1 A swarm of bees; अरुमतालनी शिलीध्रे Si. 6. 72; अलिनीजिष्णुः कषातं चयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिगदः A kind of snake.

अलिङ्ग *a.* 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. 2 Having bad marks. 3 (In gram.) Having no gender

अलिजरा A water jar, see

अलिद्वः 1 A terrace before a house-door; सुखालिद्वारण M. 5. 2 A place (like a square) at the door.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo. 2 A bee. 3 A dog.

अलिमकः—अविमक q. v.

अलिपक-चक्र see अविमक.

अलीक *a.* 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. 2 Untrue, false, pretended; अलीक-कोपकानि K. 147; °वचन Amar. 23, 33, 43. -कं 1 The forehead. 2 Falsehood, untruth.

अलीकिन् *a.* 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. 2 False, deceiving.

अलुः A small water-pot.

अलुक, °समासः A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; e. g. सरसिज, आत्मनेपदं.

अले } *ind.* Unmeaning words in
अलेले } the dialect of the Pis'achas
chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक *a.* Stainless. -कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलोका 1 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 (न लोकात् इत्यलोकः Malli.). 2 Having no people. 3 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). -कः, -कं 1 Not the world. 2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वानिमोक्षोक्ता नालोकं कर्तुमर्हति Rām. —COMP. -सानान्य *a.* extraordinary, uncommon.

अलोकात् Invisibility, disappearance.

अलोल *a.* 1 Tranquil, unagitated. 2 Firm, steady. 3 Not fickle. 4 Not thirsty, free from desire.

अलोहप *a.* 1 Free from desire. 2 Not greedy or covetous, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलौकिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Not current in the world, uncommon, supernatural. 2 Unusual, rare. 3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic. 4 Theoretical; °त्वं rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वादनरे स्वकोपे न यानि नामानि समुल्लिख 1 विलोक्य तत्पशुना प्रचारस्य प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Trik.

अल्प *a.* 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or दूर); Ms. 11. 36. 2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्वहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2. 3 Mortal, of short existence, 4 Seldom, rare. -ल्पे, -ल्पेन, -ल्पात् *adv.* 1 A little. 2 For a slight reason; प्रीतिलेपेन निशते Ram. 3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. —COMP. -अल्प *a.* very little or minute, little by little. -असु—म्राण q. v. -आकांक्षिन् *a.* desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. -आयुस् *a.* shortlived Ms. 4. 157 (-यु *m.*) 1 a young one, cub 2 a goat; -आहार

आहारिन् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet. (-रः) moderation, abstinence in food. -इतर *a.* 1 other than small, large. -2 other than few, many; as कल्पनाः many or various ideas. -ऊन *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. -उपायः small means. -नंध *a.* having little scent or odour. (-धं) a red lotus. -चेदित *a.* inert. -छद्-छद् *a.* scantily clad; Mk. 1. 37. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. -तु *a.* 1 dwarfish, short. -2 weak, thin. -दृष्टि *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted. -धन *a.* not affluent or rich, poor; Ms. 3. 66; 11. 40. -धी *a.* weak-minded, foolish. -प्रजच् *a.* having few descendants or subjects. -प्रमाण, -प्रमाणक *a.* 1 of little weight or measure 2 of little authority, resting on little evidence. -प्रयोग *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. -प्राण-असु *a.* having short breath, asthmatic. (-णः) 1 slight breathing or weak aspiration. -2 (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet, *a. e.* the vowels, semivowels, nasals and the letters क् च द् त् प् य न् इ द् ध्. -रु *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. -बुद्धि-मति *a.* weak-minded silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74. -भाषिन् *a.* taciturn. -मध्यम *a.* slender waisted. -मात्रं a little, a little merely. -मूर्ति *a.* small-bodied, dwarfish. (-तिः *f.*) a small figure or object. -मूल्य *a.* of small value, cheap. -मेघस् *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. -वयस् *a.* young in age, youthful. -वादिन् *a.* taciturn. -विद्य *a.* ignorant, uneducated. -विषय *a.* of limited range or capacity; क् चालविषय नतिः R. 1. 2. -शक्ति *a.* weak, feeble. -सरस् *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot season).

अल्पक *a.* (लिका *f.*) 1 Small, little. 2 Contemptible, mean.

अल्पपच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. -अः A miser.

अल्पशः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो वृद्धति अत्युदधिके ३, अल्पशः आद्रेष्ठ P. V. 4. 42 Com. 2 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* 1 Diminished. 2. Lowered in estimation, disparaged; दृष्टा न चक्रेलितकल्पपादः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीक 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* Smaller, less; very small.

अह्ना A mother (Voc. अह्).

अव् 1 P. [अवति, अवित or ऊत] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवति च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपञ्चस्तुभिरवतु वस्तुमिरा-मिरिष S 1 1 2 To please eat of give pleasure to विक्रमस्तो मानवति नाजिते

त्वयि R. 11. 75; न मानवति सद्गीषा रत्नहृषि मेदिनी 1. 65. 3 To like, wish, desire. 4 To favour, promote. (In the Dhātupāṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature).

अव *ind.* (the initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वपरीतोयनिधी बगद् Ku. 1. 1) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. 2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवष्टु; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकृ; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा; (d) littleness; ब्रीहीनवहति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलम्ब; (f) purification, अवदात; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहति शत्रू (परभवति); (h) commanding; अवकृ; (i) depression, bending down; अवतु, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवद. 3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवकृष्ट; अवकौकिलः=अवकृष्टः कौकिलया Sk.

अवकट *a.* 1 Downwards; backwards. 2 Opposite, contrary. —ट Contrariety, opposition.

अवकरः Dust, sweepings.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip.

अवकर्तनं Cutting off, stripping &c.

अवकर्षणं 1 Putting out, extraction. 2 Expulsion.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. 2 Known. 3 Taken, received.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; तते चापद्वितीये बहति रणयुः को भयसावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; oft. used with लृप् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविकल्पनां तत्र दायो नमोमयः Ks. 1. 41. 2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोदन्वा-चाभायाम्पर्यितो द्रो R. 4. 58; so अन्यमवकाशमवगाहि V. 4; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथंचिदिहावकाशः Pt. 4. 8; अवकाशो विवि-धोयं महानयोः समागमे Rām. (b) Footing; admission, access, entrance; (छाया) छन्दे तु वर्णतले हलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; oft. used in these senses with लृप्; लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शीकवेगद्विषिते मे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशो लभते Prab.; also with कृ or दा 'to make room for', 'admit', 'give way to'; असौ हि दत्वा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्मादयो विदुलमतिमिनावकाशोऽव-सानां Pt. 1. 366; अवकाशो रूप् to obstruct, hinder or impede; द्यनसलिलोत्पीडकवकाशो (निद्रा) Me. 91. 3 Interval, intermediate space or time. 4 An aperture, opening.

अवकीर्णस् *a.* Violating the vow or engagements of continence. —म. (—णी) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy अवकीर्णी मवेदया

ब्रह्मचारी तु घोषितम् । गर्दनं पशुमात्मन् वेर्कित स विद्युयति ॥ Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155.

अवकुंचनं Bending, curving, contraction.

अवकुण्ठनं 1 Investing, surrounding 2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुण्ठित *a.* 1 Invested, surrounded, 2 Attracted.

अवकुट्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled down. 2 Removed. 3 Expelled, turned out or away. 4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट). —हः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संभाजेनशोधनविनिवृत्त); पणो देवोऽवकुट्टस्य षड्वकुट्टस्य वेतनं Ms. 7. 126.

अवकृतिः *f.* 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केव भीक्ष्यसे अन्वकृत्यावेव Sk. (अन्वकृतिरसंभावना). 2 Suitableness.

अवकेशिन् *a.* Unfruitful, barren (as a tree).

अवकौकिल *a.* Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्र *a.* Not crooked; (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रन्द *a.* Crying slowly; roaring, neighing —दः A cry.

अवक्रन्दनं Crying out, weeping aloud.

अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. 2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. 3 Letting out to hire, leasing. 4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राजग्राह्य दत्तं Sk.)

अवक्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Descent. 2 Approach. अवक्रिया Omission, neglect.

अवक्रोशः 1 Discordant noise. 2 A curse. 3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्रेलः 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. 2 Ichor.

अवक्रेलनं Trickling, falling (as of dew or moisture).

अवक्रणः A discordant note.

अवक्राथः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्षयः Destruction, decay, waste, loss.

अवक्षयणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.)

अवक्षेपः 1 Blaming, reviling 2 Objection.

अवक्षेपणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karman*, q. v. 2 Contempt, despising. 3 Censure, blame. 4 Overcoming, subduing. —णी Rein, bridle.

अवक्षेडनं Dividing, destroying.

अवक्षतं A deep ditch.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, contempt, disregard. 2 Censure, blame. 3 Insult, mortification.

अवगण्डः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगतिः *f.* 1 Knowledge perception comprehension 2 True or

determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मव्यतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः; ब्रह्मव्यतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः S. B.

अवगमः-गमनं 1 Going near; descending. 2 Understanding, perception, knowledge.

अवगाहः *p. p.* 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; अश्वत्थामिवावगाहेति S. 7. 2 Depressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.); अश्वत्थामिवावगाहजन्मवादाश्चात् S. 3. 8. 3 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः-हनं 1 Bathing; सुमनसलिलवगाहा S. 1. 3; सदावगाहक्षमवारिसंभवः R. 1. 1. 2. Plunging, immersing (in general) entering into; परदेशावगाहचात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षणमातडाता R. 5. 47; दधानामवगाहनाय विविधा रम्ये सरो निर्मितं S. Til. 1. 3 (fig.) Mastering, learning. 4 A place of bathing.

अवगीतः *p. p.* 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly. 2 Reproached, abused, censured. 3 Wicked, vile. 4 Satirized in song. —तं 1 Satire in song, derision. 2 Reproach, blame.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit; अवगुणं परावगुणं Malli. on Ki. 13. 48.

अवगुण्डनं 1 The act of covering the head of women; hiding, veiling. 2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also); अवगुण्डनसर्वाता कुलजाभिसंरयि S. D.; कृत शीर्षावगुण्डनः Mu. 6. 3 A covering, mantle (in general).

अवगुण्डनवद् a. Covered with a veil, veiled; वेति नारी S. 5.

अवगुण्डिका 1 Veiling, covering. 2 A veil. 3 A curtain.

अवगुण्डितः *p. p.* Veiled, covered, concealed; रजनीतिनिवारणगुण्डिते Ku. 4. 11.

अवगुरणं-गौरणं Menacing, assaulting with intent to kill, assailing with weapons.

अवगूहनं 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 Embracing.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms. 2 The mark or interval of such a separation. 3 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in विष् तां च तं च मद्रं च इमां च मां च instead of चेमां च) Bh. 2. 2. 4 The mark (s) used to mark the elision of a after ए and ओ. 5 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain; इष्टिर्भवति शरसात्मन्यग्रहविशेषाणि R. 1. 62; 10. 48; नभोऽनस्यग्रहेऽग्निमवग्रह इवांतरे 12. 29; कुंभं सीता तदवग्रहसूता Ku. 5. 61. 6 An obstacle, impediment. 7 A herd of elephants. 8 The forehead of an elephant. 9 Nature, original temperament. 10 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह). 11 An imprecation, a term of abuse.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment. 2 Disrespect, disregard.

1 Breaking separation. 2 Impediment. 3 A curse see अवग्रह

अवग्रहः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. 2 A grind-stone, stone-mill for grinding corn. 3 Stirring up, shaking.

अवग्रहणं 1 Rubbing into. 2 Rubbing off. 3 Grinding.

अवघातः 1 Striking. 2 Hurting, killing. 3 A violent or sharp blow, a stroke or blow in general; कर्णवघात-निपुणेन च तादृशमाना दूरीकृताः कतिरेण...भृगाः Ntīpr. 2. 4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a pestle in a mortar.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling or whirling round. अवघोषणं-गा 1 Proclaiming. 2 A proclamation.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवचनं *a.* Not speaking, silent, speechless; शकुंतला साव्यसादवचना तिष्ठति S. 1. —नं 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity. 2 Censure, blame, reproof; कर *a.* disobedient.

अवचनीयः *a.* 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent (language); वदितव्यवचनीयेषु तदेव द्विगुणं भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. 2 Not censurable, not blamable, free from censure; लैकित्ववचनीया भवति Mk. 2; ता impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्ये कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवच(चा)यः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.); ततः प्रविशत कुडु-नाचयमभिनयस्यौ सख्यौ S. 4; अविशतकुडुमाव-चायवेदात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचारणं Employing, application, mode of proceeding.

अवचूडः-तः The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a *chowrie*) hanging from the top of a banner; पिच्छावचूडमनुमावधायाम जगुः Si. 5. 13; दिवसकरवाणपर्यावकुलचामरकलापः K. 26.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. 2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds.

अवचूल—अवचूड *q. v.*

अवचूलकः-कः A *chowrie* or brush for fanning off flies.

अवच्छ (च्छा) दः A cover, covering; काचनावच्छदार् (खपर) Rām.

अवच्छिन्नः *p. p.* 1 Cut off. 2 Separated, divided, detached. 3 (In Logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. 4 Bounded; modified, determined; दिक्कालाद्यवच्छिन्नः Bh. 2. 1. 5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized, as by an attributive word.

अवच्छुरितः *a.* Mixed. —तं A horse-laugh.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part. portion. 2 Boundary limit. 3 Separation. 4 Distinction distinguishing particularization, (as by attributes) 5

Determination, decision, settlement, शब्दार्थस्यावच्छेदे विशेषस्यतिहेतवः Vāk. P. 6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. 7 Bounding, defining.

अवच्छेदकः *a.* 1 Separating. 2 Determining, deciding. 3 Bounding. 4 Distinguishing, particularizing. 5 Peculiar, characteristic. —कः 1 That which distinguishes. 2 A predicate, characteristic, property.

अवजयः Defeat; victory over; येन द्रुपदावजयाय दत्तः R. 6. 62. अवजिति *f.* Conquest, defeat. अवज्ञा Disrespect, contempt; low opinion; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.), आत्मन्यवज्ञा शिथिलीकरण R. 2. 41; ये नाम कोचिद्विद नः प्रथयंतवज्ञा Māl. 1. 6.—Comp. —उपहत *a.* treated with contempt, humiliated. —दुःखं the agonies of humiliation; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदोषि जीवति Si. 2. 45.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, contempt.

अवटः 1 A hole, cavity. 2 A pit, अवटे चापि मे राम प्रक्षिपेन् कलेवरं, अवटे ये निवीयते Rām. 3 A well. 4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus; अवटश्चैव-मेतानि स्थानान्तर शरीरेके Y. 3. 98. 5 A juggler. —Comp. —कच्छपः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world.

अवटिः, —टी *f.* 1 A hole. 2 A well. अवटीट *a.* Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवटुः 1 A hole in the ground. 2 A well. 3 The back or nape of the neck. 4 The depressed part of the body. —टु *f.* The raised portion of the neck. —टु *n.* A hole, a rent.

अवडीनं The flight of a bird, flying down-wards.

अवतंसः-सं 1 A garland. 2 An ear-ring, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear-ornament (fig. also); गण नन्देयस-दावतंसः Ku. 1. 55; स्ववाहनक्षोभच्छावतंसा 7. 38; R. 13. 49. 3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) any thing that serves as an ornament, तामरशावतंसा जलसंनिवेशाः Chāt. 2. 3; पुडरी-कावतंसामिः परिज्ञातमिः Rām. पुष्पावतंसं सलिलं Sust.

अवतंसकः An ear-ornament; an ornament in general.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as ear-ring, make ear-rings of; अवतंसयति दयमानाः वनदाः शिरीषकुहमानि S. 1. 4.

अवततिः *f.* Stretching, extending.

अवतप्तः *p. p.* Heated, irradiated, अवतप्तकुलस्थितं an ichneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man)

स्वते न वत्तः Sk

अवतमसं 1 Slight or dim darkness. द्विषे तम Ak. 2 Darkness (p

general); अवतमसमिधायि भास्वनामुद्रतेन Si. 11. 57 (where Malli. says यद्यपि क्षीणे वतमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधाद्विशेषतादरेण नामान्यमेव ग्राह्यं).

अवतरः Descent; N. 3. 53; Si. 1. 43.

अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., descending (in general), coming down. 2 An incarnation; see अवतार. 3 Crossing. 4 A holy bathing place. 5 Translating from one language into another. 6 Introduction. 7 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. 2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी Preface

अवतर्पणं A soothing remedy.

अवताडनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिः कुक्षमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिं चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. 2 Striking.

अवतानः 1 Stretching. 2 The unbending of a bow. 3 A cover (in general.)

अवतारः 1 Descent; advent, setting in वसंतावतारसमये S. 1. 2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिभिर्वतारैस्त्वतारवतावतावता- ह्वा Sankara. 3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कौत्स्येण संप्रति नवः प्रुषावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्मो- र्धकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84. 4 An incarnation of Vishnu; विष्णुर्देन दशावतारागहने क्षिणे महासंकटे Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu; the following verse from Git. describes them; वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निवहते- भृगोऽहोऽश्विमेते देव्यं दारयते बलिं कलयते क्षत्रक्षयं कुर्वते । गौलस्यं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते स्नेहान्मूर्च्छयते दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥ मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहश्च वामनः । धर्मो रामश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ 5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं कमलादिवोत्पलम् R. 3. 36; 5. 24. 6 A landing-place. 7 A sacred bathing-place. 8 Translation. 9 A pond, tank. 10 Introduction, preface.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f.) 1 Making one's appearance. 2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. 2 Translation. 3 Possession by an evil spirit. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतीर्णं p. 1 Descended, alighted. 2 Bathed in. 3 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाणोचरं Mal. 1.

अवतीका A woman or a cow mis- carrying from accident.

अवक्त्रि a. One who divides or cuts off; पञ्चं dividing into five parts.

अवदश Any pungent food which excites thirst at mulant

अवदाह 1 Heat 2 The hot season

अवदात a. 1 Beautiful; अवदातकानिः Dk. 107. 2 Clean, pure, spotless, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातचेतः K. 36. 3 Bright, white; रज्जिकरकलावदातं कुलं K. 233; कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18. 4 Virtuous, meritorious; अन्यस्मिन् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म K. 62. 5 Yellow. —तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. 2 An accomplished act. 3 A valorous or glorious act, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement- संगीयमानविपुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48; शपद्ब्रह्म; वदानतोपितात् R. 11. 21. 4 Object of a legend. 5 Cutting into pieces.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. 2 A spade, hoe.

अवदाहः Heat; burning down.

अवदीर्णं p. 1 Divided, broken. 2 Melted, fused. 3 Bewildered.

अवदोहः 1 Milking. 2 Milk.

अवद्य a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि क्वायं नवनिखद्य M. 1. 2. 2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहदन्वद्यो तामवद्याद्वेतः R. 7. 70; see अनवद्य also. 3 Unfit to be told. 4 Low, inferior. —द्यं 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. 2 Sin, vice. 3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वहदन्वद्यो तामवद्याद्वेतः R. 7. 70.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवधानं 1 Attention; अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयांतोन्मिति विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; intentness, attentiveness; द्वावधानः शृणोति hears attentively. 2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जना अवधानात् क्रिया- निमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2. v. 1.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation.

अवधारक a. Determining accurately.

अवधारण a. Restrictive, limiting. —णं, —णा 1 Ascertainment, determination. 2 Affirmation, emphasis. 3 Limitation (of the sense of words); यावद्वधारणे, एवावधारणे; मानं कारस्वैर्यवधारणे Ak. 4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others

अवधिः Application, attention. 2 Boundary; limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); end, termination; स्मरशास्त्रावधिं सरस्वतीं Ku. 4. 43; conclusion; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with,' 'as far as,' 'till'; एष ते जीवितावधिः प्रवादः U. 1. 3 Period of time, time; R. 16. 52; शेषान् नानां विश्वदिवसस्यापितस्यावधेर्वा Mc. 87. यद्वधि-तवधि from or ever since-त 4 An engagement 5 ap- po intment 6 A division district, department 7 A hole p. t.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, dis- respect, slight; अवधीरितसुहृद्वचनस्य H. 1, to despise, repulse.

अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, repulse; कुतव- त्सि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8 48; M. 3. 19; अयं स ते विद्वति संगमोत्सवी विद्वंक्षे भीरु यतौवधीरणां S. 3. 14.

अवधूतं p. 1 Shaken, waved. 2 Discarded, rejected, despised; R. 19. 43. 3 Insulted, humiliated. —तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections, यो विलंब्याश्रमाश्रमार्णानात्मन्वेव स्थितः पुमान् । अति- वर्णाश्रमी योगी अवधूतः न उच्यते ॥ Or अक्षरत्वात् वरेण्यत्वात् धृतसंसारबंधवान् । तत्त्वमस्यार्थसिद्धत्वाद् बधूतोऽभिधीयते ॥

अवधूतनं 1 Shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, trembling. 3 Disregard- ing.

अवध्य a. Inviolable, sacred, exempt from death.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Powder, dust. 3 Disrespect, censure, blame. 4 Falling off or form. 5 Sprinkling.

अवनं 1 Protection, defence; Nalod. 1. 4. 2 Gratifying, pleasing. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Delight, satisfaction.

अवनतं p. p. 1 Bent down, down- cast; विनयं, प्रणयं. 2 Setting. 3 Bending, stooping.

अवनतिः f. 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवनतिमयनेः Mu. 1. 2; Si. 9. 8. 2 Declining in the west, setting. 3 A bow, prostration. 4 Bending (as a bow); यदुष्णमवनतिः K (where अं also means 'stooping') 5 Modesty, humility.

अवनद्धं p. p. 1 Formed, made 2 Fixed, seated; bound on, tied; fasten- ed, put together. —द्धं A drum.

अवसन्न a. Bowed, bent; पर्याप्तपुष्पस्तव- कावनत्रा Ku. 3. 54; पादं fallen at the feet.

अवन (ना) यः 1 Throwing down. 2 Causing to descend.

अवनाद a. Flat-nosed.

अवनामः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet. 2 Causing to bend down.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, put- ting on.

अवनिः-नी f. 1 The earth. 2 A figure. 3 A river. —Comp. —ईश्वरः, ईश्वरः, —नाथः, —पतिः, —पालः lord of the earth, king; पतिरवनिपतीनां तैश्च- काशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. —चर a. roving over the earth, vagabond —ग्रः a mountain. —तलं the surface of the earth. —मंडलं the globe. —वह, —द a tree.

अवनेजनं 1 Washing ablution न कुर्वीतुपुनस्य पादयो Ms 2 209 2 Water for washing foot bath 3

Springling water on the *darbha* grass at a *Śrāddha* ceremony.

अवन्ति - स्त्री *f.* 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness; cf. अवोथ्या मधुरा माया काशी काशिरवन्तिका. पुंस्त्री द्वात्रावती चैव सविता मोक्षदायिका: 11. The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts; cf. आवेय एव विदुषाः सुदुशो रत्नमणि B. R. 10. 82. 2 N. of a river. - *m.* (pl.) N. of a country identified with the modern Ma'lya', and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs; अवन्तिनाथोऽयमुदग्रबाहुः R. 6. 32; अतो महाकालविकेतनस्य वरुणदूरे किल चन्द्रमौलः 6. 34, 35; प्राप्याचन्तीमुदग्रकथाकोविद्याममुद्वान् Me 30; अवन्तीयोज्जयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52. - *Comp.* - *पुरं* the city of Avanti, उज्जयिनी.

अवन्ध *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपाक *a.* Badly or ill cooked. - *कः* Bad cooking.

अवपातः 1 Falling down; अवध्वरणावपात Bb. 2. 31 falling down at the feet; (fig.) cringing. 2 Descent descending. 3 A hole, pit. 4 Particularly, a hole or pit for catching elephants; अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थे गते उक्ते तुपादिना Ya'dava; शेचसि निम्नवपातमग्नः कपीव वन्यः परुषं रास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down.

अवपात्रित *a.* One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपात्रित.

अवपीड 1 Pressing down, pressure. 2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down. 2 A sternutatory. - *ना* Damage, violation.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यो तु स्वनावबोधी तो युतानां प्रलवोदधी Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. 2 Knowledge, perception; स्वभवेनामश्रयणाद्विषयं सद्भि रजस्यात्मपरावबोधः R. 7. 41; 5. 64; प्रतिबुद्धेऽपि तेषामवबोधः श्रेष्ठ इत्येते S. D. 3. Discrimination, judgment. 4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक *a.* Indicating, showing; - *कः* 1 The sun. 2 A bard. 3 A teacher.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवभोगः Humbling, overcoming, defeating

1 Splendour lustre, light 2 Knowledge perception

3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration. 4 Space, reach, compass. 5 False knowledge.

अवभासक *a.* Luminous. - *कं* The Supreme spirit.

अवभृश *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked.

अवभृथः 1 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; भृथं क्रीष्णेन कुंडोद्री मेथेनावभृथादपि R. 1. 84; 9. 22; 11. 31; 13. 61. 2 The water of purification. 3 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवत्यवभृथे तत्तत्स्वयि Si. 14. 10. - *Comp.* - *स्नानं* ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

अवभ्रः Abduction, carrying off.

अवभ्रत *a.* Flat-nosed.

अवन *a.* 1 Sinful. 2 Contemptible, mean. 3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); अनलकानलकानवनां पुंस्त्री R. 9. 14, see अनवन. 4 Next, intimate. 5 Last, youngest.

अवमत *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c. - *Comp.* - *अंकुशः* a restive elephant (that disadains the hook), one in rut; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतोऽंकुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16.

अवमतिः *f.* 1 Disregard, disrespect. 2 Aversion, dislike.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. 2 Devastation, oppression.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवमर्षः 1 Consideration investigation. 2 One of the five principal parts or *sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख्यफलोपाय उज्जिगो गर्भतोऽधिकः 1 शपायैः संतारयश्च शोच्यमर्ष इति सूत्रः S. D. 366; also written विमर्ष. 3 Attacking.

अवमर्षणं 1 Intolerance, impatience. 2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, disregard.

अवमाननं, - *ना* Disrespect, contempt.

अवमानन् *a.* Contemning, despising, slighting; विद्वन्मासुपस्थितश्रेयस्वानिने S. 6; अयि आस्वयणावमाननि S. 3.

अवमूर्धन् *a.* With one's head hanging down. - *Comp.* - *ज्ञाय* *a.* lying with the head hanging down, such as man (opp. देव); उच्चानज्ञाय देवा अवमूर्धशया मनुष्याः

अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, letting go, loosening.

अवयवः 1 A limb (of the body); मुखवयवद्वयं तौ R. 12. 43, Amarn. 40, 46; a member (in general); कस्मिन्निदपि जीवति नन्द्यावयवये Mu. 1. 2 A part, portion (as of a whole). 3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism (These are five - प्रतिज्ञा हेतु उदाहरण उपनयन and निगमन) 4 The body 5

A component, constituent, ingredient (in general); as of a compound &c. - *Comp.* - *अर्थः* the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवज्ञः *a.* ind. Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयविन् *a.* Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole) - *m.* (वी) 1 A whole. 2 A syllogism, or any logical agreement.

अवर *a.* 1 (a) Younger in years), मासेनावरः मासावरः Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space), यद्वरं कौशाभ्याः, यद्वरमाग्रहायण्याः Sk. 2

Following, succeeding. 3 Below, lower, inferior, less. 4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम),

अद्व्यग्यमवरं सूते K. P. 1; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाज्जनय Bg. 2. 49; अदवानः क्षुभा विद्यामाददीतावरादपि Ms. 2. 238. 5 Last (opp. प्रथम); सामान्येषां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. 6. Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals, ज्यवैः सामान्यमिन्द्रः Ms. 8. 60

अवरा परिषद् ज्ञेया 12. 112; Y. 2. 69. 7 Western. - *रं* The hind thigh of an elephant (also *रा*). - *Comp.* - *अर्धः* 1

the least part, the minimum. - 2 the last half. - 3 the hinder part of the body. - *अवर* *a.* lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृष्टांश्च द्रेष्वांसु प्रेयसं त्यक्त्वा रावाम् Rām. - *उक्त* *a.* named last. - *ज* *a.* younger, junior. (- *जः*) 1 a younger brother. - 2 a Sūdra. (- *जा*) a younger sister; विदर्भराजावरजा R. 6. 58, 84, 12. 32. - *वर्ण* *a.* belonging to a low caste or tribe. (- *वर्णः*) 1 a Sūdra - 2 the last or fourth tribe. - *वर्णक*, - *वर्णजः* a Sūdra. - *जतः* the sun. - *शैल* the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः *ind.* Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior.

अवरतिः *f.* 1 Stopping; cessation. 2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरीण *a.* Degraded, debased, despised.

अवसृण 1 Broken, torn. 2 Diseased

अवसृद्धिः *f.* 1 Obstruction, restraint. 2 Bestrengthening. 3 Gaining.

अवरूप *a.* Ugly, deformed.

अवरोचकः Loss of appetite.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction. 2 Restraint; अंतः प्रापवरोध Mk. 1. 1. 3 Inner apartments or women's apartments, harem, seraglio; निन्ये विनीतैर्वरोधदक्षैः Ku. 7. 73; पृष्टेयु राज्ञः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. 4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft. pl.), अवरोधे महत्पति R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58. 5 An enclosure, confinement 6 Siege blockade 7 A covering 8 A fence, a pen 9 A watchman 10 Depression hollow

अवरोधक *a.* 1 Impeding. 2 Besieging. —कः A guard. —कः A barrier, fence.

अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. 2 Hindering. 3 An obstacle, impediment. 4 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजादरोधनधुरवतारवतः *Si.* 5. 18.

अवरोधिक *a.* Obstructive, impeding. —कः A guard of the queen's apartments. —का A female of the inner apartments; यस्तुंगारिहोऽवरोधिकाः *Si.* 12. 20.

अवरोधिन् *a.* 1 Obstructing, hindering. 2 Besieging.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. 2 Causing to descend. 3 Taking away, depriving; diminishing.

अवरोहः 1 Descent. 2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top. 3 Heaven. 4 A pendent branch, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहशतकीर्णं वटमासाय तस्यतुः *Rām.* 5 (In music) The descending scale of notes.

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. 2 Ascending

अवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless. 2 Bad, low. —र्णः Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; सोढुं नतस्वर्णमवर्णमीशे *R.* 14. 38. 2 Blame, censure; न चावदद्भुत्वर्णमार्गं 57 spoke no ill words.

अवलक्ष *a.* (also written बलक्ष) White. —क्षः The white colour.

अवलग्न *a.* Clinging or adhering to, touching. —ग्नः The waist.

अवलम्ब 1 Hanging down. 2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तनुजालावलम्बाः *Me.* 70; कुट्टपतिभवनद्वारसेवा *Bh.* 1. 67. 3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); सावलेबगमना *R.* 19. 50 walking supported by others; संततिविच्छेदनिवलम्बानां *S.* 6; देवनेत्यं दचहस्तावलम्बे *Ratn.* 1. 8. 4 Hence, a crutch or stick for support.

अवलम्बनं 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलम्बनाय दिनमर्तुद्वयं पतिभ्यतः करसहस्रमपि *Si.* 9. 6; प्रस्थायविक्रमगतैरवलम्बनार्थं *S.* 5. 3; मम पुच्छे कण्ठवलम्बनं कृत्वोत्तिष्ठ *H.* 1. 2 Help, assistance.

अवालिस *p. p.* 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. 2 Anointed, smeared.

अवलीह *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; दूर्ध्वधीवलीहिः *S.* 1. 7. 2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); नवधौवनवलीहावयवा *Dk.* 17 pervaded by youth; अस्त्रज्वाललीहप्रतिबलजलधेतवैर्वायमारे *Ve.* 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides). 3 Devoured, destroyed.

अवलीला 1 Sport, play, mirth. 2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुञ्चनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out—केच्छ 2 Uprooting

अवलुठनं 1 Bol ng or wal ow ng on the ground 2 Robbing

अवलेखः 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. 2 Anything scraped off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. 2 Adorning the person.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; त्रियसंगनेष्वनवलेपमदः *Si.* 9. 51 (where अ° also means ointment); व्यक्तमानावलेपाः *Mu.* 3. 22. 2 Violence, attack, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामसुरावलेपेनापराद्धं *V.* 1; दृष्टो पवनानवलेपजं धृजती बाधामिवाजनाविलं *R.* 8. 35. 3 Smearing, anointing. 4 Ornament (शृण्). 5 Union, association (संग)

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. 2 Oil, any unctuous substance. 3 Union. 4 Pride.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. 2 An extract (as of Soma). 3 An electuary.

अवलेहिका=अवलेह (3).

अवलोकः 2 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो वदुर्गवलोकनक्षणाः *R.* 11. 60. 2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकवलोकनयवाक्षगता *M.* 1. 2 Sight, eye. 4 A look, glance; योगनिद्राताविदधैः पावनैरवलोकनैः *R.* 10. 14. 5 Looking out for, inquiry.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. —तं A look, glance.

अववरकः 1 An aperture. 2 Window; see अपवरक.

अववादः 1 Censure. 2 Trust, confidence. 3 Disregard, disrespect. 4 Support, defence on. 5 Evil report. 6 A command.

अववश्चः A splinter, chip.

अवज्ज *a.* 1 Independent, free. 2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, self-willed. 3 Not subject to or swayed by; अवजो विषयाणां *K.* 45. 4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; *Ku.* 6. 95. 5 Dependent, helpless, powerless; दयते ह्यवजः *Bg.* 3. 5; कथमवजो ह्यपशोचिं विमानं *Mk.* 10. 13.—*Comp.*—इन्द्रियविज्ज *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवज्जगमनः Not submitting to another's will.

अवज्ञातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. 2 Withering, drying up.

अवशेषः Remnant, rest, remainder; वृत्तं *M.* 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अवशेषं having only one half left, कथं or नानं one who survives only in narration or name, having only the name left behind; used figuratively for death; see the words *s. v.*; सावशेषमिव मदिह्ना वषनं *M.* 4 unfinished—अहं मे सावशेषं वष 5 I hear me out let me finish my speech

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable. 2 Inevitable; अथमरणमवश्यमेव जतोः *Ve.* 4. 4. 3 Indispensable, necessary.—*Comp.*—पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* 1 Necessarily, inevitably; त्वामप्यहं नवजलमयं मोचयिष्यत्ववद्य *Me.* 93. 2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं वातार श्रितारमुविस्थापि विषयाः *Bh.* 3. 16; तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातत्परमिकपलीं (द्रव्यसि) *Me.* 10. 61; अवश्यमेव most surely; if compounded with pot. pass. the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाच्य to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्यं to be necessarily done.

अवश्यभाविन् *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; अवश्यभाविनो भावा भवति महातापमि *H. Pr.* 28.

अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवस्या Hoar-frost, a fog or mist
अवस्पायः 1 Frost, dew. 2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवस्यायावसिक्तस्य पुंडरीकस्य चारुता *U.* 6. 29. 3 Pride.

अवश्यणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिश्रयण); अधिश्रयणावश्यणं तादित्वापरीधृतो व्यापारकलापः प्राकादिशब्दाच्चः *S. D.* 2.

अवष्टब्ध *p. p.* 1 Supported; held, seized. 2 Hanging from or upon 3 Near, contiguous. 4 Obstructed, stooped. 5 Bound, tied.

अवष्टम्भः 1 Leaning, resting upon. 2 Support, prop; पश्चात्प्राचीनवृत्तावष्टम्भः *K.* 34; सङ्कलतावष्टम्भविश्रुतः *Māl.* 3; तत्त्वमहं धैर्यवष्टम्भं करोमि *Pt.* 1. 3 Haughtiness, pride. 4 A post, pillar. 5 Gold. 6 Commencement, beginning. 7 Stopping, staying. 8 Courage, resolute determination. 9 Paralysis, stupefaction.

अवष्टम्भनं 1 Resting upon. 2 Supporting. 3 A post, pillar.

अवष्टम्भय *a.* (यि *f.*) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; स्वोरवष्टम्भयेन पणिगा *R.* 3. 53 (अ° is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness', 'breathing defiance').

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed. 2 In contact with, touching.

अवसक्तिका 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः त्रीदपादश्च कृत्वा चेवावसक्तिकाम् *Ms.* 4. 112. 2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसङ्कीर्णः The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसय 1 A dwelling place, habitation on 2 A village 3 A school co ego see

अवसथः A college, school.

अवसथ *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. also), drooping. 2 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसथायां राज्ञी H. 1. 3 Lost, deprived of; R. 9. 77.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; नाथवसरं दृष्ट्वापि S. 2; भवद्विप्रमवसर-प्रदानाय वचनं नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सत्कारः S. 7; 'वस' suited to the occasion M. 1. 2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity; शरीरं सेवावसरं ह्येवम्; Ku. 7. 40; अवसरमेवमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अवसर also. 3 Space, room, scope. 4 Leisure, advantageous position. 5 A year. 6 Raining. 7 Descent. 8 A consultation in private.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation. 2 Allowing one to follow one's inclinations. 3 Independence.

अवसर्गः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसर्पणं Stepping or going down.

अवसादः 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down. 2 Ruin, loss; विपदिति तावद्व-सादकरी Ki. 18. 28, 6. 41. 3 End, termination. 4 Want of energy, exhaustion, fatigue. 5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause).

अवसादक *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. 2 Causing dejection or fatigue.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss. 2 Oppression. 3 Finishing.

अवसानं 1 Stopping. 2 Conclusion, termination, end; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोहो R. 2. 23; तच्छिष्याभ्यनननिवेदितावसानां 1. 95. 3 Death, decease; Ve. 5. 38; शूलपुराणवसाने संपदः परमपतिवृत्ति S. 6. 4 Boundary, limit 5 (In gram.) The last part of a world or period (opp. आदि). 6 A pause. 7 A place (स्थान); resting place, residence.

अवसायः 1 Conclusion, end, termination. 2 Remainder. 3 Completion. 4 Determination, resolution, decision.

अवसित *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed; शूण्यवसिति क्तिवादिषौ R. 11. 37; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute; वचस्यवसिति तस्मिन्सर्ज निरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53. 2 Known, understood. 3 Resolved, determined, ascertained. 4 Stored, gathered (as grain). 5 Tied, fastened, bound.

अवसेकः Sprinkling, bedewing; देशः नो नु जलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12.

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Water used for sprinkling; पदं Ms. 4. 151. 3 Bleeding.

अवसेकदः, -दनं 1 Attacking, attack, assault. 2 Descending. 3 A camp.

अवसेकदिन *a.* Attacking, assaulting; outraging.

अवस्तरः 1 Ordure, excrement. 2 The privies (गृहदेश). 3 Dirt, sweepings (in general)

Spreading out

अवस्ताद *ind.* 1 Below, from below, downwards. 2 Under.

अवस्तारः 1 A curtain. 2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth round a tent. 3 A mat.

अवस्तु *n.* 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्दयपरे कथं नु ते Ku. 5. 66. 2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुन्यवस्तवोपोज्ञानं.

अवस्था 1 State, condition, situation; स्वामिनो महत्यवस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state; तुल्यावस्थाः स्वयः कृतः R. 12. 80; तां तामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5; ईदृशीनवस्थां प्रपद्यते S. 5; Ku. 2. 6; oft. in comp.; तदवस्थाः Pt. 5 reduced to that state.

2 Position, circumstance. 3 Period, stage (of life &c.); जीवनं; वयोवस्थां तस्याः शृणुत N'al. 9. 29. 4 Form, appearance. 5 Degree, proportion. 6 Stability, fixity, as in अवस्थ q. v. 7 Appearance in a court of law. -Comp. -अंतरं another or altered state. -चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life; i. e. बाल्यं (childhood); कौमार्यं (youth); यौवनं (manhood); and वार्धक्यं (old age). -त्रयं the three states; i. e. जागृति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). -द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and misery).

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, residing, dwelling. 2 Situation, position. 3 Residence, abode, place. 4 Period of staying.

अवस्थायिन् *a.* Staying, residing.

अवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remained, stayed; &c. एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these circumstances. 2 Firm of purpose, steady. 3 Resting with, dependent on.

अवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Abiding, dwelling. 2 Residence, abode.

अवस्थपदनं Trickling, oozing.

अवसंसनं Dropping or falling down; a fall.

अवहतः *f.* Beating, threshing.

अवहनं 1 Threshing, beating off rice; अवहननापोद्धूलं Mbh. 2 The lungs; वषा वसावहनं Y. 3. 94 (अवहनं=कुक्षुः Mit.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. 2 Throwing away. 3 Stealing, plundering. 4 Re-delivery. 5 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहस्तः The back of the hand.

अवहानिः *f.* Loss.

अवहारः 1 A thief. 2 A shark. 3 Temporary cessation of hostilities, truce. 4 Summoning, inviting. 5 Apostacy. 6 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारकः A shark.

अवहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken away or removed. 2 Finable, punishable. 3 Recoverable redeemable

A wall

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. 2 A jest, joke, ridicule; यज्ञावहासार्थमस्तु तसि Bg. 11. 42.

अव (व) हिस्था-त्वं 1 Dissimulation in general. 2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभाव); मयगीरवलजादेर्षायाकास्यकिं बहिस्था S. D.; or according to R. G. शोकादिना निमित्तेन हर्षाद्यनुभावानां गोपनाय जनिता भावविशेषोऽवहिस्थः; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवहेलः -ला Disrespect, contempt, disregard; अवहेलां कुटजं मधुकरे ना गा Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवाह *ind.* 1 Downwards. 2 Southern, southward. -Comp. -ज्ञानं disrespect. -भय *a.* southern. -मुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 looking downwards; अवाह-मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृद्धिः R. 2. 60; 15. 78. -2 headlong. -शिरस *a.* having the head hung downwards; स सुदो नरकं याति काल-क्षनवाक्शिराः Ms. 8. 249, 8. 94.

अवाक्ष *a.* A gurdian, keeper.

अवाग्र *a.* Stooping; bowed.

अवाक् *a.* Speechless, dumb. -*n.* Brahma.

अवाच or अवाच *a.* 1 Turned downwards, stooping; कुर्वन्तमित्यतिभरेण नगानवाचः Si. 6. 79. 2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.). 3 Headlong. 4 Southern. -*m.* *n.* Brahma. -ची 1 The south. 2 The lower region.

अवाचीन *a.* 1 Downward, headlong. 2 Southern. 3 Descended.

अवाच्य *a.* 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो वीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीयायति गो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. 2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतिता तव Ram; Bg. 2. 36. 3 Not distinctly expressed, not expressible in words. -Comp. -देशः 'the unspeakable place,' the vulva.

अवाचिन *a.* Bent, low.

अवातः Breathing, inhaling.

अवांतर *a.* 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. 2 Included, involved. 3 Subordinate, secondary. 4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -विश्व-विश्वान् an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेय, देशादी, वैश्वती and वायवी). -देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवातिः *f.* Obtaining, getting; तवः किलेदे तदवातितावनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य *pot. p.* Attainable.

अवारः -रं 1 The near bank of a river. 2 This side. -Comp. -वारः the ocean. -वारीण *a.* 1 belonging to the ocean. -2 crossing a river.

अवारीण *a.* Crossing a river.

अवावटः The son of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband द्वितीयेन तु प

विना स्वर्णयां प्रजायते । अवावन् इति स्यात् :
सुद्धर्मा स जायते ।।

अवावन् *m.* A thief; stealing away.
अवास *a.* Unclothed, naked. —*m.*
N. of Buddha.

अवास्तव *a.* (बी. f.) 1 Unreal. 2
Unfounded, irrational.

अविः 1 A sheep; (*f.* also in this
sense); जीनकासुं कवस्तावीन् Ms. 11. 139.
3. 6. 2 The sun. 3 A mountain. 4
Air, wind. 5 A woollen blanket,
(of the skin of mice). 6 A blanket,
shawl in general. 7 A wall, enclosure.
8 A rat. —*विः f.* 1 An ewe. 2 A
woman in her courses. —*Comp.* —*कटः*
a flock of sheep. —*कदीरणः* a kind of
tribute (consisting of sheep). —*दुग्धं*,
दूधं, —*मरीसं*, —*सोढं* the milk of an ewe.
—*पटः* sheep's skin, a woollen cloth.
—*पादः* a shepherd —*स्थलं* sheep-place;
N. of a town; अवस्थलं वृक्षस्थलं मार्कंडी
वाराणसं Mb.

अविकः A sheep. —*का* An ewe. —*कं*
A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकल्थ *a.* Not boasting or
vaunting.

अविकल्थनं *a.* One who does not
boast, not vaunting; विद्वत्सौजविकल्थना
नवति Mu. 3.

अविकल *a.* 1 Unimpaired, entire,
perfect, whole, all; तानीन्द्रियाण्यविकलानि
Bh. 2. 40; °लं कलं Me. 24, 34; °लं चन्द्रनभुरः
Māl. 2. 11 full, full-orbed, 2 Regular,
orderly; consistent, not discordant;
कलमविकलतालं गायकैर्बोधितोः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प *a.* Unchangeable. —*ह्यः*
1 Absence of doubt. 2 Absence of
option or alternative. 3 Positive act
or precept. —*ह्यं ind.* Without doubt,
unhesitatingly.

अविकार *a.* Immutable. —*रः* Im-
mutability.

अविकृतिः *f.* 1 Absence of change.
2 (In Sān. phil.) The inanimate
principle called प्रकृति, regarded as
the material cause of the universe;
सूत्रप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रम *a.* Powerless, feeble. —*मः*
Cowardice.

अविक्रिय *a.* Unchangeable, immut-
able. —*यं* Brahma.

अविक्षत *a.* Unimpaired, whole,
entire; विरेकतुः प्रतिद्वयं तत्तस्मिन्नेवाह्वयविक्षतम्
Smṛiti.

अविग्रह *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal;
epithet of the Supreme Being. —*हः*
(In gram.) A compound the sense
of which cannot be expressed by
its constituent parts separately
(निष्पन्नास).

अविघात *a.* Unimpeded, unobstruc-
ted; गति *a.* unobstructed in one's
course.

अविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed —*न्न* Freedom
from obstacle or impediment, welfare

(this word is usually neuter, though
विघ्न is *m.*); साध्यासह्यनविघ्नस्तु ते R 11 19;
अविघ्नस्तु ते स्येयः पितेव घुरि पुत्रिणो 1. 91.

अविचार *a.* Void of judgment, ill-
judging. —*रः* Absence of judgment,
indiscretion.

अविचारित *a.* Ill-judged, not well
thought out or considered. —*Comp.*
—*निर्णयः* a prejudice, prejudiced
opinion.

अविचारित् *a.* 1 Inconsiderate, in-
discreet. 2 Prompt.

अविज्ञातु *a.* Not knowing. —*m.* (तः)
The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर).

अविज्ञान *a.* A direct flight of birds.

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; तद्वि-
तथनवादीयमनस्त्वं प्रियेति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा
वितथा सखि मा गिरः 6. 18. 2 Realised,
not fruitless. —*थं* Truth; अवितथमाह
त्रिंबदा S. 3, P. is right, what P. says
is right. —*थं ind.* Not falsely, ac-
cording to truth; Ms. 2. 144.

अवित्यज्ज-जं Quicksilver.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, con-
tiguous. —*रं* Proximity. —*रं ind.*
Near to, not far from; so अविदूरं,
अविदूरतः, दूरतः, दूरे.

अविद्य *a.* Not educated, foolish,
unwise. —*या* 1 Ignorance, folly, want
of learning. 2 Spiritual ignorance.
3 Illusion, illusion personified or
Māyā (a term frequently occurring
in Vedānta; by means of this illusion
one perceives the universe, which
does not really exist, as inherent in
Brahma which alone really exists).

अविद्यानय *a.* Caused by ignorance
or illusion.

अविधवा Not a widow, a married
woman whose husband is still living;
मनुष्येन विधवाविधवे विद्धि भार्गवाहं Me. 99.

अविधा *ind.* An interjection mean-
ing 'help, help' used in calling for
help in danger.

अविधेय *a.* Unmanageable, adverse;
विधेयविधेयतां Mu. 4. 2.

अविनय *a.* Immodest, ill-behaved,
ill-mannered. —*यः* 1 Want of good
manners or modesty. 2 Rude be-
haviour, rudeness, immodest or rude
act; अपमानचर्याविनये सुखाद् तत्पत्तिकन्याह S.
1. 25; indecorum, impropriety of
conduct. 3 Incivility, disrespect. 4
Offence, crime, fault. 5 Pride, arro-
gance, insolence; अविनयमनय विष्णो
Sankara.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. 2
Inherent or essential character, in-
separable connection. 3 Connection
(in general); अविनाभावोऽयं संबन्धमात्रं न तु
नान्तर्याम्यं K. P. 2.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, illbred. 2
Insolent, rude.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unparti-
tioned joint, (as property of a famu-
ly or co heirs) 2 Not broken entire

अविभाग *a.* Unpartitioned, undivid-
ed. —*नः* 1 Not dividing. 2 Undivided
inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. —*यं* 1
Indivisibility. 2 Not being liable to
be partitioned; (said of certain arti-
cles which are not to be divided at
the time of partition); *e. g.* वृक्ष
पात्रमलंकारं कृतानुसृष्टं त्रिव्यः । योगक्षेमं प्रचार च
न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. तत्र indi-
visibility, unfitness for partition.

अविरत *a.* Not desisting or ceasing
from (with abl); uninterrupted,
continual, perpetual; अविरतोऽस्मिन्नुक्तं विद्वेन
Me. 102; Prov. संदोषविरतोद्योगः सद्यः
विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the
race.' —*ते ind.* Eternally, continually,
अविरतं परकार्यकृतौ सतः Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति *a.* Incessant. —*तिः f.* 1 Con-
tinuity, uninterruptedness. 2 Incon-
tinence.

अविरल *a.* 1 Thick, dense; वारिवा
U. 6. sharp-driving shower. 2 Con-
tiguous. 3 Coarse; gross, substantial.
4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —*लं ind.*
1 Closely; अविरलमालिगितुं पवनः S. 3. 7.
2 Uninterruptedly, constantly.

अविरोधः Consistency, compatibi-
lity; सामान्यास्तु परार्थस्युद्यमयुतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये
Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their
own interest.

अविलम्ब *a.* Prompt. —*नः* Absence of
delay, promptitude. —*वं*, अविलम्बेन *ind.*
Without delay, quickly.

अविलंबित *a.* Without delay, quick,
expeditions, prompt. —*तं ind.* Quickly,
without delay.

अविला An ewe.

अविक्षित *a.* 1 Not intended or
aimed at; त्रासः इत्यत्र एकशेषग्रहणमविक्षित.
2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविविक्त *a.* 1 Uninvestigated, not
properly thought out. 2 Indiscri-
minate, confounded. 3 Public.

अविवेक *a.* Wanting in judgment,
thoughtless. —*कः* 1 Want of dis-
crimination or judgment, imprudence,
अविवेकः परमापदां पदं Ki. 2. 30. 2
Hastiness, rashness.

अविशंक *a.* Having no fear or
doubt, fearless. —*का* Absence of
doubt or fear, confidence. —*कं*,
—*अविशंकेन ind.* Without doubt, or
hesitation.

अविशंकिता *a.* 1 Unapprehensive,
fearless. 2 Without doubt, confiding,
सुप्रवाक्यास्त्वं मृदास्सज्जध्वनविशंकिताः K. P.

अविशेष *a.* Without any difference,
alike, similar —*यः*, —*यं* 1 Absence
of difference, similarity. 2 Identity,
sameness. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञ* *a.* not knowing
the difference (in things), undiscr-
minating.

अविष *a.* Not poisonous. —*यः* 1 An
2 A king —*वी* 1 A river 2
The earth 3 Heaven

अविषय *a.* Unperceived, invisible.
—*यः* 1 Absence, disappearance; स्वर-विषयं किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशं H. 2. 79. 2 Not an object of (anything), not within the reach of, beyond, transcending; न कश्चिद्भीमतामविषयो नाम S. 4; सकलवचनातामविषयः Māl. 1. 30 beyond the reach (power) of words. 3 Disregard of the objects of sense.
अवी *A* woman in her courses.
अवीचि *a.* Waveless. —*चिः* N. of a particular hell.
अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly. 2 Having no son (as a woman). —*रा* A woman who has neither sons nor husband; अजातपुत्रा विधवा साखीरा परिकीर्तिता (opp. वीरा which is thus defined; पतिव्रतवती नारी वीरा प्रोक्ता मनीषिभिः); अनर्चितं वृथा मांसमक्षीरयाग्नं योषितः Ms. 4. 213.
अवृत्ति *a.* 1 Not existing, not being in. 2 Having no livelihood. —*त्तिः* *f.* 1 Absence of subsistence or means of livelihood, inadequate support; अवृत्तिर्किता हि कीं प्रदुष्येत् स्थितिमस्यपि Ms. 9 74; 10. 101; आदृष्टीताममेवास्मादवृत्तावेक-पुत्रिकं 4. 223. 2 Absence of wages; *त्वं* nonexistence.
अवृथ *ind.* Not in vain, successfully.
—*COMP.* —*अर्थ* *a.* successful.
अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain (as a cloud). —*ष्टिः* *f.* Want of rain, drought.
अवेक्षक *a.* Inspecting, supervising; a superintendent.
अवेक्षणं 1 Looking towards or at, seeing. 2 Guarding, taking care of, attending to, supervision, inspection; वर्णभ्रमवेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 85. 3 Attention, care, observation. 4 Regarding, considering; see अन्वेक्षणं.
अवेक्षणीय *pot. p.* To be looked to or respected, to be looked upon or considered; तपस्विंसामान्यन्वेक्षणीया R. 14. 67.
अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, looking at. 2 Attention, care, regard.
अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. 2 Unattainable. —*द्यः* A calf.
अवेला *a.* 1 Having no boundary or limit, unlimited. 2 Untimely. —*लः* Concealment of knowledge. —*ला* Unfavourable time.
अवेध *a.* (धी *f.*) 1 Irregular not conformable to law or rule; अवेधं पचमं कुर्वन् राजा दंडेन क्षुण्णति. 2 Not sanctioned by the Śāstras.
अवेमत्यं Unanimity.
अवोक्षणं Sprinkling with the hand slightly bent; उष्णानेन हस्तेन ओषधं परिकी-र्तितं ॥ न्यपतः शुष्णं ओषं तिरश्चावेक्षणं स्मृतं ॥
अवोदः Sprinkling, moistening.
अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest or apparent, inarticulate; *वर्णं* indistinct accents S 7 17 2 Invisible, imperceptible 3 Undetermined अ-
Bg 2 25 8 20 4

Undeveloped, uncreated. 5 (In alg.) Unknown (as a quantity or number)
—*क्तः* 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Cupid. 4 Primary matter which has not yet entered into real existence. 5 A fool. —*क्तं* (In Vedānta phil.) 1 Brahma. 2 Spiritual ignorance. 3 (In Śān. phil.) The primary germ of nature (सर्वकारण), the primordial element or productive principle from which all the phenomena of the material world are developed; बुद्धेरिवा-व्यक्तमुदाहरति R. 13. 60; महतः परमव्यक्तम-व्यक्तस्तुल्यः परः Kāth. 4 The soul. —*क्तं* *ind.* Imperceptibly, indistinctly.
—*COMP.* —*अव्यक्तं* imitating inarticulate or unmeaning sounds. —*आदि* *a.* whose beginning is inscrutable.
—*क्रिया* an algebraic calculation. —*पद* *a.* inarticulate. —*मूलपत्रः* the tree of mundane existence (in Śān. phil.). —*राग* *a.* dark-red, ruddy. (—*रा*) the colour of the dawn; अव्यक्तरागस्वरूपः Ak. —*राज्ञः* an unknown number or quantity (in algebra). —*लक्षणः*, —*व्यक्तः* epithets of Siva. —*वर्त्मनः*, —*सार्ग* *a.* whose ways are mysterious or inscrutable. —*वाच* *a.* speaking indistinctly. —*साम्यं* an equation of unknown quantities.
अव्यग्र *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled, steady, cool. 2 Not engaged or occupied (in business).
अव्यग *a.* Not mutilated or defective, well made, sound, perfect.
अव्यञ्जन *a.* 1 Having no distinctive or characteristic marks or signs (as of the sex); न कस्या. 2 Indistinct. —*नः* An animal without horns, though of an age to have them.
अव्यथ *a.* Free from pain. —*थः* A snake.
अव्यधिषः 1 The Sun. 2 The ocean. —*धी* 1 The earth. 2 Midnight; night.
अव्यभि (भी) चारः 1 Non-separation; अन्योन्यस्वाभ्यामपि चारो भवेदात्मरणातिकः Ms. 9. 101. 2 Constancy, fidelity.
अव्यभिचारि *a.* 1 Not opposed or adverse, favourable; Ku. 6. 86. 2 Not subject to exceptions, true in all cases, without any instance to the contrary; यदुच्यते पार्ष्वति पापवृत्ते न रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 39; श्लोपति-पातिनोऽर्था इति यदुच्यते तदव्यभिचारि वचः S. 6. 3 Virtuous, moral, chaste, 4 Steady, permanent, faithful.
अव्यय *a.* 1 (a) Not liable to change, imperishable, immutable; वेदाविभाषिनं नित्यं य एनमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21; विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति 17. (b) Eternal, everlasting; अमर्यं ब्राह्मण्यं Bg. 15. 1; अकीर्तिं कथयिष्यति तेऽव्यया 2. 34. 2 Unexpended, unwasted. 3 Economical 4 Giving imperishable fruit —*यः* 1 N. of Vishnu 2 N. of Siva —*यः* 1 Brahma 2 (In gram)

An indeclinable particle &c.; सदृशं त्रिषु लिङेषु सर्वाच्च च विभक्तिषु ॥ वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यच्च येति तदव्ययम् ॥ —*COMP.* —*आत्मन्* *a.* of an imperishable or eternal nature (—*त्मा*) the soul or spirit. —*वर्गः* the class of indeclinable words.
अव्ययीभावः 1 N. of one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable compound (formed of an indeclinable, i. e. a preposition or an adverb, and a noun); अपिहरि, सन्तुणं &c. 2 Absence of expenditure (owing to poverty); द्वंद्वो द्विद्वयपि चाहं भद्रहे नित्यमव्ययी भावः ॥ तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं त्यां बहुत्रिभिः ॥ Udb. (which, by the bye, gives the names of compounds in Sanskrit) 3 Imperishableness.
अव्यलीक *a.* 1 Not false, true 2 Agreeable, having no disagreeable feelings (त्रिय); इत्थं मिः त्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः बुधाश्च स्रततनयश्च तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5 1
अव्यवधान *a.* 1 Close, immediate, direct. 2 Open. 3 Not covered, bare 4 Careless, inattentive. —*नं* Carelessness.
अव्यवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving, unstable; स्थलाचरिद्विधिमव्यवस्थां Ku. 1. 23. 2 Unsettled, indiscriminate, irregular. —*स्था* 1 Irregularity, deviation from established rule. 2 An incorrect opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.
अव्यवस्थित *a.* 1 Not conformable to law or practice. 2 Ill-regulated, fickle, unstable; अव्यवस्थितः तस्य प्रसादोपि मयंकरः Niti 9. 3 Not in due order, unmethodical.
अव्यवहार्य *a.* 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, excommunicated. 2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.
अव्यवहित *a.* Immediate, direct.
अव्याकृत *a.* 1 Not developed, not manifest; तद्वदेदं तद्व्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामरूपा-भ्यामव्याकृतं S. B. 2 Elementary. —*तं* (In Vedānta phil.) 1 An elementary substance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahma). 2 (In Śān. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).
अव्याजः —*जं* 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. 2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुंदर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'natural-ly'; इव किलाव्याजमनोहरं वयः S. 1. 18.
अव्यापक *a.* 1 Not comprehensive. 2 Not spread over or pervading the whole; special.
अव्यापार *a.* Having no work, un-
employed —*यः* 1 Cessation from work 2 A business not practised or under-
stood 3 Not one's own business
अव्यापारेण व्यापारं कृ to meddle with affairs

not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्याप्ति. *f.* 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. 2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः.

अव्याप्य *a.* Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; वह्निर्धूमस्याव्याप्यः. —COMP. —वृत्तिः *f.* (In Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अन्वाप्यवृत्तिः क्षणिकी विशेषयुग इत्यन्ते Bhāṣā P. 27.

अव्याहत *a.* Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; भर्तुरव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57.

अव्युपपन्न *a.* 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युपपन्नौ बालमावः K. 196. 2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word). —अः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist.

अव्रत *a.* Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानामव्रतभागो जातिमात्रोपजीविनाम्। सङ्गच्छतः समेतानां परिपञ्चं न विद्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 114; 3. 170.

अश् I. 5 A. [अश्नुते, अशित-अट] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; सत्राद्येष्वैरिव चानशोऽब्देः Bk. 2. 30; Ku. 12. 21. 2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानस्यमश्नुते Y 1. 260. 3 To get, obtain, enjoy, experience; अश्नुकटैः पापपुण्यैरिव फलमश्नुते H 1. 83; R. 9. 9; न वेदफलमश्नुते Ms. 1. 109. फलं हशोरानशिरि महिष्यः N. 6. 43. —WITH उप to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकलुपाश्नुते Mb.; क्रियाफललुपाश्नुते Ms. 6. 82. —वि to fill completely, pervade, occupy; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानशो दिशः R 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4, 14. 96. II. 9 P. (अश्नाति, अशित) 1 To eat, to consume; निवेद्य सुरवेऽश्रीयात् Ms. 2. 51; अश्नीमहि वयं भिक्षा Bh. 3. 117. 2 To taste, enjoy; गहदाति यदश्नाति तदेव धनितो वनं H. 1. 164-65; अश्नन्ति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगान् Bg. 9. 20; प्रत्यक्षं फलमश्नन्ति कर्मणा Mb. —Caus. (आशयति) To feed, give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आशयचासुते देवान् Sk. —WITH प्र 1 to drink; न प्राश्नीतोऽवकम्पि Mb. —2 to eat, devour; प्राश्नन्नश्च सुराभिर् Bk. 17. 3, 1. 13, 15. 29. —स् 1 to eat; नक्तं चांक्षं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19, 11. 219. —2 taste, experience, enjoy; यथा फलं समश्नाति Mb. अशकुनः—न An inauspicious or bad omen.

अशक्ति *f.* 1 Weakness powerlessness 2 Inability incapacity अशेष वा म R. 10 32

अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable. अशंक, अशंकित *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted; प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81. 2 Secure, having no doubt.

अशनं 1 Pervasion, penetration. 2 The act of eating, feeding. 3 Tasting, enjoying. 4 Food; अशनं वात्र मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; फलमूलाशनं, हुताशनं, पवनाशनं &c.

अशाना Desire to eat, hunger. अशानाया Hunger; च्युताशानायः फलवद्विभूत्या Bk. 3. 40; अचाद्वाशानाया निवर्तते पानापिपासा Sat. Br.

अशानापित, अशानाशुक *a.* Hungry. अशनिः *m. f.* 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शक्रस्य महाशनिश्चञ्ज R. 3. 56. 2 Flash of lightning; अनुबनमशानिर्गतः Sk.; अशानिः कल्पित एव वेधता R. 8. 47; अशनेष्टुतस्य चोभयोर्वैश्वानराद्भुवराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43. 3 A missile. 4 The tip of a missile. —निः *m.* 1 Indra. 2 Fire. 3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; किमर्थमशब्दं व्रजते K. 60 inaudibly. —ब्दं 1 The 'inexpressible,' i. e. Brahman. 2 (In Śān. phil.) पञ्चन or primary germ of nature; ईश्वरेण शब्दं S. R.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोऽसि S. 6; 80 अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. —रः 1 The Supreme Being, Brahma. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections.

अशरीरिन् *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like शानि, वाक् &c.

अशास्त्र *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, heterodox. —COMP. —विहित, —सिद्ध *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural; illegal, immoral.

अशित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, satisfied. 2 Enjoyed.

अशितगधीन Formerly grazed by cattle; see अशितगधीन.

अशित्रः 1 A thief. 2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः 1 The fire. 2 The sun. 3 Wind. 4 A demon. —रं A diamond.

अशिरस् *a.* Headless. —म. A body without head; a trunk.

अशिव *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिव दिशि क्षीतानां शिवस्तत्त्वं भवावहाः (रुद्रः) Rām. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —वं 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. 2 Mischief. —COMP. —आचारः 1 improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. —2 conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority

अशिक्ष *a.* 1 Ill bred rude 2 Unrefined barbarous, unworthy 3

Atheistical, profane. 4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. 5 Not prescribed in any work of authority.

अशीत *a.* Not cold, hot. —COMP. —करः, —रश्मिः &c. the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the noun it qualifies).

अशीर्षक *a.* —अशिरस् q. v.

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; शोऽशुचिः संवर्कमहः in mourning. 2 Black. —चिः *f.* 1 Impurity. 2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure. 2 Incorrect, wrong.

अशुद्धि *a.* 1 Impure, foul. 2 Wicked. —चिः *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. 2 Impure, foul (opp. शुभ). 3 Unlucky, unfortunate. —भं 1 Inauspiciousness. 2 Sin. 3 Misfortune, calamity; नये कुतस्तद्व्य-क्ष्मं प्रजातां R. 5. 13. —COMP. —उदयः an inauspicious omen.

अशून्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant 2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वनिर्वाणमशून्यं कुरु (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business.

अशत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अशेष *a.* Without remainder, whole, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेषोभौष माषमश्नाति केवलं Udb.; क्रतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यता R. 3 65, 48. —अः Non-remainder. —अं, अशेषेण, अशेषतः *ind.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाहि चस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूतान्यशेषेण द्रष्टव्यस्तान्यथी मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16; Ms. 1. 59.

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow; not feeling or causing sorrow. —कः N. of a tree having red flowers; (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. अश्रुत सयः कुहमाव्य-शोकः...पदेन नापेक्षत हर्दरीणां संपर्कमाश्रित-दुःखेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty. —कं 1 The blossom of the Asoka tree (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid). 2 Quick-silver. —COMP. —अरिः the कदम्ब tree. —अष्टमी the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. —तरुः, —वृक्षः the Asoka tree. —विराजः, —वं N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights. —वनिका a grove of Asoka trees; न्याय see under न्याय.

अशोक्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशोक्यान्मशोचरत्वं प्रजावादीश्व मापसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशौचं 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness Pt 1 195 2 Defilement caused either by child birth (called जनन

शोक) or by the death of some relation (called मृतसौच): अश्वत्थसुपासीरक-शाच वाचैः सह Ms. 11, 184.

अभ्रया Hunger.
अभ्रतीतविबता Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अभ्रतीतविबती प्रभृता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5, 92.

अभ्रमकः (pl.) 1 N. of a country in the south. 2 The inhabitants of the country.

अभ्रमन् m. 1 A stone; वायव्यक्षणीयाभ्रमन्निशेतावतिफलं R. 4, 77. 2 Flint. 3 A cloud. 4 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -उत्थं bitumen. -कुडक, -कुडक a. breaking anything on stones. (-हः, -हकः) a class of devotees; a वानप्रस्थ; Y. 3, 49; Ms 6, 17. -गर्भः, -गर्भः, -गर्भजः, -जं, योनिः an emerald. -जः, -जं 1 red-chalk. -2 iron -जतु n., -जतुकं bitumen. -जातिः an emerald named पद्मा. -दारणः an axe or crow for breaking stones. -वुष्पं bitumen. -भालं a mortar of stone or iron. -सार a like iron or stone. (-रः, -रं) 1 iron. -2 sapphire.

अभ्रमंतं 1 A fire-place. 2 A field, plain. 3 Death.

अभ्रमंतकः -कं A fire-place. -कः N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmana's girdle may be made.

अभ्रमरी (In medicine) A disease called stone (in the bladder), gravel.

अभ्रः A corner, mostly at the end of comp. -अं 1 A tear. 2 Blood (usually written अक्ष q. v.). -Comp. -रः a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अभ्रवण a. Deaf, having no ears. -णः A snake.

अभ्रवद् a. Not performing the Śrāddha ceremony. -वद् Non-performance of a Śrāddha q. v. -Comp. -भोजिन a. one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Śrāddha ceremony.

आभ्रांत a. 1 Unwearied, untired. 2 Incessant, continual. -तं ind. Incessantly, continually.

अभ्रि-भ्री f. 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अभ्र at the end of comp. with चतुर, त्रि, पद and a few other words; see चतुस्त्र). 2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); वृत्तस्य हतः कुलिशं कुलिशाश्रीक लभ्यते Ku. 2, 30. 3 The sharp side of anything.

अभ्रीकल a. 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Si. 15, 96. 2 Unlucky, not prosperous.

अश्रु n. A tear; एषात् सूयौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3, 61. -Comp. -उपहत a. affected by tears, covered with tears. -कला a tear-drop. -परिपूर्ण a. filled with tears अभ्र having eyes filled with tears -परिप्लुत a suffused with tears bathed in tears a flow of tears,

shedding tears. -पूर्ण a. filled with tears; आकुल troubled and filled with tears; Rg. 2, 1. -सुख a. suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears. -लोचन, -नेत्र a. with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes.

अश्रुत a. 1 Unheard, inaudible 2 Foolish, uneducated.

अश्रुत a. Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् a. 1 Not better, inferior. -n. (स्) Mischievous, unhappiness.

अश्लील a. 1 Unpleasant, ugly. 2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलशब्दान् कलकलान् Dk. 49; पश्चिमादि Y. 1, 33. 3 Abusive. -लं 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. 2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust, or inauspiciousness; e. g. in सप्तवं हृन्मयस्य, सुखा कुटुम्बलितान्नेन दृष्टी वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा and मृदुपवनविभिन्नो मखियादा विनाशात् the words सप्तवं, वायु, and विनाशा are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, सप्तवं suggesting the sense of लिंग (male organ of generation), वायु, of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाशा, of मृत्यु (death).

अश्लेषा 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. 2 Disunion, disjunction. -Comp. -जः, -भवः, -धुः N. of Ketu, i. e. the descending node.

अश्वः 1 A horse. 2 A symbolical expression for the number 'seven'. 3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काष्ठतुल्यवपुर्दृष्टो मिथ्याचारश्च निःश्रेयः । द्वादशाखलमेवैव दृष्टिस्तु ह्यो मतः ॥ -श्वो (du.) A horse and a mare. -Comp. -अजनी a whip, -अधिक a. strong in cavalry, superior in horses -अध्यक्षः commander of cavalry. -अनीकं cavalry. -अरिः a buffalo. -आश्ववेदः veterinary science. -आरोह a. riding or mounted on a horse. (-हः) 1 a horseman, rider. -2 a ride. -उरस a. broad-chested like a horse. -कर्णः, -कर्णकः 1 a kind of tree. -2 the ear of a horse. -कुटी a stable for horses.

-कुशल, -कोविद् a. skilled in managing houses. -खरजः mule. -खुरः a horse's hoof. -गोष्ठं a stable. -वासः a pasture for horses. -चलनशाला a riding-house. -चिकित्सकः, -वेद्यः a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. -चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary science. -जघनः a kind of centaur. -दूतः a riding messenger. -नायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd -निर्भक्षिकः a groom a horse fastener -पः a groom -पालः -रस a horse-groom -वधः a groom भा lightning. महिषिका

the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. -सुख a. having the head or face of a horse. (-खः) a horse-faced creature; a Kinnara or celestial chorister. (-खी) a Kinnara woman; सिद्धिं मंदो गतिमश्नुष्यः Ku. 1, 11

-मेघः horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेवः कतुपाद सर्वपापपानोदनः Ms. 11, 261. -मेधिक, -मेधीय a. fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (-कः, -यः) a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice

-युज्ज a. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage). (-f.) 1 N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. -2 the first lunar mansion. -3 the month of Āsvina. -रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. -रथः a carriage drawn by horses. (-था) N. of a river near गंधमादन. -रत्नं, -राजः the best or lord of horses; i. e. उच्चैःश्रवम्

-लाला a kind of snake. -वक्त्रम् = अश्वमुख q. v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva

-वडवं a stud of horses and mares

-वहः a horseman -वारः, -वारकः a horseman, groom. -वाहः, -वाहकः a horseman. -विद् a. 1 skilled in taming or managing horses. -2. procuring horses. (-m.) 1 a jockey. -2 an epithet of Nala. -वृषः a stallion. -वैद्यः a farrier. -शाला a stable. -शवः a colt, foal. -शास्त्रं a manual or text-book of veterinary science. -शृगालिका the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. -साधः -सादिन् m. a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier R. 7, 47. -सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सूतानामथसारथ्यं Ms. 10

47. -स्थान a. born in a stable. (-नं) a stable or stall for horses. -हारक a horse-stealer. -हृदयं 1 the desire or intention of a horse. -2 horsemanship.

अश्वक a. Horselike. -कः 1 A small horse; horse. 2 A hack, a bad horse. 3 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतरः (री f.) A mule.

अश्वत्थः The holy fig-tree; उर्व्वमूलो वाक्शास्त्र एषोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kaṭh., Bg. 15, 1.

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वत्थामन् m. [cf. Mb. अश्वत्थेवाय यत्स्थानं नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ॥ अश्वत्थामेव बालोय तस्मान्नान्ता मविष्यति ॥] N. of a celebrated Brāhmana warrior and general on the side of the Kaurava kings, son of Droṇa and Kṛipā. [He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brāhmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karṇa about the nomination of a general to succeed Droṇa clearly brings out the chief features of his character.]

अश्वस्तन, -स्तनिक *a.* 1 Not of to-morrow, of to-day 2 One makes no provision for the morrow; Ms. 4. 7.
अश्विक *a.* Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन् *m.* A cavalier, a horsetamer.
-नौ (du.) The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare.

अश्विनी 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). 2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. —COMP. —कुमारौ, -दुहौ, -सुतौ the twin sons of Asvini, the sun's wife.

अश्वीय *a.* Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. —यं A number of horses, cavalry; Si. 18. 5.
अषडक्षीण *a.* Not seen by six eyes, known or determined by two persons only. —यं A secret.

अषाढः The month. Ashāḍha (usually written अषाढ q. v.)

अष्टक *a.* Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold. —कः 1 One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. —का 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. 2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. 3 A Śrāddha ceremony to be performed on the above days. —कं 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. 2 The 8 chapters of Pāṇini's Sūtras. 3 A division of the R̥gveda (it being divided into 8 Ashtakas or 10 Maṇḍalas). 4 Any group of eight; as वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. 5 The number eight. —COMP. —अंगः, —नं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टन् *num. a.* (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टौ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टापद &c. —COMP. —अंग *a.* consisting of eight parts or members. (—नं) 1 the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; पातः, —प्रमाणः, साष्टांगनमस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; (जातृभ्यो च तथा पदभ्यो पाणिभ्यामृषसा धिया । शिरसा वचसा हृदया श्रणोऽङ्ग इतिः ॥). —2 the 8 parts of Yoga or concentration. —3 materials of worship taken collectively अर्घ्यं an offering of eight articles °पूपा a sort of medical incense removing fever °मैयुज sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds the eight

stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कर्तितं केचित् प्रेक्षणं पुद्गलमणं । संकलनोऽथ-वसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिरेव च ॥. —अध्यायी N. of Pāṇini's grammatical work consisting of 8 Adhyāyas or chapters. —अष्टं an octagon. —अष्टिय *a.* octangular. —अष्ट (त्र) *a.* lasting for 8 days. —कर्णः *a.* eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā. —कर्मन् *m.*, गतिकः a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:—आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रेषणनिषेधोः । पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चक्षुषे ॥ दंडशुद्धयोः सदा रक्तस्तेनाष्टगतिको नृपः ॥. —कृत्वस् *ind.* eight times. —कोणः an octagon. —गवः a flock of 8 cows —गुण *a.* eight-fold; द्वाचोष्टगुणमयं Ms. 8. 400. (—ण) the eight qualities which a Brāhmaṇ should possess; दया सर्ववृत्तेषु, क्षातिः, अन-सूया, शौचं, अनायासः, मंगलं, अकार्षण्यं, असुहृद्वा चेति ॥ Gautama. —आश्रय *a.* endowed with these eight qualities. —ष्ट (ष्टा) चत्वारिंशत् *a.* forty-eight. —तय *a.* eight-fold. —त्रिंशत् (—ष्टा) *a.* thirty-eight. —त्रिकं the number 24. —दले 1 a lotus having eight petals. —2. an octagon. —दशन् (°ष्टा) see below. —दिशः *f.* the eight cardinal points; पूर्वदिशी दक्षिणा च नैर्ऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरेशानी दिशा अष्टाविनाः स्मृताः ॥. °करिण्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points. °पालाः the eight regents of the cardinal points; इन्द्रो बहिः पितृवतिः (वसः) नैर्ऋती वरुणो मरुत् (वायुः) कुबेर ईशः पितृवः पूर्वदिशं दिशं क्रमात् ॥ Ak. °गजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters; रेवतः पुंडरीको वामनः कुमुदोऽञ्जनः । पुष्यदंतः सार्वभौमः सप्ततीक्ष्ण दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. —घातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्गं स्वयं च तांश्च च रं यशदमेव च । शीतं लौहं रसश्चेति धातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥. —पद्, —द्व (°ष्ट or °ष्टा) *a.* eight-footed. पद्मः (°ष्टा) 1 a spider. —2 a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —3 a pin or bolt. —4 the mountain Kailas (—दः, —द्वे) 1 gold; आवर्जिताष्टा-पदकुम्भतेयिः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. —2 a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट). —पत्रं a sheet of gold. —संगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (—लं) a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are:—धुराजो वृषो नागः कलशो व्यजनं तथा । वैजयंती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥; according to others लोकैर्जसन्मंगलास्त्येष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गौर्दु-ताशनः । हिरण्यं सर्पिर्वादिष्य आपो राजा तथाष्टमंगलम् ॥. —सान् one kuḍava. —मासिक *a.* occurring once in 8 months. —मूर्तिः the 'eight-formed', an epithet of Siva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf. S 1 1—या हृष्टि सष्टयथा वदति विधिद्वितं या हविर्वा च लोषी वे दे काल विषय अतिविषययथा या स्थिता ध्याय विदं यामाहुः

यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवतः । प्रत्यक्षानिः प्रपञ्चस्तनुमिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरिष्टः ॥; or, briefly expressed, the names in Sanskrit (in the above order) are:— जलं बह्मिस्तथा यद्वा स्याच्चंद्रनदी तथा । आकाशो वायुरग्नी सूर्योऽष्टौ पिनाकिनः ॥. °धरः 'having 8 forms', Siva. —रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively. —रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; शुंगराहास्यकरुणारौद्रवीरभयानका । वीभत्साद्भूतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्यं रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शान्तः निर्वेदस्थायिभावोस्ति शान्तोपि नवमो रसः *ibid*); °आश्रय *a.* embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. —विष्ट *a.* eight-fold, of eight kinds. —विंशतिः *f.* (°ष्टा) the number twenty-eight. —अवणः, —अवस् N. of Brahma (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टय *a.* Having eight parts or limbs. —यं An aggregate of eight
अष्टया *ind.* 1 Eight-fold, eight times. 2 In 8 parts or sections; भिक्षा प्राकृतिरष्टया Bg. 7. 4; भिक्षोऽष्टया विप्रसत्तार वशः R. 16. 3.

अष्टम *a.* (नी. °) Eighth. —मः The eighth part. —मी The eighth day in a lunar half month. —COMP. —अष्टाः an 8th part. —कालिक *a.* one who omits seven meal times (i. e. full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19.

अष्टमक *a.* The eighth; षोडशमकं इत्येव Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टादशन् *a.* Eighteen. —COMP. —उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टान्युपुराणानि सुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सनत्कुमारोक्तं नारदसंहमतः परं । ततश्च नारदं प्रोक्तं कुमारं तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवधर्मस्य साक्षाद्वीशम्भाषितं । दुर्वाचसोक्तमाश्रयं नारदोक्तमतं परं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवाशनसेरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाथ कालिकाह्वयेन च । मोहेश्वरं तथा शंखे शीरे सर्वार्थतत्त्वयं । पराशरौकं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदं यशो प्रोक्तं पुराणं कीर्मसंज्ञितं । चतुर्थं संस्थितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रमेदतः ॥ Hemādri. —पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas: ब्राह्मं पादं वैष्णवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यत्रादयि च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ अष्टम्येवमष्टकं प्रोक्तं भाविष्यधर्मं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं हिरण्यकेशिं तथा ॥ बाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कंदं चाथ त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कीर्मं पंचदशं तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च गारुडं चैव ब्राह्मोद्वाहादशं तथा ॥. —विद्या the eighteen kinds of learning or lores; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो नीमांसा न्यायश्चिस्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या खेताश्च-तुर्दश ॥ आशुर्वेदो धनुर्वेदो गार्ग्यश्चेति ते त्रयः । अर्थ-शास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या सष्टादशैव तु ॥. —विवादपद the eighteen subjects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7.

अष्टिः *f.* 1 A die for playing. 2 The number sixteen. 3 Seed. 4 Kernel.

अष्टीला 1 A globular or round body
2 A round pebble or stone 3 Kernel
4 Seed corn

असत् I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root $\sqrt{\text{अस}}$] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नासदासीनो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1; न त्वेवाहं जातु नासं Bg. 2. 12, आसीद्वाजा नलो नाम Nala. 1. 1. 2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); धार्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचार्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80 3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor; यन्मास्ति हस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा 5. 70. 4 To fall to the share of; तस्य द्रव्यं फलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139. 5 To arise, occur; आसीद्धं मन मनसि K. 142. 6 To become, 7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स स्थाणुः स्थिरमकियोगहल्लभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. 8 To suffice (with dat.); सा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अन्यैर्नृपाः परिक्षियमाना शक्राय वा स्याद्वचनाय वा स्यात् Jagan-nātha. 9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; ज्ञा पितः आसि हे ह्यु Bk. 6. 11. 10 To be in a particular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किं तु खलु यथा वयमस्मान्नेवमियमप्यस्मात् अति स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well, let it be; वयमस्तु, तयास्तु so be it, amen. The form आस joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; तं पातयां प्रथममास पपात पपात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86. —WITH अति to be over, excel, surpass. —अभि to belong to, to fall to one's share; यन्मास्तिमिच्छात् Sk. —आविस् to arise, spring up, be visible; आचार्यकं विजयि मात्मधमाविरासीत् M'al. 1. 26. —आहुस् to appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्सोमोदः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. —व्यति (Atm. व्यतिह, व्यतिसे व्यतिस्ते) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh; अन्यथा व्यतिस्ते तु मनापि कर्म Bk. 2. 35. —II 4 P (असति, अस्त) 1 To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्थदिशीकाच्छं R. 12. 23, Bk. 15. 91. 2 To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्तशोक, अस्तकोप; see अस्त. —WITH अति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp. —अधि 1 to place upon another, add to. —2 to attribute the nature of one thing to another; बाह्यधर्मानामन्यथा सति S. B. —अप 1 to fling or throw away, cast off, leave, abandon, discard, reject; किमिच्छामाभरणानि यौवने Ku. 5. 44; सारं ततो ब्राह्मणपासं फल्य Pt. 1; Si. 1 58 Ve 3 4 द्वादीनां का S D rejected refuted

—2 to drive away, disperse. —आभि 1 to practise, exercise; अन्यस्वतीव व्रतमासिवात् R. 13. 67; M'al. 9. 32. —2 to perform repeatedly, repeat; कृण्वन्ते रोमधमन्यस्यात् S. 2. 6; Ku. 2. 50. —3 to study, recite, read; वेदमेव सदाभ्यस्येत् Ms. 2. 166, 4. 147. —उद् 1 to raise or throw up, erect; पुच्छमुदस्यति Sk. —2 to turn away from. —3 to expel, turn out. —उपनि 1 to place or put near, deposit. —2 to state, hint, suggest, propose; किमिच्छामस्तं S. 3. सदुपन्यस्यति कृत्यवर्त्तयः Ki. 2. 3. —3 to prove. —4 to entrust or commit to the care of. —5 to describe in detail. —नि 1 to set or put down, place, throw down; शिवादिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; दृष्टिपूर्वं न्यसेत्वाद् Ms. 6. 46. —2 to lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्तबिह्वामपि राजलक्ष्मी R. 2. 7; न्यस्तशस्त्रस्य Ve. 3. 18; so प्राणान् न्यस्यति. —3 to put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिरस्याजा न्यस्ता Amaru. 82. चित्रन्यस्त committed to a picture V. 1. 4. स्तनन्यस्तोद्धारि S. 3. 9 applied; अयोग्ये न मद्विषी न्यस्यति मारुतस्य Bk. 1. 22; Me. 59. —4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of; अहमपि तव ह्यतो न्यस्तराज्यः V. 5. 17; प्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 82. —5 to give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यस्तामिति R. 12. 2. —6 to state, bring forward, adduce; अर्थात् न्यस्यति Malli. on Si. 1. 17. —निष् 1 to cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्तगोभीर्यमनास्तपुषकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. —2 to destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate, dispel; अह्नाय तावदरुणेन तनो निरस्तं R. 5. 71; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्त्य Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. —3 to turn out, expel, banish; गृहाहिरस्ता न तेन वेदेहसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. —4 to throw out, discharge (as arrows). —5 to reject, repudiate (as opinions) —6 to eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. —परा 1 to leave, give up, quit, abandon; परस्तव ह्यथा बुधाविचरति Ki. 5. 27 —2 to expel. —3 to reject, repudiate, refuse; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्तं S. D. 1. —परि 1 to throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. —2 to spread over, surround; ताम्रौघैर्यस्तवः सितस्य Ku. 1. 44. —3 to turn round; पर्यस्तविलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. —4 to shed, to throw down (as tears); R. 10. 76; Ms. 11. 183. —5 to overturn, upset. —6 to throw about; R. 13. 13, 5. 49. —परिनि to spread, stretch. —पुद् 1 to reject, exclude. —2 to prohibit, object to. —प्र 1 to throw, hurl or fling forth. —वि 1 to toss about, scatter, cast or throw asunder; dispel, destroy; Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. —2 to divide into parts, separate, arrange स्वयं वेदान् व्यस्यत् Pt. 4 50 विद्यास वेदान् तस्माद् व्यास इति

स्यतः Mb.; R. 10. 85. —3 to take separately or singly; तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने Ku. 5. 72 even one. —4 to throw over, upset. —5 to expel, remove. —विनि 1 to put down, deposit, place; चिन्त्यस्तीं मुचि गणना देहलीवृत्तपुष्पैः Me. 88; Bk. 3. 3. —2 to fix in or on, direct towards; रामे चिन्त्यस्तमानसाः Ram —3 to deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; कुतचिन्त्यस्तपस्नीहः Y. 3. 45. —4 to arrange, dispose. —विपरी 1 to overturn, reverse, invert. —2 to change, alter; U. 1. —3 to take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्यापेः सुहृदि विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 to undergo change (intrans.). —सं 1 to join or bring together, unite, combine; Ms. 3. 86, 7. 57. —2 to join in a compound, compound. —3 to take collectively or jointly; समस्तैरथवा वृषक Ms. 7. 198 jointly or severally. —संनि 1 to place or put down, deposit. —2 to lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; संन्यस्तशस्त्रः R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं गात्रं Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. —3 to make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. 4 (used intrans.) to resign the world, to discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite, संदुष्य क्षणमयं तद्विषलं वन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132. —III 1 U. (असति-ने, असति) 1 To go. 2 To take or receive, seize. 3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्प्रमथ प्रभुरास भूरुतां R. 11. 81, तेनास लोकः पितृमात्रं विनेवा 14. 23; लावण्य उत्पाद इवास यज्ञः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिदीरे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to बभूव, either taking it as Sākaṭāyana does, as an indeclinable तिङ्प्रतिभारूपकमव्ययं, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, ग्रामादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli on Ku. 1. 35.)

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. 2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी.

असंयमः Absence of control or restraint, especially of the senses

असंयवहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. —इं ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly; असंशयं क्षणपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; Ms. 2. 203.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. 2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an her)

असंस्कृत *a.* 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. 2 Not decorated or adorned. 3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the *samskāras*) has been performed.—*तः* An ungrammatical form (अप्राशब्द).

असंस्तुत *a.* 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बाणो जनः K. 173; Ki. 3. 2 Unusual, strange. 3 Not in harmony or agreement with; धावति पद्मादसंस्तुते चेतः S 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. 2 Disorder, confusion. 3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित *a.* 1 Not arranged, irregular. 2 Not collected.

असंस्थितिः *f.* Disorder, confusion.

असंहत *a.* Not joined or united, scattered.—*तः* The *Purush* or soul (in Sān. phil.).

असंक्रुत *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असंक्रुदैकथेन तपस्विना R. 9. 23; Mo. 92, 93.—*COMP.*—समाधिः repeated meditation.—गर्भवासः repeated birth.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to); असक्तः हृत्तमन्त्रयुत R. 1. 21. 2 Not entangled; S. 2. 12. 3 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections.—*क्तं ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to. 2 Incessantly, ceaselessly.

असक्थ *a.* Thighless.

असखिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same *Gotra* or family.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad (as a road &c.).—*लः* A broad road.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, countless, innumerable; Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; ता-त्वं infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable.—*यः* An epithet of *Siva*.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. 2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted. 3 Not united, solitary, unassailed.—*नः* 1 Non-attachment; Ms. 6. 75. 2 *Purusha* or soul (in Sān. phil.).

असंगत *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. 2 Improbable, inconsistent. 3 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः *f.* 1 Not associating with. 2 Incongruity, improbability. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect)

असंगम *a.* Not united.—*नः* 1 Separation, disunion. 2 Incongruity.

असंगित् *a.* 1 Not united or associated. 2 Not attached to the world.

असंज्ञ *a.* Insensible.—*ज्ञा* Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing; असति स्वदि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. 2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणा अभ्यर्तते कः करिष्यति. 3 Bad (opp. सत्); सदस्यपक्षिहेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Wicked, vile, evil; as विचार. 5 Not manifest, 6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति यदुक्ते तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works).—*m.* (न) Indra.—*n.* (त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity. 2 Untruth, falsehood.

—*स्त्री* An unchaste woman; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418.—*COMP.*—अध्येतु *m.* a *Brāhmaṇa* who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own *Sākhā* and studies another; also called शास्त्रारंडः; स्वशास्त्रं यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुर्वते श्रमं । शास्त्रारंडः स विज्ञेयो व्रजयेत् क्रियासु च ॥.—आगतः 1 a heterodox *Sāstra* or doctrine. —2 acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means.—3 a foul means itself.—आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—*रः*) an evil practice.—कर्मन्, —क्रिया 1 a bad deed. —2 bad treatment.—कल्पना 1 an untrue action.—2 fabrication of falsehood.—ग्र (घ्रा) हः 1 a bad trick. —2 a bad opinion, prejudice.—3 childish desire.—वेदितं harm, injury; प्राणिष्वसत्वेष्टितं S. 5. 6.—दृष्ट्वा *a.* evil-eyed.

—पथः 1 a bad road (lit.). —2 evil practices or doctrines; नाशो हेतुः सत्तम-सत्ययुक्तामायुः समानां शते Bv. 4. 36.—परिग्रहः acceptance of a bad road.—प्रतिग्रहः 1 present of bad things.—2 receiving unfit presents (such as तिल) or from improper persons.—भावः 1 non-existence, absence.—2 a bad or wicked opinion.—3 an evil disposition.—वृत्तिः, व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (—*सिः f.*) 1 a low or degrading occupation.—2 wickedness.—शास्त्रं 1 wrong doctrine.—2 a heterodox doctrine.—संसर्गः bad company.—हेतुः a bad or fallacious *hetu*; see हेत्वान्नाम.

असताधी Wickedness.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. 2 Untruth.

3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false. 2 Imaginary, unreal.—*त्यः* A liar.—*त्वं* Falsehood, lying, untruth.—*COMP.*—वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely liar.—*संघ* *a.* not true to one's promise, false perfidious, treacherous ये जने सखी पदं धारिता S 4

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. 2 Having no animal.—*त्वं* 1 Non-existence. 2 Unreality, untruth.

असदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. 2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; संयोगकारिन् K. 12 unworthy; मातः किमप्यसदृशं विदुते वचस्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असद्यत् *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असत् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असत् after acc. pl.)

असत्त्वं Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इष्यन्त a bow.—*नः* N. of a tree (पीतसाल); निरसत्तैरसत्तैरिव धावता Si. 6. 47.

असंदिग्ध *a.* 1 Not doubtful, distinct, clear. 2 Confident, unsuspected.

—*यं ind.* Certainly, undoubtedly

असंधि *a.* 1 Not joined together (as words). 2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty.—*धिः* Absence of *Sandhi* or euphony.

असंनद्ध 1a. Unarmed 2 Pretending to knowledge, concealed (पक्षितमन्त्र).

असंनिकर्षः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. 2 Remoteness.

असंनिवृत्तिः *f.* Non-return; असंनिवृत्तौ तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return, R. 8. 49.

असंपिंड *a.* Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or, not connected by blood-relationship.

असभ्य *a.* Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम *a.* 1 Uneven, odd (as a number). 2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमैः समीपमान Pt. 1. 74. 3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed.—*COMP.*—इषुः, —बाणः, —सायकः 'having an odd number of arrows', epithets of *Cupid* who has five arrows.—नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन *a.* 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of *Siva*, who has three eyes.

असमंजस *a.* 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; स्वलक्ष्मंजसमुपजलितं ते U. 4. 4; Mā. 10. 2. 2 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि न कापि शक्तिर्ज्ञानमन्यस्य रासमे चरति । असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तप्लायते चैतः ॥ Udb. 3 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish.

असमवाचि *a.* Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable.—*COMP.*—कारणं (In logic) an accidental cause, not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्मभाववृत्तिज्ञेयमथाप्यसमवाचिहेतुत्व Bḥāṣhā. P.; यथा तनुयोगः पटस्य.

असमस्त *a.* 1 Incomplete; partial, not whole. 2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. 3 Separate, detached, unconnected (opp. व्यस्त).—*स्तं* An uncompounded word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

a 1 Not completed or finished oft incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

a 1 Not completed or finished oft incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

a 1 Not completed or finished oft incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

a 1 Not completed or finished oft incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

a 1 Not completed or finished oft incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

a 1 Not completed or finished oft incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

a 1 Not completed or finished oft incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

a 1 Not completed or finished oft incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

a 1 Not completed or finished oft incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

a 1 Not completed or finished oft incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

a 1 Not completed or finished oft incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

a 1 Not completed or finished oft incomplete R 8 76, Ku 4 19 2 Not fully acquired

असमीक्ष्य *ind.* Not having (properly) considered. —*COMP.* —*कारिन्* *a.* acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असम्पत्ति *a.* Poor, miserable. —*तिः* *f.* 1 Ill-luck. 2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण *a.* 1 Not complete, unfinished. 2 Not whole or entire. 3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रमसंपूर्ण-मङ्गलमिदानीं *Mu.* 1. 6.

असंबद्ध *a.* 1 Unconnected, incoherent. 2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; आ (न) लापिन् talking nonsense; असंबद्धः खल्वसि *Mk.* 9 absurd fellow. 3 Improper, wrong; *Ms.* 12. 6. —*द्धः* An absurd sentence, unmeaning or non-sensical speech; *e. g.* शत्रुजीवमहं मौनी when uttered by some one. see अबद्ध also.

असंबन्ध *a.* Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —*यः* Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; यद्वा साध्यवदन्यसिन्संबन्ध उदाहृतः *Bhāṣā P.* 68.

असंवाद्य *a.* 1 Not narrow, spacious. 2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. 3 Open, accessible.

असंभव *a.* Improbable, unlikely. —*वः* 1 Non-existence. 2 Improbability, impossibility.

असंभव्य, असंभाविद् *a.* 1 Impossible. 2 Incomprehensible.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. 2 Improbability.

असंभूत *a.* 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभूतं मंडनमंगणैः *Ku.* 1. 31. 2 Not properly nourished.

असंमत *a.* 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to. 2 Disliked; averse. 3 Dissentient, differing from. —*तः* An enemy; यत्तु दोषैरसंमतान् *K. P.* 7. —*COMP.* —*आवायिन्* *a.* taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंसतिः *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement. 2 Disapproval; dislike.

असंनोदः 1 Absence of infatuation. 2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. 3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असम्यक् *a.* (मीची *f.*) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. 2 Imperfect, incomplete.

असलं 1 Iron. 2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. 3 Arms.

असंबर्ण *a.* Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियससंबर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S.* 1.

असह *a.* 1 Not enduring; intolerant, impatient. 2 Unable to bear, support, or endure: *oft.* with *gen.* of object-
मा मरत *Mu* 4 13

असहन *a.* Not enduring, intolerant, envious. —*नः* An enemy. —*न्* Intolerance, impatience; परगुणसहनः—असह्यः.

असहनीय } Unbearable, insufferable.
असहित्य } *a.* ble, intolerable; असह्यः
असह्य } पीडं भगवन्नृणस्तत्समवेदि मे *R.* 1. 71; 18. 25; *Ku.* 4. 1.

असहाय *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary. 2 Without companions or assistants; *Ms.* 7. 30, 55; सा, —त्वं loneliness, solitude.

असाक्षात् *ind.* 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly 2 Indirectly.

असाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु स्वर्गेषु मिथो विवदयानयोः *Ms.* 8. 109.

असाक्षिन् *a.* 1 Not an eye-witness. 2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). 3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाधनीय, असाध्य *a.* 1 Not to be accomplished or completed. 2 Not capable of being proved. 3 Incurable, (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्रति काले गदो यथा *Si.* 2. 84.

असाधारण *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. 2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or विपक्ष as a *hetu*; यस्तुभयसाद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो नतः 3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.). —*णः* A fallacy or हेतुभास in Logic; one of the three kinds of अवैकृतिक *q. v.*

असाधु *a.* 1 Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोर्हसि क्षुत्तुमसाधु साधु वा *Ki.* 1. 4. 2 Wicked. 3 Ill-behaved (with *loc.*); असाधुर्जातिरि *Sk.* 4 Corrupt, not properly formed or Sanskrit (as a word).

असामयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Inopportune, unseasonable; *Ki.* 2. 40.

असामान्य *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar; *R.* 15. 39. 2 Extra-ordinary. —*न्यः* A peculiar or special property.

असांप्रत *a.* Unfit, unbecoming, improper. —*तं* *ind.* Improperly, unfitly; *oft.* used with an adjectival force —असांप्रतः विषयक्षेत्रेऽपि संबन्धं स्वयं हेतुमसांप्रतं *Ku.* 2. 55; संप्रत्यसांप्रतं वक्तुमुक्ते सल्लपाणिना *Si.* 2. 71; *R.* 8. 60.

असार *a.* 1 Sapless, insipid. 2 (a) Without essence, useless; (b) worthless, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संचारं परिशुभितरत्नं विभुवनं *Mā.* 5. 30; *U.* 1; असारं खलु संचारं सारमेतच्चतुष्टयं *Dharm.* 12, 13. 3 Vain, unprofitable. 4 Weak, feeble, infirm; बहुनामव्यसाराणां संहतिः कार्यसाधिका (समवाये हि कुर्वन्) *Pt.* 1. 331; *Si.* 2. 50. —*रः, रं* 1 Unessential or unimportant portion. 2 N. of a tree (एरंड) 3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness 2 Worthlessness 3 Unsubstantial nature

transitory state; विनिर्मां देहशुभतामसारता *R.* 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness.

असिः 1 A sword. 2 A knife used for killing animals. —*सि* *ind.* Thou, cf. असि. —*COMP.* —*गंडः* a small pillow for the cheeks. —*जीविन्* *a.* one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages —*दंष्ट्रः, वंष्ट्रकः* the marine monster *mahara* or crocodile. —*दत्तः* a crocodile. —*धारा* the edge of a sword; धाराश्च इव दंतैर्भयं दैत्यासिचारीः *R.* 10. 86, 41. —*धाराव्रतं* 1 (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैकज्ञान-स्थापि प्रमदा नोपभुज्यते । असिधाराव्रतं नाम वदति शुनिर्गुणाः ॥ or युवा युवत्या सार्धं यच्छुग्धमर्तुवदाचरेत् । अंतर्निवृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधाराव्रतं हि तत् *Y'a-dava*. —2 (hence *fig.*) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषयमसिधाराव्रतमिदं *Bh.* 2. 28, 64. —*धावः* —*धावकः* an armourer, furbisher. —*धेनुः, धेनुका* a knife; *Vikr.* 4. 69. —*पत्र* *a.* having sword-shaped leaves; *R.* 14. 48. —*(न)* 1 the sugar-cane. —2 a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. —*(त्रं)* 1 the blade of a sword. —2 a sheath. —*वनं* a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. —*पत्रकः* a sugar-cane. —*पुच्छः, पुच्छकः* the Gangetic porpoise. —*पुत्रिका, पुत्री* a knife. —*मेदः* the fetid *Khudra* —*हस्त्य* fighting with knives or swords —*हेतिः* a swordsman

असिर्क The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिक्वी 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. 2 N. of a river in the Punjab.

असिक्रिका A young woman-servant

असित *a.* Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी *Sānti.* 3. 4; *Y.* 3. 166; लोचना, सदा &c. —*तः* 1 The dark or blue colour

2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. 3 N. of the planet Saturn 4 A black snake. —*तर* 1 The indigo plant. 2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair is not whitened by age); see असिक्वी. 3 The river Yamunā. —*COMP.* —*अंधुजं, उपपलं* the blue lotus. —*अचिस्र* *m.* fire. —*अहमन्, m.* —*उपलः* a dark-blue stone. —*केशा* a woman having black hair. —*केशाव* *a.* having black locks of hair. —*गिरि, नगः* 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. —*ग्रीव* *a.* having a black neck —*(व)* fire नयन *a.* black-eyed *Mc* 112 —*पक्ष* the dark fort-

night. -फल the sweet coconut. -सुतः the black antelope.

असिद्ध *a.* 1 Not accomplished. 2 Imperfect, incomplete. 3 Unproved. 4 Unripe, raw. 5 Not derivable by inference. -**द्रः** A fallacious *hetu*; one of the five principal divisions of हेत्वाभास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:—(1) आश्रयासिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; (2) स्वरूपासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (वस्तु); and (3) व्याप्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real.

असिद्धिः *f.* 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. 2 Want of ripeness. 3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). 4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises.

असिरः 1 A beam, a ray. 2 An arrow, a bolt.

असु 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. 2 Life of departed spirits. 3 (pl.) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्थासु यज्ञाश्चिषतः K1 2. 19. -*n.* (हु) Grief. -**COMP.** -**धारण-**या sustenance of life, life, existence. -**भंगः** 1 destruction or loss of life; मलिनमसुभोग्यमुक्तं Bh. 2. 28. -2 danger or fear about life. -**सुत** *m.* a living being, a creature. -**सम** *a.* as dear as life. (-सः) a husband, lover.

असुमत् *a.* Living, breathing. -*m.* 1 A living being; Si. 4. 29. 2 Life. **असुख** *a.* 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. 2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult. -**ख** Sorrow, pain. -**COMP.** -**आवह** *a.* pained with grief. -**आविष्ट** *a.* causing great pain. -**उदय** *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. -**जीविका** an unhappy life.

असुखिन् *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful. **असुत** *a.* Childless.

असुरः 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Rām. thus accounts for the name:—सुराप्रतिग्रहदेवाः सुरा इत्यभिनिवृत्ताः । अत्रतिष्ठन्नासुरा देवैराश्रयस्तथा *n.* 2 A general name for the enemies of gods, i.e. Daityas and Dānavas. 3 A ghost. 4 The sun. 5 An elephant. 6 An epithet of Rāhu. 7 A cloud. -**रा** 1 Night. 2 A zodiacal sign. 3 A prostitute. -**री** A female demon, wife of an Asura. -**COMP.** -**अधिपः**, -**राजः**, -**जः** 1 the lord of the Asuras. -2 an epithet of Bali, grandson of Prabhāda. -**आचार्यः**, -**गुरुः** 1 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukrāchārya. -2 the planet Venus -**आङ्ग** bell metal -**क्षयण** -**क्षिति** *a.* destroying the Asuras -**द्विर** *m.* an enemy of the

a god. -**नाया** demoniacal magic. -**रिपुः** -**सुदनः** 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Viṣṇu. -**हन्** *m.* 1 one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. -2 N. of Viṣṇu.

असुर्य *a.* Demoniacal. **असुरस्त** N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; V. 2. 9.

असुसू An arrow; स चासिः ससूः ससो येचायेयायययः K1 15. 5.

असुहृद् *m.* An enemy; Si. 2. 117.

असुक्षण Disrespect.

असुत, **असुक्तिक** *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असृतिः *f.* 1 Non-production, barrenness. 2 Obstruction, removal.

असृयति Den. P. 1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं चित्रयतो भर्ता मयासृयतिः M. 4. 2 To detract from; be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असृयति सचिवोपदेशाय K. 108; असृयति नहं प्रकृतयः V. 4; Bg. 3. 31.

असूयक *a.* 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. 2 Discontented, displeased. -**कः** A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Sānti. 3. 7; Y. 1. 28.

असूयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. 2 Envy, jealousy.

असूया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy; कथं दुष्टेष्वासूयायां यं प्रति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; ससूयं enviously. 2 Calumny, detraction; असूया परस्मैषु दोषा-विष्करणं Sk.; R. 4. 23. 3 Anger, indignation; बधूरसूयाकुटिलं दर्शय R. 6. 82.

असूयः 1 Envious, jealous. 2 Displeased.

असूर्य *a.* Sunless.

असूर्यपदय *a.* Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असूर्यपदा राजद्वारः Sk. -**इया** A chaste and loyal wife.

असूज् *n.* 1 Blood. 2 The planet Mars. 3 Saffron. -**COMP.** -**करः** lymph.

-धरा the skin. -**धारा** 1 a stream of blood. -2 the skin. -**पः**, **पाः** 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa. -**पातः** the falling of blood. -**वहा** a blood-vessel: pulse -**विमोक्षणं** bleeding. -**आ (सा)** -**वः** bleeding.

असेचन, -**नक** *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely.

असौहव *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty, or loveliness, not in good trim; रुतिस-सौहवं Mā. 1. 17. 2 Ugly, deformed. -**वं** Worthlessness, absence of merit. 2 Deformity, ugliness.

असकलित *a.* 1 Unshaken firm, permanent. 2 Unhurt. 3 Undeviating careful B 5 20

अस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; असमये यत्त्वास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6 2 Finished. 3 Despatched. -**COMP.** -**करुण** *a.* merciless. -**धी** *a.* foolish. -**व्यस्त** *a.* scattered here and there, confused, disordered. -**संख्य** *a.* innumerable.

अस्तः 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिराहुमस्तमिरिमन्व-पतत् Si. 9. 1; विद्वन्व्यस्तनिमग्नसूर्य R. 16. 11; S. 4. 1. 2 Sunset. 3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -**अस्तं गच्छ**, -**या**, -**ह**, **प्राप्** (*a*) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोस्तमर्कः the sun has set. (*b*) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गता Pt. 1. 146; दृष्टिरस्तमिता R. 8. 66. (*c*) To die; अथ चास्तमिता त्वात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -**COMP.** -**अवतार** -**अग्निः** -**गिरि**, -**पर्वतः** the setting or western mountain. -**अवलम्बनं** the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set -**उदयौ** (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदयावदिशद्वयविभक्त्या Mn. 3 17. -**ग** *a.* set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -**गमनं** 1 setting, disappearance. -2 death, sunset of life; Mā. 9.

अस्तमय Setting (of the sun). **अस्तमयः** 1 Setting (of the sun), करोत्यकाशस्तमयं विवस्वतः K1 5. 35; (opp. उदय). 2 Destruction, end, decline, loss. 3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च स्रष्टवहात R. 9. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभात्रोहास्तमयं रजसि R. 6. 33. 5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्ति *ind.* 1 Being, existent, present, as in अस्तिक्षीर, काय. 2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is,' 'there,' or merely as an expletive, अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स Pt. 4. -**COMP.** -**कायः** a category or predicament (with the Jāinas). -**क्षीर** *a.* having milk. -**नास्ति** *ind.* doubtful, partly true and partly not.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यानं Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं 1 A missile; a weapon in general; प्रयुक्तमस्त्रमिति वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34, प्रयाहताक्षो गिरिशप्रभावात् 2. 41, 3. 58, अदिशताक्षं पितुर्व R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. 2 An arrow; sword. 3 A bow. -**COMP.** -**अ (आ)** **धारं** an arsenal, armoury. -**आघातः** a wound, a cut. -**कंदकः** an arrow. -**कारः**, -**कारकः**, **कारि** a maker of weapons. -**चिकित्सकः** a surgeon -**चिकित्सा** surgery. -**जीव** **जीविन्** *m.* -**वारिन्** *m.* a soldier protecting the warding of

a weapon. -मंत्रः a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile. -मार्जः-जर्कः a furbisher. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विद्व् a. skilled in the science of arms. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, science of arms. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शिखा military exercise.

अखिर a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer.

अखी 1 Not a woman. 2 (In gram.) The masculine and neuter genders.

अस्थान a. Very deep. -नं 1 A bad or wrong place. 2 An improper place or object or occasion

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportune, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object; उमयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्सर्गः क्रियते Mu. 3.

अस्थाय a. 1 Movable, moving, not fixed, 2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. (—जंगम).

अस्थि n. 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds; cf. अन्त्य, द्रुष्यास्थ). 2 The kernel or stone of a fruit; न कार्पासास्थि न तुषान् Ms. 4. 78.

-COMP. -कृत्, -तेजस्, m. -संभवः, -सारः, -स्रोतः marrow. -जः 1 marrow. -2 thunderbolt. -तुष्टः a bird. -धन्वन् m. N. Siva. -पंजरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. -मक्षेयः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -सुक् an eater of bones, a dog. -भंगः fracture of the bones. -माला 1 a string or wreath of bones. 2 a row of bones.

-मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -शेष a. reduced to a skeleton. -संचयः 1 collecting the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2 a heap of bones. -संधिः a joint, an articulation. -समर्पण throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थूणः 'having the bones for its pillars', the body.

अस्थितिः f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). 2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर a. Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle.

अस्पृशेन Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything); प्रसालनाद्धि पश्य दूददसौने वरं; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृष्ट a. 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. 2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful; अस्पृष्टबहल्लिगानि वेदातिवाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृश a. 1 Not to be touched. 2 Impure, unho y

अस्पृष्ट a. Indistinct, obscure -र An in speech COMP -कटं

indistinct fruit or result. -वाच् a. lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived; it is also abl. pl. of the word.—m. The individual soul, the embodied soul. —COMP. -विधः, -अस्नादृश a. similar or like us.

अस्मदीय a. Our, ours; यदस्मदीयं न हि तत्परेषां Pt. 2. 105; Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मर्त a. 1 Not within memory, immemorial. 2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. 3 Not belonging to the *Smarta* sect.

अस्मृतिः f. Want of memory, forgetfulness.

अस्मि ind. (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I'; अहं आसंक्षतेरस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; अन्तरं दूरं कुसुमाचचारं कुसुम-न्यासि करोमि सत्यः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism.

अस्त्र 1 A corner, an angle. 2 Hair of the head. -सं 1 Tear. 2 Blood.

-COMP. -संठः an arrow. -सं flesh. -पः 1 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa or goblin. -पः a leech. -मातृका chyle, chyme.

अस्व a. 1 Indigent, poor. 2 Not one's own.

अस्वतंत्र a. 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्वतंत्रा स्त्री द्रुष्य-प्रधाना Vasishtba. 2 Docile.

अस्वप्न a. Sleepless, wakeful. -मः A god, deity.

अस्वरः 1 A low tone. 2 A consonant. -रं ind. Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्वर्ग्य a. Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्वर्ग्य लोकविद्धिं धर्ममपाचरेत् तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्वाध्यायः 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. 2 Interruption of studies (as on अष्टमी, eclipses &c.).

अस्वस्थ a. 1 Not well, indisposed; बलवत् अस्वस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed. अस्वानिर्वा a. Having no right to anything, not being master of it.

—COMP. -विक्रयः a sale without ownership.

अह 1 A. or 10 U.—अह q. v.

अह ind. A particle implying. (a) praise; (b) separation; (c) resolution; (d) rejecting; (e) sending; (f) deviation from custom.

अहेयु a. Proud, haughty, selfish; Bk. 1. 20.

अहत a. 1 Not hurt or struck. 2 Unwashed, new. -रं An unwashed or new cloth: cf. अप्रहृत.

अहर् (Nom अहर् अही अही अहानि अहा अहोर्वा &c.) 1 A day (including day and night अपाहानि Ms 5 84 2

Day-time; सव्यापारमहनि न तथा पीडयन् द्विषामः Me. 88; यद्वा कुरुते पापे by day (At the end of comp. अहर् is changed to अहः, -हं or to अह. Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहस् or अहरः; अहःपतिः or अहर्पतिः &c. &c.). —COMP. -आगमः (अहर् the approach of day. -आदिः dawn -करः the sun. -गणः (‘हर्ष’) 1 a series of sacrificial days. -2 a month. -दिव ind. daily, every day, day by day -निश ind. day and night. -पतिः the sun. -चायवः the sun. -सगिः the sun -सुखं commencement of the day, morning, dawn. -रात्रः -त्रं a day and night; विशल्का सुहृत्तः स्वादहोरात्रं तु त्वत् Ms. 1. 64, 65. -शेषः, -रं evening.

अहम् pron. (Nom. Sing. of अस्मद्)

1. —COMP. -अग्रिका a contest for superiority, rivalry. —अहमहमिका 1 emulation, competition, assertion of superiority; अहमहमिका प्रपामलालसना K 14. -2 egotism. -3 military vaunting -कारः 1 egotism, sense of self, self-love considered as an अविद्या or spiritual ignorance in Vedānta phil., Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4; Ms. 1. 14. -2 pride, self-conceit, haughtiness. -3 (in Sān. phil.) the third of the eight producers or elements of creation, i. e. the conceit or conception of individuality. -कारिन् a proud, self-conceited. -कृतिः f. egotism, pride. -पूर्व a. desirous of being first. -पूर्विका. -प्रथमिका 1 the running forward of soldiers with emulation; (hence) emulation, competition, जवाद्गुर्विक्रिया विवाहमिः Ki. 14. 32. -2 bragging, vaunting. -मदं self-conceit, high opinion of one's own superiority -भावः 1 pride, egotism; Bv. 4. 10 -2 =मति q. v. मतिः f. 1 self-love or self-illusion regarded as spiritual ignorance (in Vedānta phil.). -2 conceit, pride, egotism.

अहरणीय, अहार्य a. 1 Not to be stolen, removed, or taken away, अहार्य ब्राह्मणद्रव्यं राज्ञां नित्यमिति स्थितिः Ms 9. 189. 2 Devoted, loyal. 3 Firm, unflinching, inexorable; Ku. 5. 8 -र्यः A mountain.

अहर्ण्य a. Unploughed. —र्या N. of the wife of Gautama. [According to the *Ramayana* she was the first woman created by Brahma, who gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra who assumed the form of her husband and so deceived her, or, according to another version, she knew the god and was flattered by the great God's condescension. There is another story which states that Indra secured the assistance of the moon who assumed the form of a cock crowed at midnight. This roused Gautama to his devotion, and Indra went in and took

his place. Gautama, when he knew of her seduction, expelled her from his hermitage and cursed her to be a stone and become invisible till she should be touched by the feet of Dasarathi Rama which would restore her to her former shape. Rama afterwards delivered her from her wretched state, and she was reconciled to her husband. Ahalya is one of the five very chaste and pure women whose names every one is recommended to repeat in the morning; अहल्या द्रौपदी सीता तारा मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः स्मरन्ति महापातकनाशिनीः ॥ -COMP. -जारः Indra. -नन्दनः the sage Satānanda, son of Ahalyā.

अहह *ind.* A particle or interjection implying (a) sorrow or regret ('alas,' 'ah'); अहह कष्टमण्डितविधेः Bh. 2. 92, 3. 21; अहह ज्ञानाशिक्षितः Mu. 2. (b) Wonder or surprise; अहह महतां निस्तीनान्नादिविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35, 36. (c) Pity; Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling. (e) Fatigue.

अहिः 1 A serpent, snake; अहयः यविषाः सर्वे निर्विषा इन्द्रयाः सृताः Ks. 14. 84. 2 The sun. 3 The planet Rāhu. 4 The demon Vritra. 5 A cheat, rogue. 6 A cloud. -COMP. -कितः air, wind. -कोपः the slough of a snake. -छत्रकं a mushroom. -जित् m. 1. N. of Krishna (the slayer of the serpent Kāliya). -2 N. of Indra. -तुंडिकः a snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. -द्विष्, -दुह, -मार, -रिपु, विद्विष्, m. 1. N. of Garuda. -2 an ichneumon. -3 a peacock. -4 Indra. -5 Krishna; Ki 4. 27; Si. 1. 41. -नकुलं snakes and ichneumons. -नकुलिका the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. -निर्मोकः, slough of a snake. -पतिः 1. 'the lord of

snakes,' Vāsuki. -2 any large serpent. -पुत्रकः a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -केतः, नं opium. -भयं 1 the fear of a lurking snake. -2 apprehension of treachery, of danger arising from one's own allies. -युज् m. 1. N. of Garuda. -2 a peacock. -3 an ichneumon. -भृत् m. Siva.

अहिंस 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed; as अहिंसा परमे धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44; 6. 75. 2 Security.

अहिंस a. Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246.

अहिकः A blind snake.

अहित a. 1 Not placed, put, or fixed. 2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. 3 Hurtful, injurious. 4 Disadvantageous. 5 Inimical, hostile. -तः An enemy; अहितान्निहोद्धतस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68. -तं Damage.

अहिम a. Not cold, hot. -COMP. -अंशुः, -करः, -तेजध, -द्युतिः, -रविः the sun.

अहीन a. 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire. 2 Not inferior, great; अहीनबाहुविगः शशास R. 18. 14. 3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. 4 Not outcast or vile. -तः A sacrifice lasting for several days (-नं also). -COMP. -वादिन् m. a witness unfit for or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहुत a. Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -तः Religious meditation, prayer, and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); Ms. 3. 73, 74.

अहे *ind.* A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret. (c) Separation. अहेतु a. Causeless, spontaneous, अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5. 17.

अहे (हे) तुक a. Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहो *ind.* 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो काशी स्वर्गं पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुरनासं दर्शनं S. 1. अहो बहुला-बलिका M. 1 Oh, it is B.; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सत्त्वमहो युतिः Rām. (how wonderful his form &c.). (b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतेतनत्वं K. 146. 2 Sorrow or regret in general; ('alas,' 'ah'); अहो दुष्प्रत्यय सशयनाकडाः पिडभाजः S. 6; विविरेहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. 3 Praise ('bravo,' 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पश्यति शोभनं Sk. 4 Reproach ('lie,' 'shame'). 5 Calling out or addressing. 6 Envy or jealousy. 7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. 8 Fatigue. 9 Sometimes merely as an expletive, अहो तु खलु (ओः) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य), अहो तु खल्वीदृशीनदस्थां प्रपञ्चोऽस्मि S. 5; अहो तु खलु मेऽस्तेऽस्तत्कालीयं नाम Māl. 5. अहो वत shows (a) compassion, pity, regret; अहो वत महत्प्रापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satisfaction or admiration (संतोष); अहो वतसि सृष्टणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20 (Malli. here takes अहो वत in the sense of संबोधन); (c) addressing, calling; (d) fatigue. -COMP. -युवविषा = आहोयुवविषा q. v.

अह्नाय *ind.* Instantly, speedily, at once; अह्नाय सा नियमजं कृमयुगसर्ज Ku. 5. 86; अह्नाय तावद्वर्णनं तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 71, Ki. 16. 16.

अहीक a. Shameless, impudent. -क. A Buddhist mendicant.

आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle, or interjection showing (a) assent; 'yes'. (b) Compassion 'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret (usually written आह or अह q. v.), 'alas'. (d) Recollection 'Ah', 'Oh'; आ एवं किलासीत् U. 6. (e) Sometimes used as an expletive; आ एवं मन्त्रे. 2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (a) it expresses the senses of near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around (see the several verbs). (b) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action: as आम् to go. आगम् to come दा to give आदा to take 3 (As a separable preposition with abl)

it shows either (a) the limit inceptive (अभिप्रिय), from, over since, away from, out of, off, from among; आम्-लात् श्रोतुमिच्छामि S. 1; आ जन्मः S. 5. 25. (b) Or, it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive (मयादा), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; आ परि-तोषाद्दुष्टा S. 1. 2; कैलासात् Me. 11 upto or as far as Kailāsa. (c) In both these senses आ frequently enters into compound, forming either Aryayibhāva comp. or compound adjectives; आनारल (or आनारलम्) हरिभक्तिः. Sometimes the compound so formed stands as the first member of other compounds; सोऽहमाजन्मशुद्धाचारानाफलोदयक-मया R. 1 ७ S. 6 17 4 With

adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) आ has a diminutive force; आपादु little white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17 अकंपः gentle shaking; so आनील, आरक्त. आ=आम् q. v.

आः 1=आम् q. v. 2 N. of Lakshmi (आ).

आकम्प्यन् Boasting, swaggering. आकम्पः 1 Shaking a little. 2 Shaking, trembling.

आकम्पन Trembling motion, shaking आकम्पित, आकम्प a. Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

आकरः 1 A mine; नशिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; (fig.) a mine or rich source of anything माखो दुष्टपाकर V. 1. 9 अक्षयपाकर Bh. 2. 92. 2 A collec on

group; पद्माकरं दिक्करो दिक्कीकरोति Bh. 2. 65; Ku. 2. 29. 3 Best, excellent.

आकरिक A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिन् *a.* 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. 2 Of good breed; द्रुतमाकरिभिः करिभिः कृते: Ki. 5. 7.

आकर्णन Hearing, listening.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. 2 Drawing away from, withdrawing. 3 Drawing (a bow). 4 Attraction, fascination. 5 Playing with dice. 6 A die or dice. 7 A board for a game with dice. 8 An organ of sense. 9 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक *a.* Attracting, attractive. —कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. 2 Seduction. —णी A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (Standing on elevated places).

आकर्षिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Magnetic, Attractive.

आकर्षित्व *a.* Attractive (as a smell at a distance).

आकलन 1 Laying hold of, seizing; मेखलाकलन K. 183; confinement. 2 Counting, reckoning. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Inquiry. 5 Comprehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration; आकल्पसारो कृपाजीवाजनः Dk. 63; R. 17. 22, 18. 52. 2 Dress (in general). 3 Sickness, disease.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with regret, missing. 2 Fainting. 3 Joy or delight. 4 Darkness. 5 A knot or joint.

आकषः A touch-stone.

आकषिक *a.* Testing, touching.

आकस्मिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Accidental, unforeseen, unexpected; sudden. 2 Causeless, groundless; नन्दद्वानिदौ जगद्वैचित्र्यमाकस्मिकं स्मृतं S. B.

आकांक्षा 1 Desire, wish; भक्त° Susr., Amaru 41. 2 (In gram. &c.) The presence of a word necessary to complete the sense, one of the three elements necessary to convey a complete sense or thought (the other two being शेष्यता and आसक्ति); आकांक्षा प्रतीतिर्यथैव सप्तविहः S. D. 2 the absence of the completion of a sense. 3 Looking at or towards. 4 Purpose, intention. 5 Inquiry. 6 The significance of a word.

आकाशः 1 The fire on the funeral pile. 2 A funeral pile.

आकारः 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विभा° of two forms or sorts. 2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; आकारसदृशः R. 1. 15, 16. 7. 3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; दंष्ट्रं संवृत्तमन्त्रं गृह्यकतेभिदस्य च R. 1. 20: भवानपि संवृत्तकारमात्रं

V. 2. 4 Hint, sign, token. —COMP. —ह्यतिः *f.*, —गोपनं, —गृहनं dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क) रण, —णा 1 Invitation, calling मन्दाकारणाय Dk. 175. 2 A challenge.

आकालः The right time.

आकालिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Momentary, transitory; Ms. 4. 103. 2 Unseasonable, premature, untimely; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्तिम् Ku. 3. 34; Mk. 5. 1. —की Lightning.

आकाशः —श 1 The sky; आकाशमन्त्रः सखती Ku. 4. 39; 'ग', 'चारिन्' &c. 2 Ether (considered as the fifth element). 3 The subtle and ethereal fluid pervading the whole universe; one of the 9 *dravyas* or substances recognized by the Vaisheshikas. It is the substratum of the quality 'sound'; शब्दरूपमाकाशं cf. also श्रुतिविषयगुणा वा स्थिता ध्याय विश्वं S. 1. 1; अथात्मनः शब्दरूपं गुणतः पदं (scil. आकाशं) विभवेन विगृह्यमानः R. 13. 1. 4 Free space or vacuity. 5 Space, place in general; सप्तवैतनाकाशं पृथिवीं Mb. मन्नाकाशमजायताद्भिराशिः Bv. 2. 165. 6 Brahma (as identical with ether); आकाशस्तद्विधात् Br. Sūt.; यावान् यनाकाशस्तथावचमन्तुर्देवाकाशः Ch. Up. 7 Light, clearness. आकाशे in the sense of 'in the air' is used in dramas as a stage direction when a character on the stage asks questions to some one not on the stage, and listens to an imaginary speech supposed to be a reply, which is usually introduced by the words किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c.; दूरस्थाभाषणं सत्याद्वाशरीरनिवेदनं । परोक्षांतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे निगद्यते । Bharata; cf. आकाशभाषितं below; (आकाशे) निगद्यन्ते कश्चिद्भूशरीरादुत्थेनं मृणालवति च नलिनीपत्राणि नीयते । (श्रुतिमिमीचीय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. —COMP. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2 (in law) any helpless person (such as a child, a woman, a pauper) who has no other possession than the air. —कक्षा horizon. —कल्पः Brahma. —यः a bird. (—गा) the heavenly Ganges. —गंगा the celestial Ganges; नदस्याकाशगंगयाः स्रोतस्सुखमदिगम्ये R. 1. 78. —चमसः the moon. —जलनिच *m.* a casement, an embrasure. —दीपः, —प्रदीपः 1 a lamp lighted in honour of Lakshmi or Vishnu and raised on a pole in the air at the Divāli festival in the month of Kārtika. —2 a beacon-light, a lantern on a pole. —भाषितं 1 speaking off the stage, a supposed speech to which a reply is made as if it had been actually spoken and heard; किं ब्रवीषीति यत्राद्ये विना पात्रं प्रयुज्यते । श्रुत्वा तु कर्मन्त्यर्थं तत्संवादाकाशभाषितं S. D. 425. —2 a sound or voice 'in the air' —मंडलं

the celestial sphere. —यानं 1 a heavenly car, a balloon. —2 moving or travelling through the sky. —रक्षिन् *m.* a watchman on the outer battlements of a castle. —वचनं = भाषितं *v.* —वर्त्मन् *m.* 1 the firmament. —2 the atmosphere, air. वाणी—a voice from heaven, an incorporeal speech (अक्षरीरिणी वाणी) —सलीलं rain; dew. —स्फटिकः hail (करका).

आकिंचन, आकिंचनं Poverty, want of any possession.

आकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or spread over. 2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनार्कीर्णं मन्ये हृतवहरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; आकीर्ण-सर्षपलीनासृष्टजङ्घारोहिभिः R. 1. 50.

आकुंचनं 1 Bending, contraction, compression. 2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmans* q. v. 3 Collecting, heaping. 4 Curving.

आकुल *a.* 1 Full of, filled with (in general); प्रचलद्गुर्निमाणाकुलं (सदृशं) Bh. 2. 4; बाष्पाकुला वाच Nala. 4. 18; आलापकुल-हलाकुलतरे श्रोत्रे Amaru. 81. 2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्ष°, शोक°, विस्मय°, क्षेह° &c. 3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in. 4 Confounded, agitated, distracted; अस्मिन्नेयं प्रतिज्ञा-ह्रासीकार्यद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; 'आकुल very much agitated. 5 Dish-evelled, disordered (as hair). 6 Incoherent, contradictory. —लं An inhabited place.

आकुलित *a.* 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; मार्गाचलच्छतिकराकुलितेव किंपुः Ku. 5. 85. 2 Entangled. 3 Obscured, blinded; धूम° ह्येः S. 4. 4 Overcome or affected; शोक°, विषासा° &c.

आकूणित *a.* Contracted a little; मदनशरसाल्यवेदनाकूणितविभागेन K. 166. 81.

आकृतं 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीरिताकृतमनीलवाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. 2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; चूडामंडलवेषनं सरलवस्त्राकृतजो वेषधुः U. 5. 36; भावाकृत Amaru. 4; Māl. 9. 11; साकृतं feelingly, meaningly (oft. occurring in plays as a stage-direction). 3 Wonder or curiosity. 4 Wish, desire.

आकृतिः *f.* 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिरुज्ज्वलारि Si. 3. 4. 2 Bodily form, body; किमिव हि यधुरणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; विकृताकृति Ms. 11. 53; so शेर°. 3 Appearance; oft. a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्याकृतिः हंसदृशो विजहाति हृषं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राकृतिस्त्वय दृग्वा वसंति Subhāsh. 4 Specimen, character. 5 Tribe, species. —COMP. —गणः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Ganapāṭha) e g अर्वा आदिभ्य

सुरादिगण, चादिगण &c. - छत्रा the plant *Achyranthes Aspera*.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general). 2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिश्चिन्तनं नदी तथा यत् स्वस्थं यत् स्वामिभुजं स्वशक्त्या । आकृष्ट्येत तत्पतनीव भाति स्म समतात् क पतत्यिव ले ॥ Golādh. 1. 3 Drawing or bending of a bow; ज्या° *Amaru.* 1.

आकोकर *a.* Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलदृक्करोल्लोचक्षुषा *Ki.* 8. 53; *Mu.* 3. 21; दृष्टिककरा किञ्चित्कुटापाणि प्रसारिता । नीलितार्धपुटालोके ताराव्यावर्तनोत्तरा ॥
आकोकरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आकंदः 1 Weeping, crying out. 2 Calling out to, invoking. 3 Sound, a cry. 4 A friend, defender. 5 A brother. 6 A fierce or violent combat, battle. 7 A place of crying. 8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; *Ms.* 7. 207 (see *Kull.* thereon).

आकंदनं 1 Lamentation, cry of lamentation. 2 Calling out.

आकंदिक *a.* One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आकंदित *p. p.* 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. 2 Invoked. -तं A cry, roar.

आक्रमः-मणं 1 Coming near, approaching. 2 Falling upon, attacking; an attack. 3 Seizing, covering, occupying. 4 Overcoming; obtaining. 5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. 6 Overloading.

आक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Seized, taken possession of, defeated, overcome; आक्रांतविमानमार्ग *R.* 13. 37 reaching upto; full of, occupied, covered; छुद्यते तेन आक्रांतं नमलायतनं महत् *R.* 17. 29; बलिभिर्मुखनाक्रांतं *Bh.* 3. 14; so मन्त्र, मय, शोक, &c. *B. T.* Loaded (as with a burden). 3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; *R.* 10. 38; *M.* 3. 5. 4 Obtained, possessed.

आक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आक्रांतिमार्गवितपादपीठं *Ku.* 2. 11. 2 Overcoming; pressing upon, loading. 3 Ascending; surpassing. 4 Might, valour, force.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्रीडः-हं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. 2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden आक्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कविताः स्वेष्टु वेद्मसु *Ku.* 2. 43; कमन्याक्रीडमासाय तत्र विशिष्टश्रुतिः *Dk.* 12.

आकूष *p. p.* 1 Scolded, censured, abused, calumniated &c.; *Si.* 12. 27. 2 Sounded, vociferated. 3 Cursed. -हं 1 Calling out. 2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech नार्णसुषिका सई आकूषे कोचरभने *Kāty*

आक्रोशः-शनं 1 Calling or crying out, loud cry or sound. 2 Censure, blame, reviling; abuse *Y.* 2. 302. 3 A curse, imprecation. 4 An oath.

आक्रेद्दः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षय्यतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Effected or completed by gambling.

आक्षयणं 1 Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आक्षपादिकः 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. 2 A judge.

आक्षपाद् *a.* (की *f.*) Taught by *Akshapāda* or *Gautam*. -दः A follower of the *Nyāya* system of philosophy, a logician.

आक्षारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्षारणं, -ण Calumny, accusation (especially of adultery).

आक्षारित *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. 2 Guilty, criminal.

आक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who plays at dice. 2 Won by gambling. 3 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिकं कृणु *Ms.* 8. 159 incurred in gambling.

-कं 1 Money gained by gambling. 2 Gambling debt.

आक्षितिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; *V.* 4.

आक्षीव *a.* 1 Some-what drunk. 2 Drunk, intoxicated.

आक्षेपः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अंशुकाक्षेप-विलज्जितानां *Ku.* 1. 14; withdrawing. 2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, defiant censure; °प्रचेद्वेत्या *U.* 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षेपवृत्तिनिमित्तं *Ki.* 14. 25. 3

Distraction, allurements; विवक्षाक्षेपर्यस्त-बुद्धेः *Bh.* 3. 47, 23. 4 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); गोरेवन्ताक्षेपनिमित्तमैरेः *Ku.* 7. 17. 5 Hinting at, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः *K. P.* 2. 6 An inference.

7 A deposit. 8 An objection or doubt. 9 (In *Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; see *K. P.* 10, *S. D.* 714.

and *Akshepapraharana* in *R. G.*

आक्षेपकः 1 A thrower. 2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. 3 A hunter.

आक्षेपणं Throwing, tossing.

आक्षोदः-ह A walnut; see अक्षोद.

आक्षोदनं Hunting (for अक्षोदनं).

आखः, आखनः A spade, hoe.

आखेडलः *Indra*; आखेडलः कामनिर्दं बभूवे *Ku.* 3. 11; तनीशः कामरूपाणामस्याखेडल-वि-क्रमम् *R.* 4. 83; *Me.* 15.

आखनिक 1 A digger miner 2 A mouse or a 3 A bog 4 A thief 5 A spade

आखरः 1 A spade. 2 A digger miner.

आखातः तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आखानः-1 Digging all around. 2 spade. 3 A digger.

आखुः 1 A mouse, rat, mole; अन् वाक्ये शनिचो गणपतेश्च भुवार्तः कर्ण Pt. 1. 159. 2 A thief. 3 A hog. 4 spade. 5 A miser; विभवे सति नेवाति न ददाति जुहोति न तनाहुशब्दः. -*Comp.* -उत्करः a mole-hill -उत्थ *a.* produced from a mouse.

(-त्थ) the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. -गः, -पत्रः, -रथः, -वाहनः epithets of *Ganesa* (whose vehicle is a rat). -चातः a *Sūdra* or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. -पाषाणः a loadstone. -मुजः, -मुजः a cat.

आखेटकः Hunting, chase. -*Comp.* -शीर्षकं 1 a smooth floor or ground.

-2 a mine, cavern.

आखेटक *a.* Hunting. -कः A hunter

-कं Hunting.

आखेदिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A hound.

आखेटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 1 A name, appellation; किं वा सङ्कृतलेखस्य मातुराख्या *S.* 7. 7. 53; पञ्चाहु-माख्यां वृद्धी जगाम *Ku.* 1. 26; तदाख्यां सुविपश्ये *R.* 15. 101; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यास्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी *S.* 7; रघुवंशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared 2 Counted, recited. 3 Made known.

4 Inflected or conjugated. -तं A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्याते *Nir.*; धात्वर्थेन विशिष्टस्य विधेयस्थेन बौधे । समर्थः स्वार्यवलस्य शब्दो वाक्यान्तमुच्यते ॥

आख्यातिः *f.* 1 Telling, communication, publication. 2 Fame. 3 A name.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, communication. 2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तान्तः *S. D.*; (e. g. देशः सोऽयमरातिशो-जितजलैर्यस्मिन्तद्वद्वाः सूरिताः *Ve.* 3. 31).

3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अप्सरः पुरुषवत् चक्रम इत्या-ख्यामविद आचक्षते *Māl.* 2; *Ms.* 3. 232. 4

A reply; प्रश्नाख्यानयोः *P.* VIII. 2. 105.

5 A differentiating property.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यानकाख्या-विक्रितशानपुराणकर्णेन *K.* 7.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing.

-कः 1 A messenger, courier; आख्या-यकस्यः भूतसुदुहृतिः *Bk.* 2. 44. 2 A herald

आख्यायिका A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथावत् स्वात् कवेर्व शक्तिर्तेन । अस्यामन्यकवीनां च वृत्तं गद्यं कवि-कृति । कथांशानां व्यवच्छेद आधास इति बध्यते आ

छद्मा येन केनचित् अस्याप माध्यम्यसूचनं *S. D.* 568

Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका, and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bāṇa's कथा as an आख्यायिका and कादंबरी as a कथा; according to Dandin, however, (Kāv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two; तत्कथाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयाकिता ।

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, informs, or communicates; रहस्याख्यायिक स्वयमिष्टं कथयति कथारः S. 1. 24.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्दो fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोक-स्वास्थ्यतागति Rām.; इति निश्चितवियतमागतयः Si. 9. 43. 2 Acquisition. 3 Return. 4 Origin.

आगतु *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Stray. 3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.). 4 Adventitious, incidental, casual. -*तु*: A newcomer, stranger, guest. -*Comp.* -*ज* *a.* arising accidentally or casually.

आगतुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगतुका वरं Dhūrtas. 2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. 3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यगतुका विकाशः Aśval. 4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading); अत्र गणवद्गणना-दुनामित्यागतुकः पाठः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -*क*: 1 An intruder, interloper. 2 A stranger, guest, new-comer.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, appearance; लतायां पूर्वलतायां प्रवृत्तस्यागमः कुतः U. 5. 20; अथकाद व्याकथयः सर्वाः प्रमादं त्यह्यगमे राज्यागमे प्रलीयते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80; Pt. 3. 48. 2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या मुद्रया आगमः Mn. 1; S. 6; विद्यामननिमित्तं V. 5. 3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापयिनीधनित्यास्तांस्तिष्ठिस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14. 4 Addition, acquisition (of wealth); अर्थो, धनं &c. 5 Flow, course, current (of water); रक्तं, केशं. 6 A voucher or written testimony; see अनागम. 7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेश्यमागमः Bh. 2. 15; प्रज्ञा सदज्ञानागमः आगमेः सद्ज्ञानं R. 1. 15. 8 Income, revenue. 9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेपि बलं नैव मुक्तिः स्तोत्राणि यत्र नो Y. 2. 27. 10 Increase of property. 11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Sāstra; अनुमानेन न चागमः क्षतः Ki. 2. 28; परिच्छिद्ध आगमः 33. 12 The study of Sāstras, sacred knowledge or learning. 13 Science, a system of philosophy; बहुवाच्यामनौषिः स्यादः सिद्धि-हन्तः R. 10. 26. 14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture; व्यावर्णितास्तत्त्वविषयेषु लिख्यमाने Ki. 11. 39. 15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Nyāyikas (also called *सन्दर्भ* or *संदर्भ* the Vedas being so

regarded.) 16 An affix or suffix. 17 The addition or insertion of a letter. 18 An augment; इहगमः. 19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग). -*Comp.* -*नीत* *a.* studied, read, examined. -*वृद्ध* *a.* advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रतीप इत्यागमवृद्धस्यै R. 6. 41. -*वेदिन्* *a.* 1 knowing the Vedas. -2 learned in Sāstras. -*सापेक्ष* *a.* supported by a voucher.

आगमन् 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. 2 Return. 3 Acquisition. 4 Approaching a woman for sexual inter-course.

आगमिन्, **आगामिन्** *a.* 1 Coming, future. 2 Impending, arriving.

आगम् *n.* 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहिष्ये शतमागमिन् स्तुते इति यत्नया Si. 2. 108; द्वौ हि पुं मम मत्तौ समागमौ R. 11. 74; कृतागमः Mn. 3. 11. 2 Sin. -*Comp.* -*कृत्* *a.* committing an offence, offender, criminal; अत्यर्थमागमकृतमसृशद्भिः R. 2. 32.

आगमती The south.

आगम्य *a.* Southern.

आगम्य Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also).

आगतिक *a. f.* (की) 1 Relating to the future time; भविष्यत्कालिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिसत्कालदर्शिनी Haima. 2 Impending, arriving.

आगतुक *a.* 1 Coming, arriving. 2 Future.

आगारः A house, dwelling. -*Comp.* -*दाहः* setting a house on fire. -*दाहिन्* *a.* an incendiary. -*धूमः* smoke coming out from a house.

आगुर *f.* Assent, agreement, promise.

आगु (गु) रणं A secret suggestion.

आगु (गु) रणं An agreement, promise.

आगिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

आग्नीध्र 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled.

-*ध्र*: The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

आग्नेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. 2 Offered or consecrated to Agni. -*य*: 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kārtikeya. -*यी* 1 N. of अग्न्या the wife of Agni. 2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni).

-*य*: The lunar mansion called Kṛittikā. 2 Gold. 3 Blood. 4 Ghee. 5 A missile presided over by Agni.

आग्नेयभोजनिकः A Brāhmaṇa always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

आग्नेयः The first Soma libation at the Agnishtoma sacrifice. -*न* An oblation consisting of first fruits at the end of the rainy season.

आग्रहः 1 Seizing taking 2 Attack 3 Determination strong attachment

persistence; चलेपि काकस्य पदार्पणाग्रहः Naishadha; also Malli. on Ku. 5. 7. 4 Favour, patronage.

आग्रहायणः N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -*णी* 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष. 2 N. of a constellation called शृगशिरः.

आग्रहायण (णि) कः The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

आग्रहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brāhmaṇas).

आघट्टना 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रणद्विराघट्टनया नभस्वतः Si. 1. 10. 2 Friction, contact.

आघर्षः, **घर्षण** Rubbing, friction, striking against; गंडस्थलाघर्षगलमदोदकद्रवमुत्सृज्य धानेलायिनाऽल्यः Si. 12. 64.

आघातः Boundary, limit.

आघातः 1 Striking, killing. 2 A blow, stroke, wound; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततश्च स्फुल्लैकदंतः S. 1. 33; अग्न्यस्यति तदाघातः Ku. 2. 50. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 Slaughter-house; आघातं तीयमानस्य H. 4. 67.

आघारः 1 Sprinkling (in general) 2 Especially, sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. 3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघूर्णनं 1 Rolling. 2 Tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

आघोषः Calling out, invocation.

आघोषण A proclamation, public announcement; एवमाघोषणाय कृत्याया Pt. 5.

आग्राणं 1 Smelling. 2 Satisfaction, satiety.

आंगारः A multitude of firebrands.

आंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Bodily, corporeal. 2 Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions; आंगिकोऽभिनयः, see अभिनय. -*क*: A player on a tabor or drum.

आंगिरसः N. of Brihaspati, son of Angiras.

आचक्षुस् *m.* A learned man.

आचमनः Rinsing the mouth, sipping. **आचमनं** Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; दद्यादाचमनं तव Y. 1. 242.

आचमनकं A spitting pot (Mar विकटदीपः).

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering. 2 A collection.

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, following, observing; यज्ञं, भोगं &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour; अधीतिबोधचरणप्रचारः N. 1. 4 example (opp. precept) 3 Usage practice 4 An 'habit'.

आचांस 1 One who has a need for sipping water. 2 Fit for sipping.

Sexual enjoyment in a particular position आणकं सुखनाम वपस्यो

आणव *a.* (*वी f.*) Exceedingly small. -*व* Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

अण्डः *m. f.* 1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the linch-pin. 2 The part of the leg just above the knee. 3 A boundary, limit. 4 The edge of a sword.

आँड *a.* Born from an egg (as a bird). -हः An epithet of Hiranyagarbha or Brahmâ. -हं 1 A multitude of eggs, brood. 2 Scrotum.

आँहीर *a.* 1 Having many eggs.
2 Grown up, full-grown (as a bull).

आतंकः । Disease, sickness of the body; शीघ्रतन्नामयस्तं ब्रह्मणं गमथापि वा दृष्ट्वा पथि निरातंकं कृत्वा वा ब्रह्मा ज्ञापिः । Y. 3. 245. 2 Pain, affliction (of the mind), anguish, agony; किञ्चिन्निर्दयमातंकः S. 3; आतंकस्फुरितकटोरामसुखं U. 1. 49; V 3. 3 Fear, apprehension; घृष्पायुज्जीविभ्यो निपातंका निरितयः R. 1. 63; fright terror. 4 The sound of a drum or labor.

आतंचन 1 Causing to coagulate or curdle. 2 Curdled milk. 3 A sort of whey. 4 Gratifying, satisfying. 5 Danger, calamity. 6 Speed, velocity.

आहत a. 1 Spread, extended. 2 Stretched (as a bow-string).

आततायिन *a. or s.* 1 Endeavouring to kill some one; a desperado; दुष्ट वा बालवधू वा ब्राह्मणं वा बहुभुतः । आततायिन-माथातं हन्यादेवाविचारयन् ॥ Ms. B. 3. 350-1; Bg 1. 36. 2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisher, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c.; अग्निदो भद्रद्वेष शत्रोन्मत्तो वापहः । सैन्यदाहश्चैतान् पञ्च विधाआततायिनः ॥ Sukra N.

आतपः १) Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine; आतापगोज्झितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; प्रचंडं Rs. 1. 11. 2) Light.-Comp. -अत्यवः passing of the sun's heat, sunset आतापत्यसंक्षिप्तीवापह R. 1. 52. -अभावः shadow or shade. -उदकी mirage. -त्रं, -त्रकं an umbrella; तमातपकृतं तमातपत्रं R. 2. 13, 47, पत्रं A. 5; राज्यं सहस्रभूतदंडानिवातपत्रं S. 5 6. -लब्धं being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आतपलब्धनाइलवदस्वत्तशरीरा शकुंतला S. 3. -वारणं an umbrella, parasol; नृपतिककुटं दत्त्वा दूते सिततापवारणं R. 3. 70, 9 15. -शुष्क a. dried in the sun-shine.

आत्मपनः N. of Siva.

आतरः, -आतारः Fare for being ferried over a river, passegemoney, freight.

आतर्पण 1 Satisfaction. 2 Pleasing, satisfying. 3 Whitewashing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions)-

आवापि (यि) व N of a bird a kite
 a (फी f) 1 Attentive to
 guests, hospitable (as a man) प्रत्य

ज्यामातातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25; तना-
तिथेयी बहुमानपूर्विका Ku. 5. 31. 2 Proper
for, or suited to, a guest; आतिथेयः
सत्कारः S. 1. -यं Hospitality; आतिथेय-
मनियारितमातिथिः Si. 14. 38; सज्जातिथेया वयं
Mv. 2. 50. -यी Hospitality; Bv. 1 85.
आतिथ्य *a.* Hospitable, proper for
a guest &c. -थ्यः A guest. -थ्यं Hos-
pitable reception, hospitality; तना-
तिथ्यक्रियाभातरथक्षेमपरिचर्यम् R. 1. 58.

आतिदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.)
Connected with अतिदेश *q. v.*

आतिरे (रै) क्यं Superfluity excess,
abundance.

आतिशय्यं Excess, abundance, large quantity.

आनः A raft, float.

अतुर *a.* 1 Hurt, injured. 2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, afflicted; रावणावरजा तत्र रावणं नन्दनातुर R. 12. 32; काम^०, भय^० &c. 3 Sick (in body or mind); अकान्धोऽनात्तु पित्रेया बालद्वयकृपातुर Ms. 4. 184. 4 Eager, over-anxious. 5 Weak, feeble. -*तः* A patient. -*Comp.* -*शालर* an hospital.

आतोद्यं-द्यस् A musical instrument
आतोद्यपिन्ध्यासादिका विधयः Ve. 1; स्रजमातोद्य-
क्षिप्तोन्निवेशिता R. 8. 34, 15. 88; U. 7.

अत्त *p. p.* (fr. आ-दा) 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; एवमास्-रतिः R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1. 2 Agreed to; undertaken. 3 Attracted. 4 Drawn out; extracted; गमत्तसारां रक्षुष्येक्ष्य R. 5. 26; so आस्दले 11. 76. taken away. -Comp. -गर्व *a.* 1 having one's pride humbled, attacked, defeated; केनात्त-गर्वो नाणवकः S. 6. 2 already smelt (as flower); आगर्वयन्मधुयः शत्रुभिः Si. 14. 84. (where आ^c has sense 1 also). -गर्व *a.* humiliated, insulted; degraded. -वृद्ध *a.* assuming the royal sceptre. -मनस्क *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c.).

आत्मकः (At the end of comp.)
Made up or composed of, of the
nature or character of &c.; पंच^० five-
fold; संशय^० of a doubtful nature;
६० दः^०, दहन^०.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय *a.* Belonging to oneself, one's own; सर्वः कान्तात्मीयं पश्यति *S.* 2; स्वामिनात्मीयं करिष्यामि *H.* 2. win over; प्रजात्मात्मीयमिवात्मदर्शः *R.* 7. 68; *Ku.* 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin.

आत्मन् *m.* 1 The soul; the individual soul; किमात्मना यो न जितेन्द्रियो भवेत् *H.* 1; आत्मानं रक्षितं विद्धि शरीरं स्वयमेव तु *Kath.* 2 Self, oneself; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singular number masculine gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers. आत्मन्सर्वेभ्यः
प्रतीक *S* 1 यत् सर्वं स्वमेव वामनः
R 10 60 देवी प्राध्व ग्याख्या

विधुचिंतित U. 7. 2; गोपायंति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मन
 मात्मना Mb. 3 Supreme Soul, Brahman
 तस्माद्वा पतस्मादात्मन आकाशः संभूतः Upan.
 U. 1. 1. 4 Essence, nature; see
 आत्मक above. 5 Character, peculi-
 arity. 6 The natural temperament
 or disposition. 7 The person or
 whole body; स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनैवौ ब्रह्मैवा नेह
 विरात्मना R. 1. 14; Ms. 12. 12. 8 Mind,
 intellect; नंदात्मन्, महात्मन् &c. 9 The
 understanding; cf. आत्मसंज्ञ, आत्मवद्
 &c. 10 Thinking faculty, faculty of
 thought or reason. 11 Spirit, vitality,
 courage. 12 Form, image. 13 A
 son; आत्मा वै पुत्रमात्मा. 14 Care,
 efforts. 15 The sun. 16 Fire. 17
 Wind. आत्मन् is used as the last
 member of comp. in the sense of
 'made or consisting of'; see आत्मक.
 -Comp. -अधीन a. dependent on
 oneself, independent. (-नः) 1 a son
 2 a wife's brother. 3 the jester or
 विदूषक (in dramatic literature)
 -अनुगमनं personal attendance. -अव-
 हारः concealing oneself; कथं वा आत्माप-
 हारं करोमि S. 1. -अपहारकः an impostor,
 a pretender. -आराम a. 1 striving to
 get knowledge (as an ascetic or
 योगिन्) seeking spiritual knowledge,
 आत्मारामा विदिततयो निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Ve.
 1. 23. 2 delighted in self. -आशिन्
 m. a fish supposed to feed on its
 young, or on the weakest of its
 species; cf. मत्स्या इव जनां निषिं भक्षयति
 परस्परं. Rām. -आश्रयः self-depen-
 dence. -ईश्वर a. self-possessed, mas-
 ter of self; आत्मेश्वरणां न हि जातु विज्ञा
 समाधिमेन्द्रमवो भवेति Ku. 3. 40. -उद्भव 1
 a son. 2 Cupid. (-वा) a daughter
 -उपजीविन् m. 1 one who lives by
 his own labour. 2 a daylabourer 3
 one who lives by his wife (Kull on
 Ms. 8. 362). 4 an actor, public
 performer. -काम a. 1 loving one-
 self, possessed of self-conceit, proud.
 2 loving Brahma or the Supreme
 spirit only. -गत a. produced in
 one's mind; ० त्तो मनोरथः S. 1. (-न्तं) and
 aside (to oneself) being considered
 to be spoken privately (opp. प्रकाश
 aloud); frequently used as a stage-
 direction in dramas; it is the same
 as स्वगतं which is thus defined; अत्रायम्
 खलु यद्वस्तु तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. 6. -गुहि
 f. a cave, the hiding-place of an
 animal. -ग्राहिन् a. selfish, greedy
 -घातः 1 suicide. 2 heresy. -घातक
 -घातिन् m. 1 a suicide, self-destroyer.
 व्यापादयेत् कृत्वात्मानं स्वयं योग्यमुदकादिभिः
 अवैशेनेव मार्गेण आत्मघाती स उच्यते II. 2 a
 heretic. -वोषः 1 a cock. 2 a crow.
 -जः, -जन्मन् m., -जातः, -प्रभवः, -संभव
 1 a son: तमाजन्मजातमजं भकारं R. 5. 36
 तस्याम सद्यश्च R. 1 33
 MAI 1 Ku 6 28 2 Cupid -जा 1
 daughter वय सु R. 1 33

12 78; cf. नगात्मजा &c. 2 the reasoning faculty, understanding.—जयः victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation.—ज्ञः, -विद् *m.* a sage, one who knows himself.—ज्ञानं 1 self-knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit. 3 true wisdom.—तत्त्वं the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit.—त्यागः 1 self-sacrifice. 2 self-destruction, suicide.—त्यागिन् *m.* 1 a suicide; आत्मत्यागिन् यो नास्तीति चेदभाजनाः Y. 3. 6. 2 a heretic.—व्याणं 1 self-preservation. 2 a body-guard.—दर्शः a mirror; प्रसादमात्मन्यभि-वारदर्शः R. 7. 69.—दर्शनं 1 seeing oneself. 2 spiritual knowledge, true wisdom.—दोहिन् *a.* 1 self-tormenting 2 a suicide.—नित्य *a.* being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself.—निन्द् self-reproach.—निवेदन offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity).—निष्ठ *a.* one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge.—प्रभ *a.* self-illuminated.—प्रभवः=जः *q. v.* प्रशंसा self-praise.—बधुः, -बांधवः one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वसुः पुत्रा आत्मपितुः स्वसुः सुताः । आत्ममातुल्यपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया आत्मबांधवाः Sabdak., *i. e.* mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son.—बोधः 1 spiritual knowledge. 2 knowledge of self.—भूः, -योनिः 1 N of Brāhmā; वचस्पयसिते तस्मिन् ससर्जं निरमासुः Ku. 2. 53. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva; S. 7. 35. 4 Cupid, god of love. 5 a son. (—भूः *f.*) 1 a daughter. 2 talent, understanding.—मात्रा a portion of the Supreme spirit.—मानिन् *a.* 1 self-respecting, respectable. 2 proud.—याजिन् *a.* sacrificing for oneself or himself. (—*m.*) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मानि । समं पश्यतात्मयाजी स्वाराज्यमभयिगच्छति Ms. 12. 91. योनिः=भू (*m.*) *q. v.*; Ku. 3. 70. रक्षा self-protection.—लभः birth, production, origin; यैरात्मलभ-स्वया लब्धः Mu. 3. 1, 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19.—बन्धक *a.* self-deceiver.—बन्धना self-delusion; self-deception.—वधः, -वध्या, -हत्या suicide.—वश *a.* depending on one's own will. (—शः) 1 self-control, self-government. 2 one's control, subjection; ज्ञं नी, वशीकृतुं to reduce to subjection, win over.—वश्य *a.* having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained.—विद् *m.* a wise man, sage; as in तपति शोकमात्मवित्.—विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge.—वीरः 1 a son 2 a wife's brother 3 a jester (in dramas)—वृत्ति *a.* dwell-ling in At or son (—सि *f.*) 1

state of the heart. 2 action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstances; विस्वायन् विस्वितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33.—शक्तिः *f.* one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; देवं निहन् कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power.—श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः *f.* self-praise, boasting, bragging.—संयमः self-restraint.—संभवः, -समुद्भवः 1 a son; चकार नाम्ना खुमात्मसंभव R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. 2 Cupid, the god of love. 3 epithet of Brāhmā, Vishnu, or Siva. (—ना) 1 a daughter. 2 understanding.—संपन्न *a.* 1 self-possessed. 2 talented, intelligent.—हन्=धातिन् *q. v.*—हन्नं, -हत्या suicide.—हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मना *ind.* (instr. of आत्मन्) Used reflexively; अयं चात्मास्मिन् त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51. thou thyself. It is oft. compounded with ordinal numerals; *e. g.* द्वितीयः second including himself, *i. e.* himself and one more.

आत्मनीन *a.* 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्यैव आत्मनीनः M. 4. 2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपनिषत्तिं Ki. 13. 69.—नः 1 A son. 2 A wife's brother. 3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपद् 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. 2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मभरि *a.* Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मभरिस्त्वं पिशितेनैरायं Bk. 2. 33; H. 8. 128.

आत्मवत् *a.* 1 Self-possessed. 2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसाद-करमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, wisdom; प्रकृतिज्वात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10, 84.

आत्मसात् *ind.* In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or भू; दुस्तिरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2.

आत्यंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mu. 4; विष्णुप्रवृत्तकत्वात्यंतिकश्रेयसे 2. 15; Bg. 6. 21. 2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. 3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वल्पनिवृत्तिः Mit.

आत्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Destructive, disastrous. 2 Painful, unpropitious, ill-omened. 3 Pressing, urgent, emergent.

आत्रेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Belonging to, descended or sprung from, Atri.—यः A descendant of Atri.—यी 1 A female descendant of Atri. 2 The wife of Atri. 3 A woman in her courses (स्त्रवत्सला).

आत्रेयिका A woman in her courses

आप्यर्षण *a.* (पी *f.*) Originating from, relating to or owing to the

Atharvaveda or the Atharvans.—य 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. 2 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. 3 The Atharvaveda itself. 4 A house-priest.

आथर्वणिकः A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदंशः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. 2 A tooth.

आदरः 1 Respect, reverence, honour; निर्माणमेव हि तदादरलाभनीयं Māl. 9. 49; न जातहर्षेण न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 20. 2 Attention, care, close application; Ku. 6. 91. 3 Eagerness, desire, regard; श्रुत्यान्तरायमादरः Ku. 6. 13; यत्किंचनकारितायामादरः K. 120. 4 Effort, endeavour; गृह्यसंयत्ताकाश्रीर्योरादर-निर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. 5 Commencement, beginning. 6 Love, attachment.

आदरणं Notice, respect.

आदर्शः 1 A mirror, a looking-glass; आत्मानमालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शविधे स्तिमिताय-ताक्षी Ku. 7. 22. 2 The original manu-cript from which a copy is taken, (fig.) a pattern, model, type; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 48; आदर्शः सर्वशास्त्राणां K. 5; so गुणानां &c. 3 A copy of a work. 4 A commentary, gloss.

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं 1 Showing, displaying. 2 A mirror.

आदहनं 1 Burning. 2 Injuring, killing. 3 Reviling; despising. 4 A cemetery.

आदानं 1 Taking, accepting, seiz- ing; कुशकुशुदादानपरित्यागः Ku. 5. 11, आदानं हि विषयीयं सतांवारिचुचाभिव R. 4. 86. 2 Earning, getting. 3 A symptom (of a disease).

आदापिन् *a.* Taking, receiving &c.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive, निदानं त्वादिकारणं; Ak. 2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. 3 First in time.—दिः 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत); अप एव ससर्जदौ तासु बीजमवाक्यजत् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; जगदादिनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft. at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with,' 'et cetera' and others, 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इन्द्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इन्द्रादियेषां ते); स्वादयो धावन्तः, इन्द्रादयो, or words beginning with इ, are called roots; oft. used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. 2 First part or portion. 3 Prime cause.

—Comp. —अंत *a.* having beginning and end. (—तं) beginning and end.

—वत् finite.—उदात्त *a.* having the acute — on the first syllable

—कर —कर्तुं —कृत् the creator and

ep thet of Brāhmā Bg. 11. 37 —कवि

'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā; and of Vālmīki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकः); he was subsequently told by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyana. -**कांडं** the first book of the Rāmāyana. -**कारणं** the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahmā; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. -**काव्यं** the first poem, i. e. the Rāmāyana; see आदिकवि. -**देवः** 1 the first or Supreme God; दुर्गं शायतं दिव्यं आदि-देवमजं विश्वं Bg. 10, 12, 18, 88. 2 Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu. 3 Śiva. 4 the sun. -**दैत्यः** an epithet of Hiranyakasipu. -**पर्वन्** n, N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. -**पु(पू)रुषः** 1 the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. 2 Viṣṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nārāyaṇa; ते च प्राचुरदन्तं बुधे चोदितरुषः R. 10 6; तमन्वन्महिषादिपूरुषः Śi. 1. 14. -**बलं** generative power; first vigour. -**भव, -भूत** a. produced at first. -**भ-त** 1 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. 2 also N of Viṣṇu; सत्तलादादिभवेन पुंश R. 13 8. 3 an elder brother. -**मूलं** first foundation, primeval cause. -**चराहः** 'the first boar', an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar incarnation. -**शक्तिः** f. 1 the power of माया or illusion. 2 an epithet of Durgā. -**सर्गः** the first creation.

आदितः, आदौ ind. From the first or beginning, at first; तदेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदितेयः 1 A son of Aditi. 2 A god, divinity in general.

आदित्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. 2 N. of 12 divinities (suns) taken collectively; आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10, 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Vā. 3. 6; दग्धं विश्वं दहन-किण्वैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः). 3 The sun. 4 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf-incarnation. **Comp** -**संवलं** the disc or orb of the sun -**पुत्र** the son of the sun N of Sugrīva Yama Bātara and Karpā

आदि (दी) वनः, -वं 1 Misfortune, distress. 2 Fault; see अनादीनव.

आदिम a. First, primitive, original.

आदीनव See आदितव.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire. 2 Exciting; embellishing. 3 Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions.

आहृत p. p. 1 Honoured, respected. 2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous, diligent; attentive, careful. (b) Respectful.

आदेवनं 1 Gambling. 2 A die used in gambling. 3. A board for gambling; place for playing.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; शत्रुसदृशमादाव Rām.; आदेशं देशकालजः प्रतिज्ञाह R. 1. 92; राजद्विष्टदेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. 2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule. 3 Account, information, indication. 4 A prediction; विप्रक्रिया-देशवचनानि K. 64. 5 (In gram.) A substitute; पातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुप्रवि संन्यवे-शयन् R. 12. 58.

आदेशिन् a 1 Ordering, commanding. 2 Exciting, instigating; R. 4. 68. -**m.** 1 A commander. 2 An astrologer.

आद्य a 1 First, primitive. 2 Being at the head, pre-eminent, foremost; आसन्मिहीक्षितामाद्यः प्रवचश्छंदसादि R. 1. 11. 3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. -**द्या** 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. -**द्यं** 1 The beginning. 2 Grain, food. -**Comp** -**कविः** 'the first poet,' an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmīki; see आदिकवि. -**बीजं** the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is प्रधान or the inanimate principle.

आद्यन् a. Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योतः Light, brilliance.

आद्यमनः 1 A deposit, pledge; एको ह्यनीश सर्वत्र दानावमनविक्रये Kāty.; योगाद्यमन-विक्रीतं योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ms. 8 165. 2 Fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale.

आद्यमर्ष्य The state of being indebted.

आद्यमर्षिक a. Unjust, unrighteous.

आद्यर्षः 1 Contempt. 2 Injuring forcibly.

आद्यर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. 2 Refutation. 3 Injuring, annoying.

आद्यसित p. p. 1 Injured. 2 Refuted in argument. 3 sentenced; convicted

1 a ng pntng upon
2 Tak ng assum ng eoe v ng re
covering 3 Keep ng the sacred fi e

(अग्न्याधान); पुनर्दक्षिणां कुर्यात् पुनराधानमव च Ms. 5. 168. 4 Doing, executing, performing. 5 Infusing, putting in, imparting; घृणां विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तु-धर्मः S. D. 2; प्रजानां दिनयाधानाद्द्रवणाद्भरणोदधि R. 1. 24. 6 Engendering, producing, कौतुकाधानहेतोः Me. 3; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9, 7 A pledge, deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247.

आधानिकः A ceremony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception.

आधारः 1 Support, prop, stay 2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; त्वमेव चातकावा R. 2. 50. 3 A receptacle, reservoir, तिष्ठत्याप इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चराचराणां धृतानां कुक्षिराधारतः गतः Ku. 6. 67; Ku. 3. 48, S. 1. 14. 4 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबंधप्रसूतेः प्रचलेः R. 5. 6 5 A dike, dam, embankment. 6 A canal. 7 The sense of the locative case, location; आधारोऽविकरणं.

आधिः 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापदः संनि नावयो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुः S. 3. 11, R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Rv. 4 11. 2 A bane, curse, misery; याव्येव युधिष्ठीर्यदं युवतयो वनाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17, Mv. 6. 28. 3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23; Ms. 8. 143. 4 A place, residence. 5 Location, site. 6 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family. **Comp** -**ज्ञ** a. suffering pain. -**भोगः** the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged) -**स्तेनः** one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधिकारणिकः A judge; Mk. 9.

आधिकारिक a. (की f.) 1 Supreme, superior. 2 Official.

आधिक्यं 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance. 2 Superiority, supremacy.

आधिदैविक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); Ms. 6. 83. 2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds; आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदैविक.

आधिपत्यं 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty; राज्यं सुतणामपि चाधिपत्यं (अ-पत्य) Bg. 2. 8. 2 The duties of a king; पादोः पुत्रं प्रकुरुवाधिपत्ये Mb.

आधिभौतिक a. (की f.) 1 Caused by animals (as pain). 2 Relating to beings. 3 Elementary, material.

आधिराज्यं Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; वनौ भुवः कुमारत्वादाधिराज्य-मवाप्य सः R. 17. 30.

आधिवदनिर्क Property, gifts &c. made to a first wife upon marry ng a second यच्च निती पूर्वविधे शरि तीर्थिक क दत्त 1 bhya of Y 2 143 148 a so

आधुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) New, modern, of recent origin.

आधोरणः The rider or driver of an elephant; अधोरणानां गजसन्निपते R. 7, 46, 5 48, 18, 39.

आधमानं 1 Blowing, inflation; (fig.) growth. 2 Boasting. 3 A bellows. 4 Swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्यात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. 2 Spiritual, holy. 3 Relating to self. 4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

आध्यात्मनं 1 Anxiety. 2 Pensive or sorrowful recollection. 3 Meditating.

आध्यापकः A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्यासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by *adhyāsa*, *i. e.* by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

आध्वनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being on a journey, wayfaring; कांतरिज्वलि विश्राने जनस्याध्वनिकस्य वै Mb.

आध्वर्यव *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.), or to the Yajurveda. —व 1 Service at a sacrifice. 2 Particularly, the office of an Adhvaryu priest.

आनः 1 Inhalation. 2 Breathing, blowing.

आनकः 1 A large military drum (beaten at one end); पणवानकगोमुखाः सहवैवाग्ध्यहन्त Bg. 1. 13. 2 The thunder-cloud. —COMP. —दुन्दुभिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishna. (—भिः,—भी *f.*) a large drum or *dhola*, kettle-drum (beaten at one end).

आनतिः *f.* 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); गुणवन्निवन्निवन्ति श्रेष्ठे Ki. 13. 16; चरणानतिव्यतिकरे Amaru. 44, 22. 2 A bow or salutation. 3 Homage, reverence.

आनद्ध *a.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Costive (as stomach). —द्धः 1 A drum in general. 2 Dressing, putting on clothes &c.

आननं 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; नृपस्य कांतं पिबतः सुताननं 17. 2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *ānana*s of Rāsa-gāṅgādhara).

आनन्तर्यं 1 Immediate succession. 2 Immediate proximity.

आनन्तर्यं 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनन्तर्यायामि-चाराश्च K. P. 2. 2 Boundlessness. 3 Immortality, eternity. 4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु निर्यं कृतमतिर्वैभवाभिपद्यते । अशोकमानः कन्याणि सीधुवानन्तर्यायाम् Mb

आनन्द 1 Happiness joy delight, pl e अ नन्द ब्रह्मणो विद्वाश्च विभेति कदाचन 2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to

be *n.* also in this sense). 3 N. of Siva. —COMP. —काननं,—वनं N. of Kāśī. —पदः a bridal garment. —पूर्ण *a.* full of bliss. (—र्षः) the Supreme spirit. —प्रसवः semen.

आनन्दधु *a.* Happy, joyful. —धुः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनन्दन *a.* Pleasing, delighting. —नं 1 Delighting, making happy. 2 Paying respects to. 3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility.

आनन्दमय *a.* Blissful, made up or consisting of happiness. —यः The Supreme spirit. °कोपः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body.

आनन्दिः 1 Joy, happiness. 2 Curiosity.

आनन्दित्व *a.* 1 Happy, delighted. 2 Pleasing.

आनतः 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. 2 War, battle. 3 N. of a country (also called *Saurāṣṭra*).

आनर्थक्यं 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; श्रुतानर्थक्यमितिचित् Kāty.; आनार्यस्य क्रियार्थत्वादानर्थक्यमतर्धानां Jaimini S. 2 Unfitness.

आनायः A net.

आनायिन *m.* A fisherman, fisher; आनायिभिस्तानपकुप्यन्तौ R. 16. 55, 75.

आनाय्य *a.* To be brought near. —य्यः Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य (also called दक्षिणाग्नि).

आनाहः 1 Binding. 2 Constipation. 3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनिल *a.* (की *f.*) Proceeding from or produced by wind. —लः,—आनिलिः N. of Hauṇat or Bhīma.

आनील *a.* Darkish, slightly blue. —लः A black horse.

आनुकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Favourable, comfortable.

आनुकूल्यं 1 Favourableness, suitability; यनानुकूल्यं देवयोस्त्रिगन्तव्यं वर्धते Y. 1. 74. 2 Kindness; favour.

आनुगत्यं Acquittance, familiarity. आनुगुण्यं Favourableness, suitability, congruity.

आनुयामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Rural, rustic. आनुनासिक्यं Nasality.

आनुपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) Following, pursuing, tracking; studying.

आनुपूर्वः,—न्वे,—वी 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. 2 (In law). The regular order of the castes; षडानुपूर्व्यो विप्रस्य क्षत्रस्य चतुरोऽवतान् Ms. 3. 23.

आनुपूर्वैः,—न्वेण *ind.* One after another, in due order.

आनुमानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a conclusion. 2 Derived from an inferential —कः The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas

Sāt

A follower attendant

आनुरक्तिः *f.* Passion, affection.

आनुलोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Regular, orderly. 2 Favourable.

आनुलोम्यं 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आनुलोम्येन सहूत जाल्या श्रेयास्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. 2 Regular series or succession. 3 Favourableness.

आनुनेयः A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour, प्रातिवेश्यानुनेयौ च कल्याणि विनातिद्विजे Ms. 8 392; (on which Kull. says:—निरंतरगृहवासी प्रातिवेश्यः, तदनंतरगृहवास्यानुनेयः). The word is also found to be written as अनुनेय.

आनुबन्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with, concomitant. 2 Implied. 3 Inevitable, necessary. 4 Of secondary importance, secondary; अनुभि स्वास्तु वशश्चिचित्तः ननु लक्ष्मीः फलनामुनिर Ki. 2. 19; अन्यतस्यानुबन्धिकत्वेऽन्वाचयः Sk see अन्वाचय. 5 Attached to, fond of 6 Relative, proportionate. 7 (In gram.) Elliptical.

आनूप *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Watery, marshy, wet. 2 Produced in a marshy place —पः Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo).

आनूप्यं Acquittance of debt or obligation; see अनुपयता.

आनुमत्त-स्व *a.* Mild, kind; merciful. —सः,—स्व 1 Mildness. 2 Kindness; Ms 1. 101, 8. 411. 3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

आनुपुण्यं,—ण्यं Clumsiness, stupidity.

आंत *a.* (की *f.*) Final, terminal. —सं *ind.* Completely, to the end.

आंतर *a.* 1 Internal, secret, hidden, U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24. 2 Inmost inward. —रं Inmost nature.

आंतरि (री) श *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Atmospheric, heavenly, celestial. 2 Produced in the atmosphere. —श्च The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

आंतर्गणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Included (as in a class, troop &c.).

आंतर्गहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being or produced inside a house.

आंतिका An elder sister.

आंदोल 10 P. [—दोलयति, दोलित] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro. 2 To shake, tremble.

आंदोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. 2 Trembling.

आंदोलनं 1 Swinging. 2 Moving to and fro, shaking; rocking; किंवा रामादि-दंष्ट्रादंशो द्राक्षामांदोलनात् Udb. 3 Trembling.

आंधसः The scum of boiled rice.

आंधसिकः A cook.

आंध्यं Blindness.

आश्र *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as 1) —श्र (p) The Telugu country modern Telangana see अश्र

आन्वायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth. 2 Orderly.

आन्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Daily, occurring or to be performed every day; पाके चान्वाहिकी Ms. 3. 67.

आन्वीक्षिकी 1 Logic, logical philosophy. 2 Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या q. v.) आन्वीक्षिक्यात्मविद्या स्वादिक्षास्तदुत्तरैः ॥ क्षमापस्त्रवा तत्त्वं हर्षशोकौ चतुस्त्विति ॥ Kām. 2. 11; आन्वीक्षिकीअवधारण Māl. 1; Ms. 7. 43.

आप् 5. P. (आमेति, आव) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुनर्मेवैष्यते चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12; अनुयोगिन तिलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्नुमहेति H. Pr. 30; रात्रं कृतानामपि विप्रमाप च R. 3. 38; so कलः, कीर्ति, कुल &c. 2 To reach, go to; overtake, meet; Bk. 6. 59. 3 To pervade, occupy. 4 To under-go; suffer, meet with; दिशतं नाप्स्यति भवान् R. 9. 69. -WITH-अनुप 1 to get, obtain. 2 to reach, go to, overtake; गगनदीनमुप्राताः Mb. 3 to arrive, come to. -अन 1 to get, obtain, secure; दुःखं स्वमपि सत्राजं सेव दूयन्त्याचुहि S. 4. 6; R. 3. 33; अघातारंघ्रानां Māl. 2. 12. 2 to reach, overtake. -परि (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 to be competent; परितं विवृतेषु वरुं भोजनानिरुद्धं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. 2 to be able. 3 to be full; as in पर्याप्तकलः, or पर्याप्तवक्षिणः. 4 to save, defend, preserve; इमां परीच्यदुज्जतिः M. 5. 11. 5 to make an end of, finish. -न 1 to get, obtain. 2 to go to, reach; यथा महाहृदं प्राप्य किञ्च लोष्टं विनश्यति Ms. 11. 264; R. 1. 48, Bk. 15. 106; so आश्रमं, नदीं, वनं &c. 3 to meet, overtake; Bk. 5. 96; see प्राप्त. -वि to fill completely, pervade; श्रुतिविषयगुणा वा स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1; so V. 1. 1; Bg. 10. 16; R. 18. 40; Bk. 7. 56. -सं 1 to get, obtain. 2 to finish, complete (in *caus.* also); शान्तिर्वा समप्येत्तु यज्ञाः पर्याप्तदक्षिणः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य संधं च विश्वं 2. 23.

आपकर *a.* (री *f.*) Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक *a.* Crude, half-baked. -क A cake, bread.

आपगा A river, stream; केनायमानं पतिमापमानो Si. 3. 72.

आपगेवः A son of the river, an epithet of Bhīshma or Kṛishṇa.

आपयः A market, a shop.

आपणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to traffic, market &c.; mercantile. 2 Got from the market. -कः A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer.

आपत्तनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. 2 happening, occurrence. 3 Obtaining. 4 Knowledge; कश्चित् शक्यमपि कार्यं द्याकश्चिदपि कस्यार्थस्वापत्तनं S D 10 5 Natural sequence necessarily following

आपत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. -कः A hawk, falcon.

आपत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning or changing into. 2 Obtaining, procuring, getting. 3 Misfortune, calamity. 4 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टसंग).

आपद् *f.* A calamity, misfortune, danger; देशानां मातृवीणां च प्रतिहतां स्वमापदां R. 1. 60; अविवेकः परमापदां पद्म Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो गच्छति च न भाग्यरहितस्त्वैव यत्पदः Bh. 2. 90. -COMP. -कालः days of adversity, time of distress, -गत, -ग्रस्त-प्राप्त *a.* 1 fallen into misfortune. 2 unfortunate, distressed. -धर्मः a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity.

आपदा *f.* Misfortune, calamity.

आपनिकः 1 An emerald, sapphire, 2 A Kirata or barbarian.

आपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained, जीविकापन्नः. 2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कदा दशामाप्नोषि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःखः. Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नाभयचक्षुः दीक्षिताः खलु वीर्याः S. 2. 16; Me. 53. -COMP. -सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सप्तमापन्नसत्त्वास्ता रेवुरा-पद्मुद्विषः R. 10. 59.

आपमत्स्विक *a.* Received by barter or exchange. -कं Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपराह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Being in the afternoon.

आपस् *n.* 1 Water; आपोभिर्मर्जितं कृत्वा. 2 Sin.

आपातः 1 Rushing or falling upon, attack, descending, alighting; तद्वापातमशामासि Ku. 2. 45; गृह्णापातविक्षिप्त्येवनादा-ल्लवधनः R. 12. 76. 2 Cansing to descend or fall; falling down. 3 (a) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातस्या विषयाः पर्यंतपरितारिनः Ki. 11. 12; आपातवृत्ते भोगे निमग्नाः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; Bv. 1. 115; Māl. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. 4 Happening; appearance.

आपाततः *ind.* At the first sight or attack, instantly.

आपादः 1 Attainment, obtaining. 2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादन् 1 Cansing to arrive at, bringing about; tending to; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने Sk.

आपानं, -नक्तं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पाककलितं वैवेना-मिषमादिश Mb 2 A tavern, quor shop आपादीनां दक्षिणत एव आपानमस्य R 4 42 Ku 6 42

आपातिः A louse.

आपीडः 1 Giving pain, hurting. 2 Squeezing, compressing. 3 A chaplet, garland in general; चूडापीडकपाल संकुलगलनंदाकिनीवारयः Māl. 1. 2. 4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्नु-लापीडनिभि विपिडि R. 15. 29; Māl. 1, 6, 7.

आपीन *p. p.* Stout, fat, strong. -न A well; आपीनोऽबुः Sk. -नं An udder, teat; आपीनमारिद्वहनप्रयत्नात् R. 2. 18.

आपूषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). 2 Accus- tomed to eat cakes. -कः A baker, confectioner. -कं A multitude of cakes.

आपूष्यः Flour.

आपूरः 1 Flow, current, quantity स्वेदापूरिषुभृतिसरितां व्याप गन्धस्थलानि Si. 7 74. 2 Filling, making full.

आपूरणं Filling, making full; नत् कृते Pt. 1.

आपूषं A kind of metal (per-haps tin.)

आपूच्छा 1 Conversation. 2 Bidding farewell. 3 Curiosity.

आपोषानः *N.* of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respectively अमुतेपस्तर्जनमसि स्वाहा and अन्नवा-पियानमसि स्वाहा); Y. 1. 31, 106. -न The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, gained, कानः, आपः &c. 2 Reached, over-taken. 3 Trustworthy, reliable, cre- dible (as news &c.). 4 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R 3. 12; 5. 39. 5 Intimate, acquainted 6 Reasonable, sensible -सः 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person, credible person or source; आतः पदार्थ-वत्ता T. S. 2 A relative, friend; शि- हास्त्वज्जराहानो वथात्र वनदातुजः R. 12. 52, कथनातवर्जोऽयं मन्त्रतः M. 5. -सं 1 A quo- tient. 2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree. -COMP. -कान *a.* 1 one who has obtained his desire. 2 one who has renounced all worldly desires and attachments. (-नः) supreme soul. -गर्भा a pregnant woman. -वचन the words of a credible or trust- worthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48 -वाच्य *a.* worthy of belief, one whose words are credible and authoritative, परातिशयानमधीते वैविधेति ते संतु किलाववाच S. 5 25. (-*f.*) 1 the advice of a friend or credible person. 2 the Vedas or Śruti; a word of authority (said to apply to Smṛitis, Itihāsas and Purāṇas also, which are consi- dered as authoritative evidence) आप साध त्वा प्रति दा कथा R 10 28 श्रुति / 1 the Vedas 2 Smṛitis &c

आसि: *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition. 2 Reaching, meeting with. 3 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. 4 Completion, fulfilment.

आप्य *a.* 1 Watery. 2 Obtainable. आप्याय *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong. 2 Pleased, satisfied. —न 1 Love. 2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायनं —ना 1 The act of making full or fat. 2 Satisfaction, satiety; द्रवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1. 3 Advancing, promoting. 4 Corpulency. 5 A strengthening medicine.

आप्यच्छन् 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. 2 Welcoming, hailing.

आप्यदीन *a.* Reaching to the feet (as dress).

आप्यवः, —सुवनं 1 Bathing, immersing. 2 Sprinkling with water (on all sides). —COMP. —अतिन् or आप्युत्तमतिन् *m.* a householder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्मचर्य) and is admitted into the second (गृहस्थ), an initiated house-holder; cf. स्नातक.

आप्यवः 1 Bathing. 2 Sprinkling 3 A flood, an inundation.

आप्यकं Optum.

आप्यच्छ *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. 2 Fixed; R. 1. 40. 3 Formed, made; आबद्धमेवला तापसपरिवृत् K. 49 sitting in a circle. 4 Obtained. 5 Hindered. —द्धं (द्धः also). 1 Binding, joining. 2 A yoke. 3 Ornament. 4 Affection.

आवन्धः, —धनं 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); त्रेधावन्धविधिरिति Ratn. 3. 18; Amaru, 38. 2 The tie of a yoke. 3 Ornament, decoration. 4 Affection.

आवहः 1 Tearing or pulling out. 2 Killing.

आवाधः 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणवायुमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. —घा 1 Pain, distress. 2 Mental agony or anguish.

आवृत्त—आवृत्त q. v.

आवोधन् 1 Knowledge, understanding. 2 Instructing, informing.

आवृद्ध *a.* (वृद्धी *f.*) Belonging to, or produced from, a cloud.

आवृद्धि *a.* (की *f.*) Annual, yearly, आवृद्धि: कर: Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. also); किमिदं वासाभरणानि शीघ्रे धृते स्वया बाह्वृक्षोभि वल्लकं Ku. 5. 44; प्रज्ञाभरणं पराक्रम: Ki. 2. 32. 2 The act of nourishing.

आभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपाभां शलभा दधा Pt. 4. 2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रज्ञांतिमिव हृदयाम Ms. 12. 27. 3 Likeness, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in these two senses; यमदूताभां Pt. 1. 58; मरुत्तखाम R 2 10 4 A reflected image. s a ow reflect on

आभाणकः A popular saying, proverb.

आभाषः 1 Addressing. 2 An introduction, preface.

आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (संवाचन). 2 Conversation; संवचनाभाषणद्वेनाहु: R. 2. 58.

आभासः 1 Splendour, light, lustre. 2 A reflection; तवाजानं धिया नक्षत्रमाभासतु वटः सुखेत् Vedānta. 3 (a) Resemblance, likeness; oft. at the end of comp.; नमश्च रुचिरमासं Rām. &c. (b) Semblance, phantom; तस्याहवाभासं Māl. 2 looks like wantonness. 4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance (as in हत्याभास). 5 A fallacy, semblance of a reason; see हत्याभास. 6 An intention, purpose.

आभासु (स्त्र) *r. a.* Splendid, bright. —*r.* A collective name of 64 demigods.

आभिचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Magical. 2 Imprecatory, maledictory. —क A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to birth (अभिजन), patronymic (as a name); तौ पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —नं Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजात्यं 1 Nobility of birth; Ratn. 3. 18. 2 Rank. 3 Learning. 4 Beauty.

आभिधा 1 A sound, word. 2 A name; mentioning; see अभिधा.

आभिधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Contained in a dictionary. —क A lexicographer.

आभिमुख्यं 1 Direction towards; ख्यं याति गृहो मेतु or encounter. 2 Being in front of; or face to face; निताभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. 3 Favourableness.

आभिरूपक, आभिरूप्यं Beauty.

आभिवेचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the inauguration of a king आभिवेचनिकं वत्तं रामार्थमुपकल्पितं Rām.; Mv. 4.

आभिवारिक *a.* (की *f.*) To be offered as a present. —क A present.

आभीष्टं Continued repetition; बहुलमाभीष्टं P. III. 2. 81.

आभीरः 1 A cowherd; आभीरवान्नयन-हृत्मानसाय दत्तं मनो यदुपते तदिदं गृहाण Udb. 2 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants. —रि 1 A cowherd's wife. 2 A woman of the Abhira tribe. —COMP. —पक्षिः, —ह्री *f.*, —पक्षिका a station or abode of herds-men, a village inhabited by cowherds.

आभील *a.* Fearful, terrible. —लं Injury, physical pain.

आभुज *a.* A little curved or bent.

आभोगः 1 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts; environs; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमानो-मस्तमेवमस्मेति S. 1: गम्यमाणः the expanse of heaven 2 Magnitude of

extent; गंडाभोगान् Me. 92 from the broad cheek. 3 Elfort. 4 The expanded hood of a cobra (used by Varuna as his umbrella). 5 Enjoyment, satiety; विश्रुताभोगेण नेत्रादर Santilakshana.

आभ्यन्तर *a.* (रि *f.*) Interior, inner, inward.

आभ्यवहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Resulting from practice. 2 Practising, repeating. 3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्यासिक)

आभ्युदयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity; अनाभ्युदयिकं अमणकद्वयं Mk. 8. 2 High, exalted, important. —क A Srāddha or offering to ancestors; an occasion of rejoicing.

आम् *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; आ कुर्मः M. 1; (b) recollection; आ ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; (c) determination, 'surely', 'verily'; आ चिरित्य खलु प्रतिबुद्धोऽसि; (d) reply.

आम *a.* 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व); आमसं Ms. 4. 223. 2 Unripe, immature. 3 Unbaked (as jar). 4 Undigested —नः 1 Disease, sickness. 2 Indigestion; constipation. 3 Grain freed from chaff (आम also). —COMP. —आशयः 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly, stomach. —कुम्भः a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. —गन्धि *n* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse —ज्वरः a kind of fever; cf. स्वयमानज्वरं ब्राह्मः कौःभसा परिचिचति Si. 2. 54. —त्वच *a.* of tender skin. —पाचं an unannealed vessel; चिनाचं ब्रजति क्षिप्र-मामपाचमिवाभासि Ms. 3. 179. —रक्तं dysentery. —रसः imperfect chyme. —वातः constipation. —जूलः pain of indigestion, colic.

आमंजु *a.* Lovely, charming.

आमंढः The castor-oil plant.

आम (मा) नरयं Pain, sorrow.

आमन्त्रणं 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to. 2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. 3 Greeting. 4 Invitation; अनिचामन्त्रणाद्वेति Y 1. 112 5 Permission. 6 Conversation, अन्योन्याभिव्यक्तं वत्स्याज्जनाते तज्जनातिकं S. D. 6 7 The vocative case.

आमंज *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, rumbling: आमंज्वाणां फलमचिरं लप्सते गजितानां Me. 34. —द्वः A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; दर्पणयः Mv. 4. 22; आनयस्तु रति-शमसंभद्रः R. 19. 48; Si. 2. 10 2 Damage, hurt.

आमयाविन *a.* Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion

आभिरणत, -तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life; आभिरणतः प्रणयाः कीर्तिस्तत्पुनर्मरुतः H. 1. 118; अन्वो-नस्याभिरणतः भवेदभिरणतिकः Ms. 9. 101.
आभिरणतः 1 Crushing. 2 Rough handling.

आभिरणतः 1 Touching, rubbing. 2 Counsel, advice.

आभिरणतः-र्षण Anger, wrath, impatience; see अन्व.

आभिरणतः-की The tree, Emblem Myrobalan (Mar. आंचळ). —क Fruit of the Emblem Myrobalan; वृक्षमलकात्र-वाडिनानां Bv. 2. 8.

आभिरणतः A minister, counsellor; see अन्व.

आभिरणतः Pain, sorrow.

आभिरणतः Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk.

आभिरणतः 1 Flesh; उपानवत् पिंडमिवानिवस्य R. 2. 59. 2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (यस्य) आभिरणतदक्षणां द्विषामाभिरणतां यवी R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. 3 Food, bait. 4 A bribe. 5 Desire, lust. 6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object.

आभिरणतः Shutting or closing of the eyes.

आभिरणतः *f.* Wearing, putting on (clothes, armour &c.).

आभिरणतः 1 Commencement. 2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आभिरणतः). It is thus defined in S. D. नदी विदूषको वापि पारिषादिक एव वा । सूत्रपुराण संहिताः संलापे यत्र कुर्वते ॥ विविर्वाक्यैः स्वकार्योद्देशैः प्रस्तुतादिभिर्मिथैः । आभिरणतं तत्तु विनियं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. —ख *ind.* To the face.

आभिरणतः *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the next or other world; आभिरणतः अन्वः Susr.; वैवालीच्य गरीसीचि विरादाभिरणतिकीर्या-तनाः S. D.

आभिरणतः *a.* or -णः (की *f.*) Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; *i. e.* of an illustrious person or family; आभिरणतः वेत्तमसि Sat. Br.; तद्भ्रातृभ्यामणस्य तन्मभवतः दुष्टुहितनाशो मद्रुगोपालस्य वीरः Māl. 1; Mv. 1.

आभिरणतः 1 Looing, liberating. 2 Emitting, shedding, discharging. 3 Putting or tying on.

आभिरणतः Crushing; Māl. 3.

आभिरणतः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight. 2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आभिरणतमुपजिब्रती स्वनिःश्वसाभिरणतः R. 1. 43; आभिरणतं कुसुममयं सुवेधं वधे सुद्वेपं न हि कुसुमानि शरयति Subhāsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31.

आभिरणतः *a.* Delighting, pleasing. —न 1 Delighting, rejoicing. 2 Making fragrant.

आभिरणतः *a.* 1 Happy. 2 Fragrant Bh. 1. 35.

आभिरणतः Theft, robbing

आभिरणतः *m.* A thief.

आभिरणतः *p. p.* 1 Considered, regarded, said to be; समो हि विद्विषमावो वस्वतावामयः स (शत्रुः) च Si. 2. 10. 2 Studied, repeated. 3 Remembered. 4 Handed down traditionally. —न Study.

आभिरणतः 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. 2 Mention; repetition in general.

आभिरणतः 1 (a) Sacred tradition. (b) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brāhmapas, Upanishads and Aranyakas also); अथोती चतुर्विंशयेषु Dk. 120; आभिरणतः सत्यनित्यं लोकसंयहः । आभिरणतः पुनर्विद्यः प्रवृत्तः सर्वतोमुखः ॥ Mb. 2 Traditional usage, family or national customs. 3 Received doctrine. 4 Advice or instruction.

आभिरणतः An epithet of (a) Dhritarāshtra; (b) Kārtikeya.

आभिरणतः *a.* (की *f.*) Aquatic. —कः A fish.

आभिरणतः The mango-tree. —न The fruit of the mango-tree. —Comp. —कूटः the name of a mountain. साडु-माताकूटः Me. 17. —पेशी a portion of dried mango-fruit. —वणं a grove of mango-trees; सोहमात्रवणं छित्वा Rām.

आभिरणतः The hog-plum. —न The fruit of this tree.

आभिरणतः 1 The hog-plum. 2 In-spissated mango juice (Mar. सट)

आभिरणतः Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आभिरणतः 1 Repetition of sound or word. 2 (In gram.) Reduplication; the second word in reduplication.

आभिरणतः, —ला The tamarind tree. —रुहः Sourness, acidity.

आभिरणतः (स्त्री) का 1 The tamarind tree. 2 Acidity of stomach.

आभिरणतः 1 Arrival, approach. 2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय). 3 Income, revenue, receipt; ग्रामेषु स्वामिनाहो माय आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; Ms. 8. 419; आभिरणतः व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. 4 Gain, profit. 5 The guard of the women's apartments. —Comp. —व्ययौ (dual) income and expenditure.

आभिरणतः *a.* (की *f.*) Active, diligent, indefatigable. —कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तीक्ष्णोपायेन योजयिच्छेत्त आभिरणतिको जनः); cf. K. P. 10; अयःरुहेन अविच्छति (soil. अर्थान्) इत्यायःशालिकः.

आभिरणतः *p. p.* 1 Long; शतनक्षत्रं (योजनं) आयत Mb. 2 Diffuse, prolix. 3 Big, large, great. 4 Drawn, attracted. 5 Curbed-restrained —न An oblong (in geometry) —Comp. अक्ष *a*

(की *f.*), —ईक्षण, —नेत्र, —लोचन *a* (a woman) with large eyes. —अपंग *a.* having long-cornered eyes. —आ-यतिः *f.* long continuance, remote futurity; Si. 14. 5. —वृद्धा a plantain tree. —लेख *a.* long-curved; Ku. 1. 47. —स्तुः *m.* a panegyrist, bard.

आभिरणतः 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शृङ्गावतना Mu. 7 hangmen; सेहस्तदेकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; सर्वादिनयानानेकेकमन्येवामायतनं K. 103; (hence) a receptacle, home. 2 The place of the sacred fire, altar. 3 A sanctuary, sacred place; as in देवायतनं नवायतनं &c. 4 The site of a house.

आभिरणतः *f.* 1 Length, extension. 2 Future time, the future; भंग K. 44 (length also); सूचसी तव वयायतायतिः Si. 14. 5; वयव्यापदुतेमायतिः Ki. 2. 14. 3 Future consequence or result; आयति सर्वकारिणा तदाद्यं च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178. Ki. 1. 15. 2. 43. 4 Majesty, dignity. 5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. 6 Work (कर्मन्); यथा निजं प्रवं हस्त्या कुशमन्यायतिहस्तं Ms. 7; 208 (कर्महस्तं Kull.). 7 Restraint (of mind).

आभिरणतः *p. p.* 1 Dependent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.). देवायतं कुले जन्म मशायतं तु पीरुषं Ve. 3. 33; मागवायतनतः परं S. 4. 16. 2 Docile; tractable.

आभिरणतः *f.* 1 Dependence, subjection. 2 Affection. 3 Strength, power. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 An expedient, remedy. 6 Majesty, dignity. 7 Steadiness of conduct.

आभिरणतः Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आभिरणतः 1 Length, extension. 2 Restraint, curbing. 3 Stretching (as a bow).

आभिरणतः Impatience, longing.

आभिरणतः *a.* (की *f.*) Made of iron, iron, metallic; आयसं देहमेव वा Ms. 8. 315; सखि मा जल्प तवायसी रस्त्रा Bv. 2. 59.

—सी A coat of iron, an armour for the body. —स 1 Iron; वृद्धं बुद्धिनिवासानं हेमधितमिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स च कर्षं परस्माच्च-द्वस्कात इवायसं R. 17. 63. 2 Anything made of iron. 3 A weapon.

आभिरणतः *p. p.* 1 Pained, distressed. 2 Hurt. 3 Vexed; angry. 4 Sharpened.

आभिरणतः 1 Coming, arrival. 2 Natural temperament, disposition.

आभिरणतः 1 Length; तिर्यगायामशोभी Me. 57. 2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. 3 Stretching, extending. 4 Restrained, control, stopping; प्राणायामपरायणा Rg. 4. 26; प्राणायामः परं तपः Ms. 2. 83.

Extended long V 1 4
Si 12 65

आयासः 1 Effort, exertion, trouble, difficulty, labour; बहुलायास Bg. 18. 24; cf अतायास also. 2 Fatigue, weariness; स्नेहमुलानि दुःखानि देहजानि भवानि च । शोकहर्षौ तथायासः सर्वं लोहात् प्रवर्धते ॥ Mb.

आयासिन् *a.* 1 Exhausted, fatigued. 2 Making exertion, striving; मनस्तु तद्भाषदृशनायासि S. 2. 1. v. 1.

आयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); Bk. 8. 115. 2 United; obtained. -क्तः A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयुधः -धं A weapon, shield &c.; it is of three kinds (1) प्रहरण *e. g.* a sword; (2) हस्तयुक्त *e. g.* a disc; (3) यन्त्रयुक्त *e. g.* an arrow; न मे त्वदन्तेन विसीदमायुधं R. 3. 63. -COMP. -(अ) आगारं an armoury, arsenal; अहमन्तुआगारं प्रविश्यायुधसहायो भवानि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280. -जीविन् *a.* living by one's weapon. (-म.) a warrior, soldier.

आयुधिक *a.* Relating to arms. -कः A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन, आयुधीय *a.* Bearing or using weapons. -म. (धी), -धीयः A warrior.

आयुष्मन् *a.* 1 Alive, living. 2 Long lived. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; *e. g.* a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brāhmana is also so addressed in saluting; cf. Ms. 4. 125; आयुष्मन् भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विशेषमिवादेन.

आयुष्य *a.* Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इदं यशस्यमायुष्यमिदं निःश्रयसं परं Ms. 1. 106, 3. 106. -व्य Vital power.

आयुस् *n.* 1 Life, duration of life; र्विर्नायुः R. 9. 62; तक्षकंयापि दृष्टस्य आयुर्मेति रक्षति H. 2. 16; शतायुर्वै पुत्रः Ait. Br. 2 Vital power. 3 Food. (In comp. the final *स्* of this word is changed to *र्* before hard consonants, and to *र* before soft ones). -COMP. -कर *a.* (री *f.*) promoting long life. -काम *a.* wishing for long life or health. -द्रव्यं 1 a medicament, 2 ghee. -वृद्धिः *f.* long life, longevity. -वेदः the science of health or medicine. -वेदहृत् -वेदिक, -वेदिन् *a.* belonging to medicine. (-म.) a physician. -शेषः 1 remainder of life; शेषतया Pt. 1. 2 end or decline of life. -स्तीमः (आहुतानः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आये *ind.* An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगः 1 Appointment. 2 Action, performance of an act. 3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. 4 A shore or bank.

आयोगव The son of a Śūdra by a Vaisya wife (his busness being cartpontry of Ms. 10 48) -री A woman of his tribe

आयोजनं 1 Joining. 2 Seizing, taking. 3 Effort, exertion.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42; आयोधनाग्रजतां त्वदि वीरयते 5. 71. 2 Battle-field. आर, -रं 1 Brass. 2 Oxide of iron. 3 An angle, corner. -रः 1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet Saturn. -रा 1 A shoemaker's awl. 2 A knife, probe. -COMP. -कृतः, -कं brass; U. 5. 14.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved. -क्षः, -क्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरक्षे मध्ये स्थितान् Rām; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. 2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुम्भसंघि) 3 An army.

आरक्ष (क्षि) कः 1 A watchman, sentinel. 2 A village or police magistrate.

आरटः An actor.

आरणिः An eddy, whirlpool.

आरण्य *a.* (ण्या, -ण्यी *f.*) Wild, forest-born.

आरण्यक *a.* Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born. -कः A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तयः पद्मभागनक्षत्रं दद्रव्यारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 15. -कं An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophical writings (connected with the Brāhmanas) which are either composed in a forest, or must be studied there; अरण्येऽध्ययमानस्यात् आरण्यकं Bri. Art. Up.; अरण्येऽध्ययनादेव आरण्यकमुदाहृतं.

आरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation. 2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती). आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरब्धः *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरभटः An enterprising or courageous man. -टः, -टी Boldness, confidence -टी 1 A branch of the dramatic art, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.* 2 A kind of literary style (वृत्ति). 3 A particular style of dancing.

आरम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement; उपायः plan of commencement; नृत्यारम्भे हर पशुपतिरार्द्रनागाजिनेच्छा Me. 99. 2 An introduction. 3 An act, undertaking, deed, work; आगमिः सद्धारमः R. 1. 15; R. 7. 31; Bg. 12. 16 4 Haste; speed. 5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. 6 Scene, action, चित्रार्पितारम्भ इवावतरस्थे R. 2. 31. 7 Killing, slaughter.

आरमणं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 The place of, seizing, a handle.

आर (रा) वः 1 Sound. 2 A cry, howling.

आरस्यं Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा सो under आर.

आरात् *ind.* 1 Near the vicinity of (with abl or by case) वर्तमान R. 10 5 3 2 Far

from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31; to a distant place, distant. 3 Far, from a distance, U. 2. 24.

आरातिः An enemy.

आरातीय *a.* 1 Near, proximate 2 Remote.

आरात्रिकं 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती औवाळणें); सर्वेषु चांगेषु च समचारान् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्वीत् 2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहितमारं पात्रमारात्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि ह्यस्ते कुपार्द्रः कदाचनः Sankara.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment; येषामाराधनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमपि आराधनाय लोकाणां ह्युच्यते नास्ति मे व्यथा 1. 12. 2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1 58; Bg. 7. 22 3 A means of pleasing, इदं तु ते भक्तिर्न सतामाराधनं ययुः Ku. 6. 73 4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. 5 Cooking. 6 Accomplishment, undertaking, attainment. -ना Service. -नी Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity).

आराधयितु *a.* An adorer, humble servant, worshipper.

आरामः 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रियारामः Bg. 3. 16; आस्मारामः Ve. 1. 31, वकारान् Y. 8. 58. 2 A garden, grove, विवारामा हि वेदेष्वासीत् U. 2; आरामादितिर्विवेकविकलः Bv. 1. 31.

आरामिकः A gardener.

आरालिकः A cook.

आरुः 1 A hog. 2 A crab.

आरु *a.* Of a tawny colour.

आरूढ *p. p.* Mounted, ascended, seated on; आरूढो वृक्षो भवता Sk.; oft used actively; आरूढमन्त्री R. 6. 77.

आरूढिः *f.* Ascent, rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामन्त्रश्रुतिना S. 4 v. 1.

आरेकः 1 Emptying. 2 Contraction.

आरेचित *a.* Contracted (eyebrows &c.).

आरोग्यं Good health.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another, वस्तुव्यवहारोपरोप्यारोपः Vedānta S.; imputation; दोषारोपो ह्येवञ्चपि Ak. 2 Considering (as in सारोपा लक्षणा). 3 Superimposition. 4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आरूढिस्तपिपयमन्वभूता R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) establishing, installing; अधिकारापरोपणं Nu. 3. 2 Planting. 3 The stringing of a bow.

आरोहः 1 One who mounts, a rider as न अपारोहः स्वदनारोहः 2 Ascent rising riding 3 An elevated place, elevation, height 4 Haughtiness pride 5 A

आहत *a.* (सी *f.*) Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. —नः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. —तः The doctrines of the Jainas.

आहृती-स्वः Fitness.

आलः-लं 1 Spawn. 2 Yellow arsenic.

आलगर्धः A water cobra.

आलमनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing.

2 Touching 3 Killing.

आलवः 1 Depending on or from.

2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay, इह हि पततां चरुवालो न चापि निवर्तन् Sānti. 3. 2. 3 Support, protection; तवालवादेन सुखदलपुगेवैण सहसा Jag. 4 Receptacle.

आलवन् 1 Depending on or from.

2 Support, prop, stay; Ki. 2. 13; supporting; Me. 4. 3 Receptacle, abode. 4 Reason, cause. 5 (In Rhet.) That on which a *rū* or sentiment, as it were, hangs, a person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of a sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two:— आलवन् and उद्दीपन; *a g.* in the Bibhatsa sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलवन् of the *Rasa*, and the attendant circumstances which enhance the feeling of loathing the worms &c. in the flesh are its उद्दीपनानि (exciters); for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210. 238.

आलवित् *a.* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon. 2 Supporting, maintaining, upholding. 3 Wearing.

आलभः, -भनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching. 2 Tearing off. 3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice); अश्वालन, गवांलभ.

आलभः, -चं 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; न हि दुरात्मनामार्थं निवसन्त्यालेय चिर Rām. ; सर्वाञ्जनस्थानकुटालयात् Rām. who lived or dwelt in Janasthāna. 2 A receptacle; seat, or place; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. ; so देवालयः, विद्यालयः &c.

आलकं *a.* Relating to or caused by a mad dog; आलकं विषमिष संवतः प्रसृतं U 1. 40.

आलवण्यं 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. 2 Ugliness

आलवाले A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree); रूपे निद्रुक्ता S. 1; विश्वासय विह्वलानालवाला-द्वपयिनी R. 1. 51.

आलस *a.* (सी *f.*) Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic. —स्वः Idleness, sloth, want of energy:

शमस्य वम Susr
आलस्य want of energy is regarded
as one of the 33 subodinate feelings

(व्यभिचारिभाव); for example:— न तथा भू-पयस्यं न तथा भार्यते सखी । जुगते हृदयसिना बाला नर्धभारलता S. D. 183.

आलातं A fire-brand.

आलानं 1 The post to which an elephant is tied; tying post, also the rope that ties him; अरुतुद्विवालावननिर्वा-णस्य दंतिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती Mk. 1. 50. 2 A fetter, tie. 3 A chain, rope. 4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied; आलानिकं स्थाणुनिव द्विपेदः R. 14. 38.

आलापः 1 Talking, speech, conver- sation; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकानालाप इव श्रवतः S. 1. 2 Narration, mention.

आलापनं Speaking to, conversation.

आलाडः (हूः) *f.* A pumpkin gourd; see आलाडु.

आलावतं A fan made of cloth.

आलि *a.* 1 Useless, idle. 2 Honest.

-लिः 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. -लिः, -ली *f.* 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman); निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं वदुः Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68. Amaru. 23. 2 A row, range, continuous line; (cf. आवलि); तेषां तर्जनीस्करालीव रज्जे मुनिपरं Ku. 6. 49; रथालि Amaru. 82. 3 A line, streak. 4 A bridge. 5 A dike.

आलिग्नं Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स प्राप) आलिग्नानिर्वृति R. 12. 65.

आलिगित् *a.* Embracing & —*m.* (-नी), आलिग्नः A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (दव).

आलिजरः A large earthen water jar.

आलिङ्गः, -ङ्कः 1 A terrace before a house. 2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिङ्ग.

आलिपनं Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.

आलीढं A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being advanced and the left leg retracted अतिष्ठदालीढविशेषोभित्ता R. 3. 52; see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

आलुः 1 An owl. 2 Ebony; black ebony. —लुः *f.* A pitcher. —लु (*n.*) A raft, float.

आलुचनं Rending, tearing to pieces.

आलुखनं 1 Writing. 2 Painting. 3 Scratching. —नी A brush, pencil.

आलुख्यं A painting, picture; इति संरमिणे वाणीर्दलस्यालुख्यदेवताः Si. 2. 67; R. 3. 15. 2 A writing. —COMP. —लेखा outline, a painting. —शेष *a.* having nothing left but a painting, i. e. deceased, dead; आलुख्यशेषस्य पितुः R. 14. 15.

आलेपः, -पनं 1 Anointing, smearing 2 Liniment.

आलोका —कनं 1 See ng behold ng 2 ght, aspect, appearance स्वालोके द्यम S 1 9 Ku 7 22 46 हुसं V

4. 24. 3 Range of sight; आलोके ते निपतति दुरा ता शलिष्याकुला वा Me. 85; P. 7. 5; Ku. 2. 45. 4 Light, lustre, splendour; निरालोकं लोकं Māl. 5. 30 9. 37. 5 Panegyric; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as जय, आलोक्य); यदाद्विदितालान R. 17. 27, 2. 9; K. 14.

आलोचक *a.* Seeing, beholding —कं The faculty of vision; the cause of sight.

आलोचनं -ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. 2 Considering, reflecting.

आलोडनं -ना 1 Stirring, shaking, agitating 2 Mixing.

आलोह *a.* 1 Slightly trembling, rolling (as eyes). 2 Shaken, agitated; Amaru. 3; Me. 61.

आवनेयः 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आवन्त्य *a.* Coming from or belonging to Avantī. —स्वः 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avantī. 2 The offspring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa; see Ms. 10. 21.

आवपनं 1 The act of sowing, throwing, scattering. 2 Sowing seed 3 Shaving. 4 A vessel, jar, ewer.

आवरकं A cover, veil.

आवरणं 1 Covering, concealing, obscuring; सर्वे तत्प्रावरणाय दृष्टेः क्लेश लोकास्व कथं तमिहा R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. 2 Shutting, enclosing. 3 A covering, fence, surrounding wall; R. 16 7, Ki. 5. 25. 6 A cloth or garment. 7 A shield. —COMP. —शक्तिः mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things.)

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy; द्रुप तनावर्तस्त्रो-ज्जनाभिः R. 6. 52; दक्षिणतर्जनीनाभिः Me. 28, आवर्तः संशयानां Pt. 1. 191; 3 Deliberation, revolving (in the mind) 4 A lock of hair curling backwards, especially on a horse. 5 A crowded place (where many men live closely together). 6 A kind of jewel.

आवर्तकः 1 N. of a form of cloud personified; जातं वेशे भुवनविदिते पुष्करसुवन-कनां Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. 2 A whirlpool. 3 Revolution. 4 A curl of hair.

आवर्तनं 1 Turning round, revolution. 2 Circular motion, gyration. 3 Melting together, fusion, (said of metals). 4 Repeating. —नः Vishnu. —नी A crucible.

आवलिः, —ली *f.* 1 A line, row, range; अरावली V. 1. 4; so अलकं, दत्तं, हारं, रत्नं &c. 2 A series, continuous line.

a Slightly turned
a (की *f*) Inevitable,
n ry श्लेष वस्यस्यसी Bhāṣā P

२२. —क १ Necessity; inevitable act or duty. २ An inevitable conclusion. आवसति: f. Night (the time during which one rests); midnight.

आवसथ: १ A dwelling, dwelling-place, house, habitation; निवसन्नाथस्य गुराद्वि: R. 8. 14. २ A resting place, asylum. ३ A dwelling for pupils and ascetics.

आवसथ्य a. Being in a house. —थ्य: The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see देवाग्नि. —थ्य: —थ्य A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. —थ्य A house.

आवसित a. १ Finished, or completed. २ Decided, determined, settled. —त Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवह a. (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on; केशावहा भर्तृलक्षणां R. 14. 5, 80 दुःखं, मयं.

आवाप: १ Sowing seed. २ Scattering, throwing in general. ३ A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). ४ A vessel, jar for corn. ५ A kind of drink. ६ A bracelet (आनापक) ७ Uneven ground.

आवापक: A bracelet. आवापनं A loom.

आवाल A basin for water round the root of a tree; cf. आलवाल.

आवास: १ A house, habitation. २ A place of refuge, abode; आवासवृक्षोन्मुखवर्हिषाणि R. 2. 17.

आवाहनं १ Sending for, inviting, calling. २ Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन). ३ Offering oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251.

आविक a. (की f.) १ Relating to a sheep; अविकं क्षीरं M. 5. 8, 2. 41. २ Woollen. —क A woollen cloth.

आविश a. Distressed, troubled.

आविश्र p. p. १ Pierced, bored. २ Curved, crooked. ३ Thrown with force; put in motion.

आविर्भाव: १ Manifestation, presence, appearance. २ An incarnation.

आविल a. १ Turbid, foul, dirty; पक्विलदः फलस्यैव निकषेणाविलं पयः M. 2. 8; तस्याविलानं परिहृष्टिहेतोः R. 13. 36. २ Impure, spoiled; (fig. also); स्वर्दीविश्रित्तनाविलैः Ku. 5. ३७. ३ Darkcoloured, darkish. ४ Dim, obscure; आविला द्युल्लेखा R. 8. 42.

आविलयति Den. P. To stain, blot, आविष्करणं, आविष्कारः Manifestation, making apparent or visible; अग्न्या गुणेषु दोषाविष्करणं Ak.

आविश्र p. p. १ Entered. २ Possessed (by an evil spirit). ३ Possessed of, full of, overpowered or overcome मयं क्षेत्रं ४ Engrossed or occupied in, intent on.

आविस् ind. A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the roots अस्, ह् and क्); आचारिकं विजयि नान्धमाविरासति Māl. 1. 26; (वाति) आविष्कृताङ्गणपुरस्तर एकतोरकः S. 4. 1; तेषामाविष्कृतं ब्रह्मा Ku. 2. 2; R. 9. 55.

आवीत The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवुक: A father (in theatrical language).

आवुत: A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; S. 6.

आवृत् f. १ Turning towards or round; entering. २ Order, succession; method, manner. अन्यैवावृता कार्यं पिडाविर्माणं बुते: Ms. 3. 248; Y. 3. 2. ३ Turn of a path, course, direction. ४ A purificatory rite; Ms 2. 66.

आवृत् p. p. १ Turned round, whirled; returned. २ Repeated; द्विरावृत्ता दश द्विदश: Sk. ३ Learnt (by heart) studied.

आवृत्ति: f. १ Turning towards; return, coming back; तपोबनावृत्तिपथं R. 2. 18; Bg. 1. 23. २ Reversion; retreat. ३ Revolving, going round. ४ Recurrence to the same point or place (of the sun); उदयवृत्तिस्थितं तारदः R. 8. 33. ५ Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence; अनावृत्तिमन्दे Ku. 6. 77. ६ Repetition in general; an edition (modern use). ७ Repeated reading, study; आवृत्ति: सर्वशास्त्राणां बोधावृत्तिं गरीयसी Udb.

आवृष्टि: f. Raining, a shower of rain.

आवेश: Uneasiness; anxiety, excitement, agitation, flurry; अलमवेगेन S. 3; Amar. 83. २ Hurry, haste; S. 4. ३ Agitation, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings.

आवेदनं १ Communicating, reporting. २ Representation. ३ Stating a complaint (in law). ४ A plaint.

आवेश: १ Entering into, entrance. २ Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्वयं influence of pride R. 5. 19. ३ Intentness, devotedness to an object. ४ Pride, arrogance. ५ Flurry, agitation; anger, passion. ६ Demoniacal possession. ७ Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं १ Entering, entrance. २ Demoniacal possession. ३ Passion, anger, fury. ४ A manufactory, workshop; Ms. 9. 265. ५ A house.

आवेशिक a. (की f.) १ Peculiar, one's own. २ Inherent. —क: A guest, visitor.

आवेशक: A wall, fence, an enclosure.

आवेशनं १ Wrapping round tying binding २ A wrapper an envelope ३ A wall fence, enclosure

आश a. One who eats, eater (mostly as the last member of comp), e. g. इत्याश, आश्रयाश &c. &c. —इ: Eating (as in इतराश).

आशंसनं १ Expecting, wishing इडाशंसनमाशी: Sk. २ Telling, declaring

आशंसा १ Desire, wish, hope; निवृत्तिविजाशंसां चापि सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44, Bk. 19. 5. २ Speech, declaration ३ Imagination; आशंसापरिकल्पितास्यैव भवत्यानन्दसाक्षी लयः Māl. 5. 7.

आशंसु a. Desirous, hopeful.

आशंका १ Fear, apprehension; चद्राशंका हरिणशिशवो नन्दमंदं चरति S. 1. 16; आशंक्या भुक्तं Bh. 3. 5. २ Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशंकायामाह Gadādhara ३ Distrust, suspicion.

आशंकित p. p. १ Feared, dreaded &c. —तं १ Fear. २ Doubt, uncertainty.

आशय: १ A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. २ A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat; वायुर्यानिवाशयाम् Bg. 15. 8; अश्वयुक् U. 1. 45. ३ Receptacle, reservoir; विषमेषु विग्राह्यते नय कुतर्था: पयसाविवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, आमाशय, रक्ताशय &c. ४ The stomach. ५ Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; पद कवेराशयः (oft. used by commentators, see अभिप्राय). ६ The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अहमात्मा दृढाकेश सर्वभूताशयस्थितः Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37 ७ Prosperity. ८ A barn. ९ Will or pleasure. १० Fate, fortune. ११ A kind of pit (made for catching animals), आशये परमसंततो वृत्तं सिंह इवाशये Mb.—Comp

—आश: fire. आशर: १ Fire. २ A demon, goblin (रक्षस). ३ Wind. आशवे १ Speed, quickness. २ Distilled spirit more usually written आसव, q. v.

आशा १ (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च ह्युद्विषां R. 12. 96; आशा हि परमं दुःखं निराश्वयं परमं दुःखं Subhāsh, तामाशो मोक्षो Bh. 3. 6; so मयं, हतं. (b) Wish, desire. २ False hope or expectation. ३ Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याचरितामाशामनाशास्यज्यो यवी R. 4. 44; Ki 7 9

—Comp. —आम्बित, —जनन a. hopeful, inspiring hope. —गज: a guardian elephant of a quarter of the compass; see अश्वदिग्गज. —तनु: a thread of hope, slender hope; Māl. 4. 3, 9. 26. —पाल a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अश्वदिग्पाल. —पिशाचिका phantom of hope. —बंध: १ the tie or bond of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; स्वर्गं विप्रहृष्टः स्वनाशाबंधः साधयति S. 4. 15; Me. 10. २ consolation. ३ a spider's web मया disappointment —हान a despairing despondent

See अ (आ) शा

आशास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. 2 To be wished for, desirable; R. 4. 44. —स्व 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; M. 5. 20 2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यन्वत् पुनरुक्तवृत्त R. 5. 34.

आशित *a.* Tinkling; Ku 3. 26. आशित *a.* 1 Eaten, given to eat. 2 Satisfied by eating. —तं Eating. आशितंगवीन *a.* Formerly grazed by cattle.

आशितभवा *a.* Satiating, satisfying (as food). —चं 1 Food, victuals. 2 Satisfaction, satiety (*m.* also); तैल्ले-रिआशितेनं Bk. 4. 11.

आशिर *a.* Voracious. —रः 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 A demon.

आशिस् *f.* (शी, शीर्षा &c.) 1 A blessing, benediction. (It is thus defined:—वास्तव्याय च मान्येन कानिष्ठस्याभिधीयते । इष्टावधारके वाक्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता ॥) आशिस् is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf. वर. स्वल्पेव नाशीः S. 4; आशिषो गुरुनवविती र्ण वरतामापद्यते K. 291; आनेषाः प्रतिशुद्धता-वर्णासुपदनाशिषः R. 1. 44; जवाशीः Ku. 7. 47. 2 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76; Bg. 4. 21. 3 A serpent's fang (cf. आशीर्विष). COMP —वाद्, —वचनं (आशीर्वादः &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्तां निर्यं यस्माद् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6, Ms. 2. 33. —विषः (आशीर्विषः) a snake.

आशी 1 A serpent's fang. 2 A kind of venom. 3 A blessing, benediction. —COMP. —विष 1 a snake; गरुडनाशी-विषभीमवृक्षैः R. 3. 57. 2 a particular kind of snake; कर्णाशीविषमोगिनि प्रज्ञासिं Ve. 6. 1.

आशु *a.* Fast, quick. —शुः—शु *n.* Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). —शु *ind.* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वत्सं मानोस्यशु Me. 39, 22. —COMP. —कारिन्, —कृन् *a.* doing anything quickly, smart, active. —क्रोपिन् *a.* irascible, irritable —न *a.* swift, quick. (—नः) 1 the wind. 2 the sun. 3 an arrow; एषावना-स्पादितपूर्वनाशुः R. 3. 54, 11. 82, 12. 91. —तोष *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (—षः) an epithet of Siva. —त्रीहिः rice ripening in the rainy season.

आशुशुषणिः 1 Wind, air. 2 Fire; मन्त्राणि हवीषि प्रतिशुद्धास्येतर्प्रीत्याशुशुषणिः K. 44.

आशुकुचिन् *m.* A mountain.

आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशौचं Impurity, see अशौचं; दशाहं शतमाशौचं प्राणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59. 61 62 Y 3. 18

आश्चर्य *a.* Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange; आश्चर्यं गगं द्रोहोऽपि Sk.; तदनु वदतुः दुग्-माश्चर्यमेवाः R. 16. 87; आश्चर्यदर्शनो मनुजलोकः S. 7. —ई 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारदेशे प्राणना वन्दितिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; Bg. 11. 6, 2. 29. 2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment. 3 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, (how strange or curious); आश्चर्यं परिशिष्टितोऽपरिमेये वज्रातक-स्तृणया Chât. 2. 4.

आश्चो-श्चो-तनं 1 Aspersions, sprinkling. 2 Applying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आश्न *a.* (शी *f.*) Made of stone, stony.

आश्मन (नी *f.*) Stony; made of stones. —नः 1 Anything made of stone. 2 N. of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun.

आश्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of stone. 2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आश्यान *p. p.* 1 Congealed, consolidated; Ki. 16. 10. 2 Partially dried; पश्चाद्वायानकृद्वा R. 4. 24 Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair): R. 17. 22.

आश्रे Tear.

आश्रपणं The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः, —सं 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. 2 A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brāhmaṇa. (These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्यं, गार्हस्थ्यं, वान-प्रस्थ, and संन्यास; Kshatriyas (and Vaisyas also) can enter upon the first three Asramas; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 5; according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; cf. स क्लिष्टाश्रमसंन्यासश्चितः R. 8. 14); पूर्वश्रमः Ku. 5. 50. 3 A college, school. 4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). —Comp. —शुः the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. —धर्मः 1 the special duties of each order or life. 2 the duties of one leading a hermit's life; य इत्यानाश्रमधर्मं नियुक्ते S. 1. —पदं, —मंडलं, —स्थानं a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest or grove (तपोवनं); शतं हिन्दुनाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16. —अश्र *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. —वासिन्, —आलयः, —सद् *m.* an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक, आश्रमिन् *a.* Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life.

आश्रयः 1 A resting place, seat substratum; सौहृदादश्रयणाश्रयानि U. 1. 45 v. 1. 2 That on which anything depends or rests. 3 Recipient, receptacle तनश्च दूष्यसहस्र तेजसः R. 3. 58 4 (a) A place of refuge, any am

मर्ता वै ह्याश्रयः त्रीणि Vet.; तद्वदनाश्रयान्धुत्वे-नैव स्थानकानां करोति Mu 2 (b) A dwelling, house. 5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft. in comp. 6 Dependence on; oft. in comp. 7 Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठति पंडिता वदिता लता Udb. 8 A prop, support; R. 9. 60 9 A quiver; वाणनाश्रयमुखात् सनुद्धरन् R. 11. 26. 10 Authority, sanction, warrant 11 Connection, relation, association 12 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= संश्रय), one of the six *gunas*, q. v. —COMP. —असिद्धः, —दि *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध. —आशः, —शुज् *a.* consuming every thing with which it comes in contact. (—शः, —क) fire दुर्वचः कियते दुर्तः श्रीमानास्यविदुर्द्वे । किं नाम सल्लसर्गाः कुरुते नाश्रयाश्रय ॥ Udb. —लिंग an adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रयणं 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. 2 Accepting choosing. 3 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. 2 Related to, concerning; V. 3. 10.

आश्रय *a.* Obedient, compliant, भिन्नजानाश्रयः R. 19. 49, N. 3. 84. —य 1 A stream, river. 2 A promise, engagement. 3 A fault, transgression, see आश्रय also

आश्रिः *f.* The edge of a sword.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, कुण्याश्रितः—कृण्यानाश्रितः Sk. 2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, stationing oneself at or on. 3 Using, employing. 4 Following, practising, observing; Ku. 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. 5 Dependent on 6 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c. —तः A dependent, servant, follower; अस्मदाश्रितानां H I प्रवृत्तां प्रायश्चलं गौरवनाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1.

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. 2 Promised, agreed; accepted. —तं Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing 2 Accepting.

आश्लेषः 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्लेषलोहपद्मस्तनकाकंद्यसाक्षिणी St. 2. 17; Amara. 15. 72, 94; कंठाश्लेषप्रणविनि जने Me. 3, 106. 2 Contact, intimate connection; relation. —षः N. of the 9th asterism.

आश्व *a.* (शी *f.*) Belonging to or coming from a horse. —श्व A number of horses.

आश्वस्थ *a.* (शी *f.*) Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. —स्थ The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी *f.*) Belonging to the month Āśvina. —जः The month आश्विन Ms. 6. 15 —जी The day of the full moon in Āśvina

आश्वलायनः A farrier, groom.

आश्वसः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery. 2 Consolation, cheering up. 3 An assurance of safety or protection. 4 Cessation. 5 A chapter or section of a book.

आश्वसनं Encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तद्वद् द्वितीयं हृदयाश्वसनं S. 7.

आश्विकः A cavalier.

आश्विनः N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation Asvini).

आश्विनयो (du.) 1 The two Asvins (physicians of gods). 2 N. of Nakula and Sahadeva, the last two of the five Pāṇḍava princes.

आश्विन a. (जी f.) Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); मोक्ष्या Sk.

आषाढः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); आषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे Me. 2; श्रोते विष्णुः सदा-पादे कार्मिके प्रतिपद्यते V. P. 2 A staff of the Pālāsa wood carried by an ascetic; अथाजिनापादधरः प्रमत्तमाक Ku. 6. 80. —द्वा The 20th and the 21st lunar mansions, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा —ही The day of full moon in the month of Ashāḍha.

आश्रमः The 8th part.

1 आश्रु, आ. ind. An interjection implying (a) Recollection; आः उपन-यु भवान् भूषणं V. 2. (b) Anger; आः कथमयापि राक्षसमासः U. 1; आः पापे लिख लिख Māl. 8. (c) Pain; आः शीतं K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradiction (अपारकाय); आः कथं मापि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः बुधासंग-पादक Ve. 1. (e) Sorrow, regret; विद्यानातरनाः प्रदर्श्य नृपक्षं मिश्रान्ते निक्षपाः Udb.

2 आस 2 A. (आस्ते, आसिते) 1 To sit, lie, rest; एतदासनमास्तां V. 5; आस-तानिति चोक्तः सवासनीतामिहर्षं हरेः Ms. 2. 193. 2 To live, dwell; तपस्वर्षाग्न्यास्ते दैवलोके Mb.; वनासे रोषते तत्रायमास्तां K. 196; कुम्भासे Sk. 3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle; आसीनं स्वास्थापयति द्वयम् Si. 2. 57. 4 To be, exist. 5 To be contained in; जगति यस्यां सविकाशमासत Si. 1. 23. 6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state; oft. used with present participle to denote a continuous or uninter-rupted action; विदारयन्मर्जन्नासे Pt. 1 kept on tearing up and bellowing. 7 To lead to, result in (with dat.) आस्तां मानसमुद्यमे वृद्धिनां नीतिनिर्वादेव नः H. 1. 212. 8 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत् let it aside, let it go. —Caus. To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसवत्सालं पृथ्वीं Sk. WITE अधि to lie down; settle upon, occupy, enter in- to (with acc. of place) निर्दिष्टां कुलप

तिना स एण्डालामध्यास R. 1. 95, 2. 17, 4. 74, 6. 10; भगवत्या प्राक्षिपत्तमध्यासितव्यं M. 1. —असु 1 to be seated near or round. 2 to serve, wait upon; सतीत्यामन्वास्यते S. 3; अन्वासितमरुदरा R. 1. 56. 3 to sit down after one; तं अन्वास R. 2. 24. —उद् to be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic, be pas- sive or inactive; तस्मिन्निष्ठुदास्ते भरताः Māl. 1; विद्यायै वै सार्धं नरोत्तरीय उदासते Si. 2. 72; Bg. 9. 9; Mu. 1. —उप 1 to wait upon, serve, worship; अन्वासास्य सद्यो Asvad. 13; उद्यानपालसामान्यद्वयस्तु- पासते Ku. 2. 36. 2 to approach, go to or towards; उपासांचक्रिरे द्रष्टुं वेदगर्भदेविकरुपः Bk. 5. 107, 7. 89. 3 to take part in, perform (as a sacred rite). 4 to pass (as time); उपास्य रात्रिक्षेपं तु Rām 5 to undergo, suffer; अलं ते पाण्डुराणां मरत्या क्लेशपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. 6 to resort to; employ, use; उक्षणोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2. 7. to practise archery. 8 to expect, wait for.—पशुप 1 to attend upon, worship, attend respec- tfully; पशुपास्यते उक्ष्मा R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Ms. 7. 37. 2 to go to (for protection), seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र रेंद्रं पशुपासते Pt. 1. 241. 3 to enclose, surround. 4 to sh- are in, partake of. 5 to resort to, frequent. —सं 1 to sit down; प्रत्युवाच सभासीनं दक्षिणं Rām. 2 to sit round or together. —ससुप 1 to wait or attend upon, worship, serve; समुपास्यते पुत्रनै- ग्यया सुदयेवाविकृतं द्वयः शिवा R. 8. 14. 2 to perform; ते वयः संस्थां समुपासत Rām.

आसः 1 A seat. 2 A bow (—सं also) स सासिः साहसः सासः Ki. 15. 5.

आसक्त p. p. 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.) 2 Fixed on, resting on; शिखरासक्तमेवाः Ku. 8. 40. 3 Continuous, perpetual, eternal.—COMP.—चित्त, —चेतस्, —मनस् a. having the mind fixed on any object.

आसक्तिः f. 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालाशक्तित्व्यासक्तिः K. 120. 2 intentness, application.

आसङ्गः 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) हस्तसंगलुब्धः K. 173. 2 Contact, adherence, clinging; (एकजं) सौख्यलासङ्गमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3. 46. 3 Association, connection, union; स्वस्वा कर्त्तव्यलासङ्गं Bg. 4. 20; so कर्त्तासङ्ग &c. 4 Fixing, fastening to.

आसङ्गिनी A whirlwind.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body. 2 Getting en- tangled, clinging; व्रततिष्ठलासंजन्यात् S. 1. 33 v. 1. 3 Attachment, devotion 4. Contact proximity.

आसक्तिः f. 1 Meeting, junction. 2 Intimate union close contact. किमपि किमपि मद् म इ U 1. 77 3

Gain, profit, acquirement. 4 (In Logic) Proximity, relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them, कारणं सन्निधानं तु पदस्यासक्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣhā P. 83.

आसन् n. Mouth (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual).

आसन् 1 Sitting down. 2 A seat, place, stool; स वासवेनासनसंनिवृष्टं Ku. 3 2; आसनं ह्युत् to leave one's seat, rise R. 3. 11. 3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; cf. पद्म, °वीर. ° 4 Sitting down or halting. 5 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment 6 Maintaining a post against an ene- my (opp. शत्रु), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are:—संनिर्वा विद्युहो यानमासनं द्वेयमाश्रयः Ak.; Ms. 7. 160 Y. 1. 346. 7 The front part of an elephant's body, withers. —ना A seat, stool, stay. —नी 1 Stay, sitting. 2 A small seat or stool. 3 A shop, stall. —COMP. —बन्धधीर a. resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; निषेदुमीनासनं बन्धधीरः R. 2. 6.

आसदी A small couch or oblong chair.

आसन्न p. p. 1 Approached, near (in time, place or number); आसन्न दिशाः nearly or about 20. 2 Impen- ding, imminent; आसन्नपतने कूले S. B. —COMP.—कालः 1 the hour of death. 2 one whose death is near. —परिचारक, —चरित्रिक personal attendant, body- guard.

आसंवाध a. Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides); आसंवाधा भवि- ष्यति पंथानः शरद्वृष्टिः Rām.

आसवः 1 Distillation. 2 Decoction 3 Any spirituous liquor; अन्वासाव्य कर्णं मद्यः Ku. 1. 31; द्राक्षा° &c.

आसादनं 1 Obtaining, attaining. 2 Attacking.

आसारः 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything); आसारसिक्त- क्षितिवाष्पयोगात् R. 13. 29; Me. 17, पुष्पासरीः 43; so तृष्टिर्, रुचिर् ° &c.; धारा सारिर्द्विर्विद्युद् H. 3 it rained in torrents 2 Surrounding an enemy. 3 Attack, incursion. 4 The army of an ally or king. 5 Provision, food: Pt. 3. 41.

आसिकः A swordsman.

आसिधारं N. of a particular vow, अम्यस्यतीव्र व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; for ex- planation see अतिधारा under असि.

आसृतिः f. 1 Distillation. 2 Doco- tion.

आसुर a. (री f.) (opp. देव) 1 Belonging to Asuras. 2 Belonging to evil spirits; आसुरी माया, आसुरी रात्रि &c. 3 Infernal, demoniacal; आसुरं भाव- नाश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 (for a full exposi- tion of what constitutes आसुर conduct see Bg. 16 7 24) —र 1 A

demon. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen; (see उद्गाह); आमुने द्विगिणादनात् Y. 1. 61; Ms 3. 31. -री 1 Surgery. 2 A female demon; संभ्रादासुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3.

आस्त्रित *a.* 1 Forming or wearing a garland. 2 Interwoven.

आस्तेकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आस्तेचनं Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling.

आस्तेषः Arrest, custody, legal restraint; it is of four kinds:—स्थानास्तेषः कालकृतः प्रधासात् कर्मणस्तथा Nārada.

आस्तेवा, -वनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. 2 Frequency, repetition; P. VII. 3. 102; आस्तेवनं पौनःपुन्यं Sk.

आस्तेदः, -दनं 1 attack, assault; out-laging; पञ्चान्ता ° प्रत्यमस्य Ve. 2. 2 Ascending, mounting; stepping over. 3 Reproach, abuse. 4 The walk of a horse. 5 Battle, war.

आस्तेदितं, -तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्तेदित् *a.* Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52.

आस्तरः 1 A covering, coverlet. 2 A carpet, bed, mat; Sānti. 2. 20. 3 Spreading (clothes &c.).

आस्तरणं 1 Spreading, strewing. 2 A bed, layer; कुसुमं ° a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; तमालपत्रास्तरणसु रंतु R. 6. 64. 3 A cushion, quilt, bedclothes. 4 A carpet. 5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back).

आस्तरः Spreading, strewing, scattering. -COMP. -पंक्तिः N. of a metre; see. App.

आस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who believes in God and another world. 2 A believer in sacred tradition. 3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः श्रद्धयान्त्र Y. 1. 268.

आस्तिकता, -त्वं, आस्तिक्यं 1 Belief in God and another world. 2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं श्रद्धयान्ता परमार्थज्ञानमर्थेषु Sankara.

आस्तीकः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkāru; (at whose intercession King Janamejaya spared the Nāga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race).

आस्था 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc.); मयैवास्थापराहसुखः R. 10. 43; मध्यस्था न ते चेत् Bh. 3. 30; see अनास्था also. 2 Assent, promise. 3 Prop, support, stay. 4 Hope, confidence. 5 An effort. 6 State, condition. 7 An assembly.

आस्थानं 1 A place site. 2 Ground base 3 An assembly 4 Care regard

see आस्था. 5 A hall of audience. 6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं) -नी An assembly-room. -COMP. -सुहं, -निकेतनं, -संडपः an assembly-room.

आस्थित *p. p.* (Used actively) Dwelling, abiding; resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to &c.

आस्थदं 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यासदं श्रीधरराजसंज्ञितं R. 3. 36; धानासदं धृतपतेर्विशेष Ku. 3. 43. 5. 10, 48, 69. 2 (Fig.) An abode, subject, receptacle कश्चित् कारुण्यासदं Bv. 1. 2. 3 Rank, position, station. 4 Dignity, authority, office. 5 Business, affair. 6 Prop, support

आस्थदं Throbbing, trembling. आस्थर्था Emulation, rivalry.

आस्त्रालः 1 Striking, rubbing, causing to move gently. 2 Flapping. 3 Particularly, the flapping motion of an elephant's ears.

आस्त्रालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or pressing against, stirring (as water &c.); flapping; अनवरतधनुर्म्यस्त्रालन-कुर्यात् S. 2. 4; आनां जलास्त्रालनतराणां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amaru. 54; देवतत् कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22. 2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्त्रोटः 1 The Arka plant. 2 The sound made by striking on the arms (Mar. छट्ट टोकणं) -टा The नवमल्लिका plant, wild variety of jasmine.

आस्त्रोटनं 1 Flapping. 2 Trembling. 3 Blowing, expanding. 4 Contracting, closing. 5 Slapping or clapping the arms, or the sound produced by it.

आस्त्राक *a.* (की *f.*), आस्त्राकीन *a.* Our, ours; आस्त्राकवृत्तिसाक्षिणात् Si. 2. 63, 8. 50.

आस्थं 1 The mouth, jaws; आस्थकुक्षे, विवृतासः 2 Face; आस्थकमलं. 3 A part of the mouth used in pronouncing letters. 4 Mouth, opening; त्रपास्थं, अंकास्थं &c. -COMP. -आस्थः spittle, saliva. -पत्रं a lotus. -लांगलः 1 a dog. 2 boar. -लोमन् *n.* beard.

आस्थदं Flowing, oozing.

आस्थधय *a.* Kissing.

आस्था—आसना *q. v.*

आस्थं Blood. -COMP. -पः 'blood-drinker', a demon.

आस्थः 1 Pain, affliction, distress. 2 Flowing, running. 3 Discharge, emission. 4 Fault, transgression. 5 The foam on boiling rice.

आस्थदः 1 A wound. 2 Flow, discharge. 3 Spittle. 4 Pain, affliction.

आस्थादः 1 Tasting, eating; दृष्टाकुरा-स्वादकषायकंदः Ku. 3. 32; H. 1. 152. 2 Relish; ज्ञातास्वादो विवृतजवनां को विहातुं समर्थः Me. 41; स्वास्वादः H. 4. 76. 3 Enjoying, experiencing. 'वत् *a.* delicious in flavour, palatable: अस्त्वान्वद्भिः कथलेसुमाना R 2 5

आस्थादनं Tasting, eating.

आह *ind.* 1 An interjection showing (a) reproof; (b) severity; (c) command; (d) casting, sending. 2 An irregular verbal form of the 3rd pers. sing. Pres. of a defective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to speak' (supposed by 'Indian grammarians to be derived from अ and by European scholars from अह; the only forms of the root existing in the language are:—आथ, आहवुः, आह, आहवुः and आहुः).

आहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten (as a drum &c.). 2 Trodden; पादाहतं दृ-स्थाय ध्वनिमन्विरोहति Si. 2. 46. 3 Injured, killed. 4 Multiplied (in Math.). 5 Rolled (as dice). 6 Uttered falsely -तः A drum. -तं 1 A new cloth or garment. 2 A nonsensical or meaningless speech, an assertion of impossibility; e. g. एष कथ्यानुते याति Subhāsh -COMP. -लक्षण *a.* = आहितलक्षण *q. v.*

आहतिः *f.* 1 Killing. 2 A blow, hit; striking, beating. 2 A stick.

आहर *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, सनिष्ठुदा कलाहरीः R. 1. 49. -तः 1 Taking, seizing. 2 Accomplishing, performing. 3 Offering a sacrifice.

आहरणं 1 Fetching, bringing (near) सनिष्ठुदाहरणं प्रथितं ग्रवे S. 1. 2 Seizing, taking. 3 Removing, extracting. 4 Performing, accomplishing (as a sacrifice). 5 A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage); सत्त्वादुत्साहणीकृतश्रीः R 7 82.

आहवः 1 Battle, war, fight; एवंविदा-हवचेष्टितेन R. 7. 67; हवया स्वजनमाहवे Bg 1 31. 2 Challenge, provoking, calling, 'काव्या desire of fighting. 3 A sacrifice; तत्र नामवदसौ महाहवे Si. 14. 44.

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रष्टुमाहवनमयज-ननात् Si. 14. 38. 2 An oblation.

आहवनीय *pot. p.* To be offered as an oblation. -यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice see अग्निवेता under अग्नि.

आहारः 1 taking, fetching, or bringing near. 2 Taking food. 3 Food; दृष्टिनकरोत् Pt. 1. took his dinner. -COMP. -पाकः digestion (of food). -विरहः want of food, starvation. -संभवः the juice of the body, chyle

आहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken or seized. 2 To be fetched or brought near. 3 Artificial, adventitious, external; आहार्यकोभाहारितैरमावेः Ek. 2. 14, न रम्यमाहार्यमपेक्षते हणं Ki. 4. 23; also Malli. on Ku-7-20. 4 Purposed intended as for nance the denti

fication or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूप of which the speaker is fully cognisant. 5 Jonveved or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. 2 War, battle. 3 Invoking, calling. 4 Fire.

आहिडिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; आहिडिको निषादेन वैदेहिनो जायते Ms. 10. 37.

आहित p. p. 1 Placed, set, deposited. 2 Felt, entertained. 3 Performed, done, —Comp. —अग्निः a Brāhmaṇa who consecrates the sacred fire. —अंक a, marked, spotted. —लक्षण a, bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुस्थ-हृत्वाहितलक्षणाद्भृत् R. 6. 71 (according to Malli. = noted for good qualities).

आहिडुडिकः A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं खल्वहिडुडिको जीर्ण-विषो नमः Mu. 2.

आहुतिः f. 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; हेतुआहुतितायने R. 1. 82. 2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुतिः f. Calling, invoking.

आह्वय a. Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो ind. An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; किं वेदान्तं वतं निषेवितव्यं... आहो निवर्त्यति समं हरिणानामभिः S. 1. 27; दारस्याग्री मन्त्राभ्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्धापिबुलः S. 5. 26. (b) Interrogation. —Comp. —पुरुषिका 1 great self-conceit or pride; आहोपुरुषिका दर्पाया स्वास्तभाववात्मनि Ak.; आहोपुरुषिका परम नमः सद्रत्नक्रांतिभिः Bk. 5. 27. 2 military vaunting, boasting. 3 vaunting of one's own prowess; निजसुजब-लाहोपुरुषिका Bv. 1. 84. —स्वित् ind. a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be' &c., (corr. of किं); आहोस्वित्सतो नवापरास्त्रीर्विद्विभितो वरिषान् S. 5. 9; किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्वित् गच्छति Sk.

आह्व A series of days, many days.

आह्विक a. (की f.) Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्विकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study. —क 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals,

bathing &c.; कृताह्विकः संवत्सः V. 4 2 Daily food. 3 Daily work or occupation.

आह्लादः Delight, joy; सारहादं वचन Pt. 4.

आह्लादनं Gladdening, delighting

आह्व a. Who or what calls, a crier. —ह्व 1 Calling, calling out. 2 A name, appellation, oft. at the end of comp; अयुताह्वः, राजाह्वः &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काव्यं रामायणा ह्वं Rām. 2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पणपूर्वकपक्षिमेवादिवाचन आह्वयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8. 7

आह्वयनं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. 2 A call, invitation, summons, (in general); सद्वाह्वानं प्रकुर्वति Pt. 3. 47. 3 A legal summons (from court or govt to appear before a tribunal). 4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126 5 A challenge. 6 A name, appellation.

आह्वयः 1 A summons. 2 A name

आह्वायकः A messenger, courier, आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरयोयं Bk. 2. 43.

इ.

इः N. of Kāmadeva. —ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder.

इ 1. 2 P. (सति, इत्) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; इति नं गुन-रेति इति R. 8. 56. 2 To arrive at, reach, attain to, go to; निहृद्धिः क्षयनेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined. 30 वशं, इति, इति &c. —II. 1 U. —अय q. v. —III. 4. A. 1 To come, appear, 2 To run, wander. 3 To go quickly or repeatedly. With अति 1 to go over or beyond, cross; pass over; अवादतीति हिमवानयोह्वेति Ki. 14. 54; स्यात्तयं ते वयनविषयं यावद्वयेति भाट्टः Me. 34 passes out of sight. 2 to excel, surpass, out-strip; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरीश्र वनेति वाजिनः S. 1, निशोत्तसः कविमतीत्य तस्यै Ku. 7. 15; Si. 2 23. 3 to pass by, leave behind; omit, neglect; S. 6. 16; R. 15. 37. 4 to pass, elapse (as time); अत्येति रजनी वा तु Rām.; अतीति दशरात्रे; see अतीत. —अधि 1 (P.) to remember, think of, remember with regret (with gen.); रामस्य दशमानोसावध्येति तव लक्षणः Bk. 8. 119, 118. 38; Ki. 11. 74. 2 (अधीति, always Atm. in this sense) to learn, study, read through; उपाध्या-यधति Bk. सोऽप्यध्यायः Bk. 2 (Caus

अध्यापयति; desid. अधिजिगांसते). —अनु 1 to follow, go after; प्रयतां प्रातरन्वेतु R. 1. 90. 2 to succeed, 3 to follow, (in grammar or construction). 4 to obey, conform to; imitate. —अन्वा to go after, follow —अन्तर 1 to go between, intervene. 2 to hinder, obstruct, 3 to hide, conceal, screen; see अन्तरित. —अप 1 to go away, depart, withdraw, retire; अपहि begone, avaunt. 2 to be deprived of, be free from; see अपेत. 3 to die, perish. —अभि 1 to go to, approach; draw near; अस्मान्-चुनितोऽभ्येति Bk. 7. 84. 2 to follow, serve. 3 to get, meet with, undergo (said of good or bad things). —अभिय to go to; intend, mean, aim at; कर्मणा अभिप्रैति स संपदानं P. 1. 4. 32. —अभ्या to approach, —अभ्युद् 1 to rise, go up. 2 (fig.) to thrive, prosper. —अभ्युप 1 to go near, approach, arrive; व्यतीतकालस्त्वहमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22. 2 to go to a particular state, attain to; सर्वं न तदाच्छलमभ्युपेति H. 3. 61. 3 to undertake, to agree, accept, promise (to do a thing); मंदाच्यते न खलुहृद्दाम-भ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. 4 to admit, own, grant, 5 to obey, submit to. —अव to know, learn, be aware of: अवेषि मां किंकरमहृते R. 2 35 Ku. 3 13 4 9

—आ to come, draw near. —उद् 1 to rise; (as a star &c.); (fig. also) come or go up; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः पल्ल S. 7. 30; उदेति सविता सायः &c. 2 to arise, spring, be produced. 3 to thrive, prosper. —उप 1 to approach, draw near; go to; योगी परं स्थानमुपेति चाय Bg. 8. 28. 2 to go to or pass in to, attain to, reach (a state); उदेति सर्वं परिणामरम्यतां. Ki. 4. 22. 3 to befall —निर् to depart, go or set out. —परा 1 to go or run away, flee, retreat, यः परेति स जीवति Pt. 5 88. 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. 2 to reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. 3 to depart from this world, die, see परेत. —परि 1 to go round, circum-ambulate; चरणान्नासं भक्तिमन्त्रः परिणः Me. 55, Ms. 2. 48. 2 to surround, encompass; इतयहपरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; विषयद्वि-भिः परितोभिर्महोपधिः R. 12. 61; so कोपपरीत 3 to go to, think of (objects &c.). 4 to change, transform oneself. —प्र 1 to go out of, depart from; प्रिया प्रयासाहोकाद्वृता भवति Ken. 2 (hence) to depart life, die; प्रेत्य after death, नच तद्वत् नो इह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9, 26 —प्रति 1 to go back to, return; प्रतीयाव हरोः सकाशं R. 5 85 Bk. 3 19 2 to believe trust कं प्रत्येति वैषयानि ते U 4

3 to learn, understand, know; प्रतीयते वातुचिह्नितं फलैः Ki. 1. 20; Si. 1. 69. 4 to be well-known or celebrated; सोयं वट इयम इति प्रतीयतः R. 13. 53. 5 to be pleased or satisfied; R. 3. 12, 16. 21. (—Caus. प्रत्याययति) to convince, inspire confidence बहुवचं इयमानं प्रत्याययतीति मे हृदयं S. 5. 31; तत्प्रचारिन्मसुदिरम्य प्रत्याययतु मेथिली R. 15 73. —प्रत्युद् to go forth to meet or receive; सपर्यया प्रत्युदियाय पार्यती Ku. 5. 31. —वि 1 to go away, depart; तस्यामहं त्वयि च संप्रति वीतचित्तः S. 4. 12; 80 वीतभय, वीतक्रोध. 2 to undergo change; सदशं त्रिषु क्षिणेषु यत्नं व्येति तद्वयं Sk. 3 to spend; see व्यय. —विपरि to change (usually for the worse); see विपरित. —व्यति 1 to go out of, avert from, transgress; रक्षाभागमपि धुण्वादा मनोवर्त्मनः परम् । न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य निर्यतुर्नैमिषुत्तयः ॥ R. 1. 17. 2 to pass, elapse (as time); यत् व्यतीयुः क्षिणुणाति तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25; व्यतीति काले &c. 3 to pass beyond, leave behind; R. 6. 67. —व्यप 1 to depart or deviate from, be free from; व्यपेत-नदमसरः Y. 1. 267; स्तब्धचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेण 2. 5 2 to go away, separate, part asunder; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69; Ms. 9. 142, 11. 97. —सं to come together or meet, —समसु to accompany, follow. —समवेत 1 to assemble, come together; समवेता युयुसवः Bg. 1. 1, 2 to be related or connected, see सन्वाय. —समा to come together or meet; समस्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69. —ससुद् to be helped together or collected; अयं ससुदितः सर्वो युगानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. —ससुप to get, obtain. —संप्रति to decide, settle, determine, judge; किं तत्स्थं वसुपलभ्यसंज्ञा विकल्पयन्तेति न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11 10.

इक्षवः Sugar-cane.
इक्षुः Sugar-cane. —COMP. —कांडः —द्व N. of two different species of sugar-cane (कांडा and पुंजवृण). —कुडकः a gatherer of sugar-cane. —दा N. of a river. —पाकः molasses. —भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. —मती, —मालिनी, —मालनी N. of a river. —मेहः diabetes. —चक्रं a sugar-mill. —रसः I the juice of sugar-cane. 2 molasses. —वण a sugarcane wood. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden of sugar-canes. —विकारः sugar; molasses. —सारः molasses.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.
इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इक्षुरः Sugar-cane.
इक्षुवाकुः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhyā; (he was the first of the the solar kings, and was a son of Manu Vaisnavata) इक्षुवाकुर्लोकाभिमतः प्रजातां U 1 44 2 A descendant of Ikshvāku गलितप्रवसामि हि कुलं प्रत R 3 70

इक्षुः, इक्षु 1. P. (एवति, इक्षति) To go, move; usually with अ, to move, shake; Māl 6.

इंग्र 1 U. (इंगति-त्, इंगित) 1 To move shake, be agitated; यथा क्षीपो निवातस्यो नंगे Bg. 6. 19, 14. 23. 2 To go, move.

इंग अ. 1 Movable. 2 Wonderful, surprising. —गः 1 A hint or sign. 2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture.

इंगनं 1 Moving, shaking 2 Knowledge; see इंग.

इंगितं 1 Palpitation, shaking. 2 Internal thought, intention, purpose; आकाशवेदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अष्टसद्भाव-मितींगितज्ञाय Ku. 5. 62; R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. 3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. 4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकाशवेदिभिर्गत्या ... युख्यैस्सर्गितं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —COMP. —कोविद्, —ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इण्डुः, —द्वी N. of a medicinal tree (Mar. हिंगणवेत) इण्डुपादः सोमं U. 1. 14. —द्वं The nut of the tree.

इच्छा 1 Wish, desire, will; इच्छया at will. 2 (In Math.) A question or problem. 3 (In gram.) The form of the desiderative. —COMP. —दानं fulfilment of a wish. —निवृत्तिः f. suppression of desires; indifference to worldly desires. —फलं the solution of a question or problem. —रतं desired sports; Me. 89. —वसुः N. of Kuberā. —संपद् f. fulfilment of one's wishes.

इज्यः 1 A teacher. 2 An epithet of बृहस्पति, the teacher of the gods.

इज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्प्रकाशं तदशेष-मिज्या R. 3. 48, 1. 68, 15. 2. 2 A gift, donation. 3 An image. 4 A bawd or procuress. 5 A cow. —COMP. —हीलः a constant sacrificer.

इदचरः A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इडा-ला 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 Food. 4 A Cow. 5 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She was the wife of Budha and mother of Purāvas).

इडिका The earth.

इतर pron. a. (—रा f., —रत् n.) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरे द्वेनै स्वकर्मा R. 8. 20 v. 1. 2 The rest or others (pl.) 3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इतरताप्रज्ञानं यथे-च्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; इतरो रावणदेव रावणापुत्रो यदि Bk 8 106 4 Opposite to a other used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp
च Rām
या Mb

so इक्षिणं left; वामं right &c. 5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary; इतर इव परिभुय ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडीकृतः K. 154. —COMP. —इतर pron. a. mutual, respective, reciprocal; आश्रयः mutual dependence, inter-connection. योग 1 mutual connection or union; Si. 10 24. 2 a variety of the Dvandva compound (opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each member of the compound is viewed separately.

इतरतः, इतरत्र ind. Otherwise than, different from, elsewhere; see अन्यत्र अन्यत्र.

इतरथा ind. 1 In another manner, in a contrary manner. 2 Perversely 3 On the other hand.

इतरेद्यः ind. On another day; the other day.

इतस् ind. 1 Hence, from here or hence. 2 From this person, from me इतः स देव्यः प्राप्तीनेन एवाहंति क्षयं Ku. 2. 55 3 In this direction, towards me, here, इतो निष्पद्येति विषयद्वयः Ku. 3. 2; प्रयुक्तम-न्यत्रमिती इथा स्यात् R. 2. 34; इत इतो देव this way, this way, my lord (in dramas). 4 From this world. 5 From this time; इतः-इतः on the one hand on the other hand; or, in one place in another place, here-there.

इति ind. 1 This particle is most generally used to report the very words spoken or supposed to be spoken by some one, as represented by the quotation marks in English. The speech reported may be (1) a single word used merely to express what the form of the word is, when it is used as it is (शब्दस्वरूपयोक्त), राम रामेति रामेति कृज्जंतं मधुराक्षरं Rām.; अत एव गदित्याह Bhartri; (2) or a substantive, which must be put in the nominative case when its meaning is to be indicated (प्रातिपदिकार्थयोक्त) चक्षस्त्रिवागिन्धवधारितं पुरा... क्रमादुहं नारद इत्य-वाचि सः Si. 1. 3; अविनि चैनामनयेति R. 14 40; दिलीप इति राजकुः R. 1. 12; (3) or a whole sentence when इति is merely used at the end of that sentence, (वाक्यार्थयोक्त); शास्त्रसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति नौर्वाकिणक इति S. 1. 13. 2 Besides this general sense इति has the following senses:—(a) Cause, as expressed by 'because', 'since', 'on the ground that', in English; वैदेक्षिकोस्मीति पृच्छामि U. 1; पुराणमिन्धेव न साधु सर्वं Me. 1 2; oft. with किं q. v. (b) Motive or purpose; R. 1. 37. (c) Thus, to mark the conclusion (opp. अथ); इति पश्योक्तः thus (or here ends) the first Act. (d) So, thus, in this manner इत्युक्तेन परित्यज्य दोष्यं K. 11-80 (e) Of this nature or descriptive गौरवं पुरुषो हसीति आति (f) As follows to the following effect रामाणि

ग्रामो हरिश्चन्द्राच R. 13. 1. (g) As for, in the capacity of, as regards (showing capacity or relation); पितृति स एव; अन्तःकार इति विद्या; शीघ्रमिति सुकरं निवृत्त-मिति चितनीयं भवेत् S. 3. (h) Illustration (usually with आदि); इदृशिविधं श्रीमान्-त्वादी तदन्वयः Chandr.; गौः सुकृश्रुद्धो इत्य-श्वरादी K. P. 2. (i) A quotation or an opinion accepted; इति पाणिनिः, इत्या-विशालिः, इत्यनरः, विश्वः &c. (j) Manifestation. —COMP. —अर्थः sum and sub-stance, meaning in short. —अर्थ ind. for this purpose, hence. —कथा a mean-ingless or nonsensical talk. —कर्तव्य-करणाय a. proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. (—व्यं, —यं) duty, obligation; ता, —कार्यता, कृत्यता any proper or necessary duty, obligation; इतिकर्तव्यतायुतः wholly at a loss what to do, embarrassed, perplexed. —सात्र a. of such extent or qual-ity. —वृत्त 1 occurrence, event. 2 a tale, story.

इतिहा ind. Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः 1 History (legendary or traditional); 2 धर्मश्रामनेत्यादिप्रदेश-समाप्तिः। इत्येव कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रचक्षते ॥ 2 Heroic history (such as the Mahā-
bhārata). 3 Historical evidence, tradition (which is recognized as a proof by the Paurāṇikas). —COMP. —निर्वचनं legendary composition or narrative.

इत्यं ind. Thus, so, in this manner; इत्यं रतेः किमपि भूतमद्वयस्वर्गं Ku. 4. 45; इत्यं गते under these circumstances. —COMP. —कारं ind. in this manner. —भूत a. 1 so circumstanced, being in this state; Ku. 6. 26; कथमित्यभूत M. 5; K. 146. 2 true or faithful (as a story). —विध a. 1 of such kind. 2 endowed with such qualities.

इत्यं a. To be gone towards or ap-
proached; इत्यः शिष्येण युक्तम्. —त्वा 1 Going; way 2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्यं a. (री f.) 1 Going, travel-
ling, a traveller. 2 Cruel, harsh 3 Low, vile. 4 Despised, contemned. 5 Poor. —रः 1 A eunuch. —री 1 A dislo-
yal or unchaste woman. 2 An Abhi-
sārikā q. v.

इत्वं pron. a. [अयं m.; इयं f., इदं n.]
1 This here, (referring to something
near the speaker; इदं तत् संविद्धं रूपं);
इदं तत् ... इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the
truth of the saying. 2 Present, seen;
the nominative forms are used with
verbs in the sense of 'here'; इयमास्मि
here I come. 3 It often refers to some-
thing immediately following, while
तद् refers to what precedes; अनुकल-
त्तव्यं शेषः सदा सन्निवृत्तिः। Ms. 3. 147
(अनेकवक्षसाणाः Kull.); अस्मिन्निवृत्तः 4
It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्

अयम्, किं or a personal pronoun, either
to point out anything more distin-
ctly, and emphatically, or some-
times pleonastically; कोयमाचार्यविषयं
S. 1. 25; अयं, अयं, this here; अयमहं भोः
S. 4 ho, here am I.

इदानीं ind. Now, at this moment,
in this case, just now, even now;
वत्से प्रतिष्ठयदानीं S. 4; आर्यपुत्र इदानीमसि
U. 3; इदानीमेव just now; इदानीमपि now
also, in this case also.

इदानीमेव a. (नी f.) Present, mo-
mentary, of the present moment.

इदं p. p. (fr. इय्) Kindled &c.
—इ 1 Sunshine, heat, 2 Refulgence,
splendour. 3 Wonder.

इध्मः—ध्मं Fuel, especially that used
for the sacred fire; R. 14. 70. —COMP.
—जिह्वः fire.—प्रत्यश्चनः hatchet, an axe.

इध्मा Kindling, lighting.

इन्द्र a. 1 Able, powerful, mighty. 2
Bold. —नः 1 A lord. 2 The sun; Si.
2. 65. 3 A king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं
R. 9. 5.

इन्द्रिविरः A large bee; लोभादिदिदिदि
नितरं Br. 2. 183.

इन्द्रि N. of Lakshmi, wife of
Vishnu. —COMP. —आलं 'abode of
Indra', the blue lotus. —मंदिरः an
epithet of Vishnu. (—रं) the blue
lotus.

इन्द्रिवरिणी A group of blue lotuses.
इन्द्रिवारः A blue lotus.

इन्द्रः 1 The moon; इन्द्रिय इति राजेन्द्रः
क्षीरविश्ववि R. 1. 12. 2 (In Math.)
The number 'one'. 3 Camphor.

—COMP. —कमलं the white lotus. —कला
a digit of the moon. (These are 16,
each of which is mythologically said
to be devoured by 16 deities in
succession). —कलिका 1 N. of a
plant (हेतकी). 2 a digit of the
moon.—कलः the moon-stone. (—ता)
night. —अयः 1 waning of the
moon. 2 the new-moon day. —जः,
—युजः the planet Mercury. (—जा) N.
of the river Revā or Narmadā.
—जवकः the ocean.—दलः a digit, cres-
cent.—ज्वा a kind of water-lily. —भृत्,
—शेखरः—मौलिः 'the moon-crested god',
epithets of Siva. —मणिः the moon-
stone. —मंडलं the orb or disc of the
moon. —रत्नं a pearl. —ले (रे) खा a
digit of the moon. —लोहकं, —लोहं
silver. —वचना N. of a metre; see
Appendix. —वासरः Monday.

इन्दुमती 1 A day of full moon. 2
The wife of अन and sister of भोज.

इन्द्रः A rat, mouse.

इन्द्रः 1 The lord of gods. 2 The god
of rain; rain 3 A lord or ruler (as
of men &c.); first or best (of any
class of objects), always as the
last member of comp.; नृन्द्रः a lord of
men, i. e. a king; so इन्द्रः a lion;
गजेन्द्रः, योगिन्द्रः, कपीन्द्रः.—नृ The wife of
Ind a Indrāni Indra he god of

the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of
the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is
placed in the first rank among the gods.
But in later mythology he falls in the
second rank. He is said to be one of
the sons of Kasyapa and Dakshayana
or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad
Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesa, but he is
the chief of all the other gods, and is
commonly styled Suresa, Devendra
&c. As in the Vedas so in later mytho-
logy, he is the regent of the atmosphere,
and of the east quarter, and his world
is called Svarga. He sends the light-
ning, uses the thunderbolt, and sends
down rain. He is frequently at war
with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads
and by whom he is sometimes defeated.
The Indra of mythology is famous for
his incontinence and adultery, one pro-
minent instance of which is his seduction
of Ahalya, the wife of Gautama (see
Ahalya), and for which he is often
spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse
of the sage impressed upon him a thou-
sand marks resembling the female
organ, and he was therefore called
Sayoni; but these marks were after-
wards changed into eyes, and he is hence
called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In
the Ramayana Indra is represented as
having been defeated and carried off to
Lanka by Ravana's son called Megha-
nada, who for this exploit received the
title of 'Indrajit.' It was only at the
intercession of Brahma and the gods
that Indra was released. Indra is often
represented as trying to prevent kings
from completing one hundred sacrifices,
it being believed that he who completed
the tenth would obtain the seat of
Indra; and hence it was that he
carried off the sacrificial horses of
Sagara and Raghu; see R. 3rd canto.
He is represented as being in constant
dread of sages practising potent
penances, and as sending down nymphs
to beguile their minds (see Apsaras).
He is also said to have cut off the wings
of mountains when they grew trouble-
some, and to have killed the demons
Bala and Vritra. His wife is Indran
the daughter of the demon Puloman,
and his son is named Jayanta. He is
also said to be the father of Arjuna.
—COMP. —अनुजः, —अवरजः an epithet of
Vishnu and of Nārāyaṇa. —अरिः an
Asura or demon. —आयुधं Indra's
weapon, the rainbow; R. 7. 4. —कील
1 N. of the mountain मद्र. 2 a rock
(—लं) the banner of Indra. —कुंजर
Indra's elephant, Airāvata. —कुशः N
of a mountain. —कोशः—जः, —यकः 1 a
couch, sofa. 2 a plat-form. 3 a pin
or bracket projecting from the wall
(नागदेत). —गिरिः the महेंद्र mountain
—गुरुः, —आचार्यः the teacher of Indra,
इन्द्राचार्यः—गोपः—गोपकः a kind of
sect of red or white colour चार्प

-**धनुस्** *n.* 1 a rainbow. 2 the bow of Indra. -**जाल** 1 a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. 2 conjuring, jugglery; स्वर्णजालमहाशः खलु जीवलोकः Śānti. 2. 2. -**जालिक** *a.* deceptive unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler, conjurer. -**जित्** *m.* 'conqueror of Indra', N. of a son of Ravana who was killed by Lakshmana. [Indrajit is another name of Meghanada a son of Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Siva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice.] -**हंतु** or **विजयिन्** *m.* N. of Lakshmana. -**तुल**, -**तुलक** a flock of cotton. -**वार**: the tree Pinus Devadaru. -**नील**: a sapphire. -**नीलक**: an emerald. -**पत्नी** Indra's wife, इक्षी. -**पुरोहित**: N. of बृहस्पति. -**प्रस्थ** N. of a city on the Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi); इन्द्रप्रस्थमस्तावत्कारि मा संतु चक्षुः Si. 2. 63. -**प्रहरण** Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. -**शेषजं** dried ginger. -**सह**: 1 a festival in honour of Indra. 2 the rainy season. -**लोक**: Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise. -**वशा**, -**वज्रा** N. of two metres, see Appendix. -**शत्रु**: 1 an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of ब्रह्माद्; R. 7. 35. 2 one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vritra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इन्द्रशत्रुर्वयस्य &c., but, through mistake, he accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52: नभो हीनः स्वरोतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तस्य नाह। स वायव्यो यजनानं हिनस्ति यथैदं शत्रुः स्वरोपयावात् ॥ -**शलभः** a kind of insect. -**सुतः**, -**सुत** N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Arjuna; (c) Vāli, the king of monkeys. -**सेनानी** the leader of Indra's armies epithet of Kārtikeya

इन्द्रकं An assembly room, a hall.

इन्द्राणी The wife of Indra.

इन्द्रियं 1 Power, force, (the quality which belongs to Indra). 2 an organ of sense. There are two kinds of Indriyas: (a) ज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि or बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि:—श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुर्वा जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also ननः according to some); and (b) कर्मेन्द्रियाणि:—ग्राह्यस्थं हस्तपादं वाङ् चैव दशमी सूता Ms. 2. 99. 3 Bodily or virile power, power of the senses. 4 Semen. 5 Symbolical expression for the number '5.' -**COMP.** -**अगोचर** *a.* imperceptible. -**अर्थ**: 1 an object of sense; these objects are:—हृत्पद्मं गंधारस्यश्वाङ्गं विद्या अमी Ak.; Bg. 3. 34; R. 14 25. -**आयतनं** the abode of the senses, i. e. the body. -**गोचर** *a.* Perceptible to the senses. (-रः) an object of sense. -**ग्रामः**, -**वर्गः** the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; ब्रह्मविन्द्रियग्रामो विद्वान्मायि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; निर्बन्धारं ननुर्जीविनवर्गः Si. 10. 3. -**ज्ञानं** consciousness, the faculty of perception. -**नियहः** restraint of senses. -**बधः** insensibility. -**विप्रतिपत्तिः** *f.* perversion of the organs. -**संस्पर्शक**: the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). -**स्वाप**: insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इध् 7. A. (इधे or इधे, इध्) To kindle, light, set on fire. -**pass.** (इध्यते) To be lighted, blaze, flame. -**WITH** सं to kindle.

इधः Fuel.

इधनं 1 Kindling, lighting. 2 Fuel, wood &c.

इभः An elephant. -**भी** A female elephant. -**COMP.** -**अरिः** a lion. -**आननः** N. of Gāṇesa; cf. गजानन. -**निमीलिका** shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -**चालकः** the driver or keeper of an elephant. -**पोता** a young female elephant. -**पोतः** a young elephant, a cub. -**युवतिः** *f.* a female elephant.

इभ्य *a.* Wealthy, rich. -**भ्यः** 1 A king. 2 An elephant-driver. -**भ्या** A female elephant.

इभ्यक *a.* Wealthy, rich.

इयत् *a.* 1 So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्वायुः Dk. 93; इयंति वर्षाणि तवा सहोयं R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीतिरित्यनीति Si. 2. 30 this much.

इयत्ता, **इयस्वं** 1 (a) So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईदृक्त्वा रूपमित्यत्ता वा R. 13. 5; न...यथाः परिच्छेदमित्यत्ता वा R. 6. 77. (b) Limited number, limitation; न गुणानमित्यत्ता R. 10. 32. 2 Limit, standard.

इरणं 1 A desert 2 Salt or barren ground of इषि

इरंजदः 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt. 2 The submarine fire.

इरा 1 The earth. 2 Speech. 3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī 4 Water. 5 Food. 6 Spirituous liquor. -**COMP.** -**ईशः** N. of Varuṇa, of Vishnu and of Gāṇesa. -**चरं** hail, so इराचरं.

इरावत् *m.* The ocean.

इरिणं A salt ground, saline soil.

इर्वार-लु *a.* Destructive, carnivorous (हिनक). -**रः** *m. f.* A cucumber. **इल्** 6 P. (इलति, इलित) or 10 L 1 To go, to move. 2 To sleep. 3 To throw, send, cast.

इला 1 The earth. 2 A cow 3 Speech &c.; see इश. -**COMP.** -**गोल**, -**लं** the earth, the globe. -**धर** a mountain.

इलिका The earth.

इल्लकाः, -**लः** (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (इल्लिकास्)

इव *ind.* 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वागर्थोपविदंशुक्तौ R. 1. 2 As if, as it were (denoting उत्प्रेक्षा); पश्चामीव दिनकिंनरः S. 1. 6; वतीव तर्जनीनि वपुर्जीवाञ्जनं नभः Mk. 1. 84. 3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कञ्जर इत्यत्र G. M. 4 (Added to interrogative words), 'possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; दिनं वीतदित्या किमिव दिनं न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30; क इव of what sort, what-like सुहृत्तमेव but for a moment; किंचिदिव just a little bit; so इवदिव, नाचिरादिव &c.

इशीका—**इषीका** *q. v.*

इष 1. 6 P. (इच्छति, इष्ट) 1 To wish desire, long for; इच्छामि संवर्धितनाश्रवात् Ku. 3. 3. 2 To choose. 3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for. 4 To be favourable. 5 To assent or consent. -**pass.** 1 To be wished or liked. 2 To be prescribed or laid down; हस्तच्छेदनमिष्यते Ms. 8. 322. -**WITH** अनु to search, try, endeavour. -**अभि** to long for, desire. -**परि** to search. -**प्रति** to receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीष्य S. 6.—II. 4 P. (इष्यति, इषित) 1 To go, move. 2 To spread. 3 To cast, throw. -**WITH** अनु to search, go in search of; न रस्मन्विष्यति भ्रम्यते हि तन् Ku. 5. 45. -**प्र** (usually in *caus.*) 1 to send forth, cast, hurl; B'r. 15. 77. 2 to send, despatch; किमर्थमुष्यः प्रेषिता स्तुः S. 5.—III. 1 U. (वषित) To go, move. -**WITH** अनु to follow.

इषः 1 One possessed of sap or strength. 2 The month आश्विन; ध्वनि-निषजनिमेषुष्यमयतः Si. 6. 49.

इषि (वी) का 1 Reed, rush; अन्न R. 12. 23. 2 An arrow.

इषिरः Fire.

इषु 1 An arrow 2 The number five **COMP.** -**अय** -**अनीक** the point

of an arrow. -असनं, अस्त्रं the bow; R. 11. 37. -आसः 1 a bow, 2 an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. -कारः, कृत् *m.* an arrow-maker. -धरः, धृत् *m.* an archer. -पथः, -विशेषः an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. -प्रयोगः discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42.

इशुधिः A quiver.

इष्ट *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for. 2 Beloved, liked, favourite, dear. 3 Worshipped, revered. 4 Respected, honoured. 5 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -प्रः A lover, husband. -ष्टं 1 Wish, desire. 2 A holy ceremony or संस्कार. 3 A sacrifice. -*ind.* Voluntarily. -*Comp.* -अर्थः desired object. -आपत्तिः *f.* occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater

which is favourable to his opponent also; इष्टापत्तौ दोषांतरमाह Jag. -गंध *a.* fragrant. (-घः) any fragrant substance. (-खं) sand. -देवः, -देवता a favourite god, one's tutelary deity.

इष्टका A brick; Mk. 3. -*Comp.* -गृहं a brick-house. -वित्त *a.* made of bricks; also इष्टकवित्त. -न्यासः laying the foundation of a house. -पथः a road made of bricks.

इष्टापूर्तिं Performing sacrifices, and digging wells and doing other acts of charity; इष्टापूर्तिर्दिव्यः सप्तशतनाम् Mv. 3. 1.

इष्टिः *f.* 1 Wish, request, desire. 2 Seeking. 3 Any desired object. 4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's Vārtikas;

इष्टयो माष्यकारस्य); cf. उपसंख्यान. 5 Impulse, hurry. 6 Invitation, order. 7 A sacrifice. -*Comp.* -पत्नः a miser; so 'मृग'. -पशु an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टका.

इष्टमः 1 Cupid. 2 The spring.

इष्ट्यः, -ज्य The Spring.

इस् *ind.* An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इह *ind.* 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. 2 In this world (opp. पर or अमुन). -*Comp.* -अमुन *ind.* in this world and the next world, here and there. -लोकः this world or life. -स्थ *a.* standing here.

इहत्य *a.* Being here, of this place or world.

ई.

ईः (*m.*) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. -*ind.* An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

ई 1. 4 A. (ईयेते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go. 2 To shine. 3 To pervade. 4 To desire, wish. 5 To throw. 6 To eat. 7 To beg (A.) 8 To become pregnant.

ईक्ष् 1 A. (ईक्षते, ईक्षित) 1 To see, behold, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. 2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्ववृत्तस्थनाम्नां...ईक्षते योगमुत्तमा Bg. 6. 29. 3 To take into account, care for; नमिजनदीक्षते K. 104; न काम-वृत्तिर्वचनयमीक्षते Kn. 5. 82. 4 To think, reflect; तच्चैव पितृ बहूनां प्रजायेय Ch. Up. 5 To look to, or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय ईक्षते गर्भः Sk. (ह्रस्वाद्युभं यथालोचयति इत्यर्थः). -*With* अग्नि to suspect; कुदृक्चकितो लोकः सत्त्वपायनधीक्षते B. 4. 102 v. 1. -अनु to keep in view; to search, seek after, inquire into. -अप 1 to await, wait for; न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk. 7; Ku. 3. 26. 2 to require; need; want; शब्दार्थौ सकविरिह द्वयं विद्वानपेक्षते Si. 2. 86; V. 4. 12; Ku. 3. 18. 3 to look to, have regard to, have in view; किमपेक्ष्य फलं Ki. 2. 21; यतः शब्दोऽयं व्यञ्जकत्वेऽधीतरमपेक्षते S. D. 4 to take into account, think of, consider, respect; oft. with न; तदा-वपेक्ष्य स्वशरीरमाहं Ku. 5. 18. -अभिधि to look at or towards. -अव 1 to look at, perceive, observe. 2 to aim at, have in view; योऽस्मान्मानवैर्देहे Bg. 1 28 have regard to B. 3 21 विविधो

त्वक्याप्यवेक्ष्य मां 8. 60 out of regard for me. 3 to watch over, protect; भ्रातृणां बुधितरमवेक्ष्य U. 1. 4 to think, consider; यद्वोचदवेक्ष्य मानिकी Ki. 2. 3. -उद् 1 to look up to, behold, see; सप्रणाममुदीक्षितः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67. 2 to wait; श्रीणि वर्ण-पुद्गीक्षते कुमार्दुमुनी सती Ms. 9. 90. -उत्प्र 1 to anticipate, see in prospect; उल्लेख-माणा जवनाभिचारां Mu. 2. 2 to guess, conjecture; किमुल्लेखसे कुतस्त्यायामिति U. 4. 3 to believe, fancy; उल्लेखामो (Par. epic) वषं तावन्मिमं न विभीषणं Rām. -उद्दि to look up to. -उप 1 to neglect, overlook, disregard; उपेक्षते यः शूलयस्त्रिनीजैः Ku. 5. 47; R. 14. 34. 2 to let escape, let go, connive at; नोपेक्षते धनमपि राजा साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. 3 to look at, consider. -निर् 1 to gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely; धन्या...निरीक्ष्यमाणः हतरो दयालुः R. 2. 52; Bg. 1. 22; Ms. 4. 38. 2 to look for, search after; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेणकः केटकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -पत्ति 1 to examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्संगतं रहः S. 5. 24; M. 1. 1; Ms. 9. 14. 2 to test, try, put to the test; मारां नमोद्गाध्य परीक्षितोति R. 2. 62; यत्नस्परिष्कृतः ग्रस्ते Y. 1. 55 carefully tested as to potency. -प्र to see, behold, perceive; तमायांतं वेक्ष्य Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47; Ms. 8. 147. -प्रति to wait for; संप्रसृते नः कानां कालः कश्चित्परीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54; Ms. 9. 77. -प्रतिवि to look at in return. -वि to see, behold; तं दीक्ष्य वेष्टुमर्ता Ku. 5. 85. -व्यप to mind, care for, respect (oft. with न); न व्यपेक्षते समुद्रकाः प्रजाः R. 19. 6. -त्तं 1 to see, behold. 2 to think of, consider, take into account तेजसां हि न वयं समीक्षते R. 11 1 Ku. 5 16. 3 to examine carefully as n

अवनीक्ष्यकारिन्. -समव 1 to see, inspect. 2 to consider. -समुप to neglect, disregard; see -उप above.

ईक्षकः A spectator.

ईक्षणं 1 Seeing, beholding &c. 2 A look, sight. 3 An eye; इत्यक्षिशोभा-ग्रहितेक्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलक्षणा.

ईक्षणिकः A fortune-teller.

ईक्षतिः Looking, sight; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं Br. Sūt.

ईक्ष् 1 Sight. 2 Viewing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye. 2 A glance.

ईक्षित *p. p.* Seen, beheld, regarded &c. -त्तं 1 Look, sight. 2 An eye; अभिमुखे मयि संहतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

ईक्ष्, ईक्ष् 1 P. (ईक्षति, ईक्षित) 1 To go, move, vacillate. -*Caus.* To swing, oscillate. 2 To shake. -*With* प्र to shake, tremble; वैखल्य क्षुभिता क्षितिः Bk. 17. 108; वैखल्यस्मिन्मूल Māl. 6. 5; Amaru. 1.

ईक्ष्-ईक्ष् 1 A. 1 To go. 2 To censure, blame.

ईक्ष् 2 A. (ईक्ष्, ईक्षित) To praise; अशिमिडे उरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीत-मन्त्रजदीक्ष्यमानः R. 18. 17; Bk. 9. 57 18 15.

ईक्ष् Praise, commendation.

ईक्ष्य *pot. p.* Praiseworthy, laudable; मन्वंतमीक्ष्य भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34.

ईतिः *f.* 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The *itis* is usually said to be six: 1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; parrots; and 6 foreign invasions अतिविहिरनादृष्टिः शलभा मृगकाः शुक्राः । प्रत्यासत्ता एजान पतेता ईत्या स्वता । नियतका निपति B. 1 63 2 An infectious disease

Travelling (in a foreign country), sojourning. 4 An affray.

ईहका Quality (opp. इयका); विष्णो-रिवास्यालवधारणीय ईहकतया लपमिवचया वा R. 13. 5.

ईहक-स a. (सी-सी f.), also ईहक Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities.

ईहसा 1 Desire to obtain. 2 A wish, desire.

ईहिसत a. Desired, wished for, dear to. —तं Desire, wish.

ईहस a. Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.); सीर-म्यनीन्दुरिव ते ह्युक्तान्तरस्य R. 5. 63.

ईर 2 A. (ईर, ईर); also 1 P. (p.

p. ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). 2 To rise, arise or spring from.

—10 U. or Caus. (ईरयति, ईरित) 1 To throw, cast; discharge, dart;

वेरिच महाद्रुमं Bk. 15. 52. 2 To utter, pronounce, repeat; इतीत्येति तया निरेक्षि N. 14. 21; Si. 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9. 8,

Mā. 1. 25. 3 To set in motion, move, shake; वातेरितपद्मवाङ्मणिः S. 1. 4 To employ, use. —With उद् to rise.

(—Caus.) 1 to utter, pronounce, tell, speak; उदीरितोर्थः पञ्चगवि पृथक्ते Pt. 1. 43; R. 2. 9. 2 to put forth; पदसो-

ल्लयद्वीरविष्यति R. 8. 62. 3 to throw, roll down (as dice); R. 6. 18. 4

to raise (as dust). 5 to display; bring about. —प्र 1 to cast, throw; S. 2. 2. 2 to propel, send forth;

R. 4. 24. 3 to incite, instigate, set on. —सं 1 to utter, 2 to shake, move.

—समुद् to utter, pronounce.

ईरवः The wind —न 1 Agitating, moving, driving. 2 Going. 3 =इरण

q. v.

ईरिण a. Desert, barren. —न A desert, barren soil; सुद्धर्तमिव निःशब्दनासी-

दीरिणसंनिभं Rām.

ईर्य See ईर्य.

ईमे A wound.

ईर्या Wandering about (as a religious mendicant).

ईर्या m. f. A cucumber.

ईर्या=ईर्या q. v.

ईर्यः ईर्यः 1 P. (ईर्यति, ईर्यति) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person) इत्ये ईर्यति Sk.; Si. 8. 36.

ईर्यः, ईर्यः, ईर्यक a. Envious, jealous.

ईर्या-र्या Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success.

ईर्या (र्या) छः ईर्य (रु) a. Envious, impatient.

ईरिः (ली f.) A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword.

ईर्य 2 A. (ईर्य, ईरित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.); अधीनानीशिपे त्वं वयमपि च गिरानीन्दे

यवर्षे Bh. 3. 30. 2 To be able, have power; expressed by 'can'; माधुयेमीदे

हरिणान् वहीतुं R. 18. 13. 3 To own, possess.

ईर्य a. 1 Owning, master or lord of; see below. 2 Powerful, supreme.

—ज्ञः 1 A lord, master; with gen. or in comp; कर्ष्यचिदीश मन्त्रां वधुः Ku. 3.

34; २० वागीश, भुरेश &c. 2 A husband. 3 The number 11. 4 N. of Siva. —ज्ञा

1 N. of Durgā. 2 A woman having supremacy; a rich lady. —Comp.

—कोणः the north-east quarter. —पुरी, —नगरी N. of Benares. —सखः an epithet of Kubera.

ईर्यातः 1 A ruler, master, lord. 2 N. of Siva; Ku. 7. 56. 3 The sun (as a form of Siva). 4 N. of Vishnu.

—नी N. of Durgā.

ईर्यात, त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight *siddhis* or attributes of Siva. See अणिमन् or सिद्धि.

ईर्य a. (र-रि f.) 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.); Ku. 4. 11. 2 Rich, wealthy. —रः 1 A

lord, master; ईर्य लोकेश्वरः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. 2 A king, prince, ruler. 3 A rich or great man; मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे वत् H. 1.

15; cf. "To carry coals to Newcastle." 4 A husband; Ki. 9. 39. 5

The Supreme God (परमेश्वर). 6 N. of

chiefly with अथ (अथै), न (नो) and किम् (किं); see these words.

उक्त p. p. (fr. वच्) 1 Said, spoken. 2 Uttered, spoken (opp. अनुमित or

समावित). 3 Told, addressed; अज्ञात-वृत्तेषु सहाय एव Ku. 3. 26. 4 Describ-

ed, related. —क्तं A speech, words collectively; a sentence. —Comp.

—अवृक्त a. spoken and not spoken उपसहार a brief description re

umē, peroration. —निर्वाहः maintain-

ing an assertion. —पुस्तकः a word (feminine or neuter) of which also a

masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the

masculine only by the notion of gender. —प्रत्युक्त speech and reply, discourse.

उक्ति f. 1 Speech expression statement

Siva; V. 1. 1. 7 The God of love, Cupid. —रा, —री N. of Durgā. —Comp

—निषेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —पुत्रक a. pious, devout. —सङ्घ न. a temple. —सभ a

royal court or assembly.

ईर्य 1 U. (ईर्यति, ईरित) 1 To fly away. 2 To look, see. 3 To give 4 To kill.

ईर्य The month *Āsvinā*; cf. इय.

ईर्य ind. Slightly, to some extent, a little; इत्यु बुधितानि S. 1. 3. —Comp.

—उष्ण a. tepid. —कर a. 1 doing little. 2 easy to be accomplished. —जल

shallow water. —पाण्डु a. a little white or pale, whitish. —पुरुषः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त a. pale

red —लभ, —लभ्य a. to be got for little. —हासः slight laughter, a smile

ईर्या The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough.

ईर्या 1 An elephant's eyeball. 2 A painter's brush. 3 A weapon, arrow, dart.

ईरिरः Fire.

ईरिरा 1 A painter's brush. 2 An ingot-mould. 3=ईर्या q. v.

ईर्यातः=इयः See इयः, इयः.

ईर्य 1 A. (ईर्यति, ईरित) 1 To wish, desire, think of (with acc. or inf.), Bg. 16. 12; Bk. 1. 11. 2 To endeavour to obtain. 3 To aim at or at

tempt, endeavour, strive; माधुये मधुवि-

दुता रक्षितुं धाराधुयेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2. 116. —With सं 1 to wish, desire. 2 to strive to do or perform, strive

for; प्रियाणि वाङ्मयसुभिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19

ईर्या 1 Wish, desire. 2 Effort, exertion, activity; Ma. 9. 205. —Comp

—चतुः 1 a wolf. 2 a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for

definition &c. see S. D. 518. —वृक a wolf.

ईरित p. p. Wished; sought, striven for &c. —तं 1 A wish, desire. 2

Effort, exertion. 3 An undertaking, deed, act; Ki. 1. 20.

उ.

उः N. of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —ind.

1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेक्षः Sk. 2 An interjection of:—

(a) calling; उ मेति मावा तपसो निषिद्धा

पश्चाद्भास्यो ह्युक्ती जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (b) anger; (c) compassion; (d) com-

mand; (e) acceptance; (f) inter-

rogation; or (g) used merely as an expletive In classical literature used

chiefly with अथ (अथै), न (नो) and किम् (किं); see these words.

उक्त p. p. (fr. वच्) 1 Said, spoken. 2 Uttered, spoken (opp. अनुमित or

समावित). 3 Told, addressed; अज्ञात-

वृत्तेषु सहाय एव Ku. 3. 26. 4 Describ-

ed, related. —क्तं A speech, words collectively; a sentence. —Comp.

—अवृक्त a. spoken and not spoken उपसहार a brief description re

umē, peroration. —निर्वाहः maintain-

ing an assertion. —पुस्तकः a word (feminine or neuter) of which also a

masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the

masculine only by the notion of gender. —प्रत्युक्त speech and reply, discourse.

उक्ति f. 1 Speech expression statement

उत्त

वन्तो: Chandr. 5. 120; Ms. 8. 104. 2 A sentence. 3 Power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकशब्दस्य गम्भीरं दिवाकरनिशाकौ Ak.

उक्तं 1 A saying, sentence, verse, (सोत्रं). 2 Eulogy, praise. 3 N of the Sāmaveda.

उक्ष् 1. 6. U. (उक्षति, उक्षित) 1 To sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down upon; औक्षन् शोणितमनेना: Bk. 17. 9, 3. 5; Si. 5. 30; R. 11. 5, 20; Ku. 1. 54. 2 To emit, send forth. —WITH अग्नि to sprinkle, with holy or consecrated water; विरसि शकुंतलामभ्युक्ष्य S. 4. —परि to sprinkle round about. —प्र to consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणायमे तथा श्राद्धे प्रोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ms. 5. 27. —सं to consecrate by sprinkling; Y. 1. 24.

उक्षणं 1 Sprinkling. 2 Consecrating as by sprinkling; वसिष्ठमंत्रोक्षणजातु प्रभावात् R. 5. 27.

उक्षन् m. An ox or bull; Ku. 7. 70; (changed to उक्ष in some comp. नक्षत्र, दृष्टोक्ष, &c.) —Comp. —तर: a small bull or ox, cf. वस्ततर.

उक्ष्, उक्ष् 1 P. (ओक्षति, उंक्षति, ओक्षित, उंक्षित) To go, move.

उक्षा A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan).

उक्ष्य a. Dressed or boiled in a pot (as flesh &c.); हृल्यमुखं च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9.

उग्र a. 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, savage (as a look &c.); दर्शनः. 2 Formidable, terrific, frightful, fearful; सिंहनिपातस्य R. 3. 60; Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75. 3 Powerful, strong, violent, intense; उग्रतायां वेलां S. 3. intensely hot उग्रशोकं Me. 113 v. 1. 4 Sharp, Pungent, hot, 5 High, noble —ग्र: 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, descendant of a Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother. 3 N. of a country called Kerala (modern Malabar). 4 The sentiment called वीर्य. —Comp. —गन्ध a. strong-smelling. (—घः) 1 the Champaka tree. 2 garlic. —चारिणी, —चंडा N. of Durgā. —जाति a. base-born. —दर्शन-रूप a. frightful in appearance, fierce-looking. —धन्वन् a. having a powerful bow. (—म.) N. of Siva and Indra. —शेखरा 'crest of Siva', N. of the Ganges. —सेन: N. of a king of mathurā and father of Kamsa. He was deposed by his son; but Krishna, after having slain Kamsa, restored him to the throne.

उग्रपश्य a. Fierce-looking, frightful, hideous.

उक् 4 P. (उच्यति, उचित or उग्र, mostly used in p. p.) 1 To collect, to gather together. 2 To be fond of, delight in. 3 To be proper or fit. 4 To be turned or used to

उचित p. p. 1 Fit, proper, right, suitable; उचितस्तदुवाच: U. 3; usually with inf.; उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रोदितुं S. 4. 2 Usual, customary; उचितेषु करणीयेषु S. 4. 3 Accustomed or used to, in comp.; नीवारणमयेवोचितै: R. 1. 50, 2. 25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; Ki. 1. 34. 4 Praiseworthy.

उच्च a. 1 High (in all senses); tall; क्षितिधारणोच्च Ku. 7. 68; elevated, exalted (family &c.). 2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चा: पक्षिण्या: Si. 4. 18. 3 Intense, violent, strong. —Comp. —तर: the cocoa-nut tree. —ताल: (heightened) music, dancing &c. at a tavern. —नीच a. 1 high and low. 2 various. —ललाटा टिका a woman with a high or projecting forehead. —संश्रय a. occupying a high station (said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see Malli. thereon.

उच्चै: ind. 1 High, above, lofty (fig. also); श्रितोदयोद्विजितसामुच्चै: Si. 1. 16, 16. 46. 2 Loud.

उच्चक्षुष a. 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards. 2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्छेद a. 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable. 2 Quick. 3 Loud. 4 Angry, irascible.

उच्छेदः The last watch of the night.

उच्छेपः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; ह्योच्छेपेन S. 2. 9; cf. शिलाच्छेप also. 2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.) उपोच्छेपं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. 3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment. 4 Prosperity, rise.

उच्छरणं 1 Going up or out. 2 Utterance.

उच्छल a. Moving. —लं Mind.

उच्छलने Moving away, setting out.

उच्छलित p. p. On the point of going, setting out; R. 2. 6.

उच्छादनं 1 Driving away, expulsion. 2 Separation. 3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). 4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. 5 Working this charm; ruining one's enemy.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration. 2 Excrement, dung; मातृद्वार एव स: H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. 3 Discharge (in general).

उच्चारणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाच: rik. 2; वेदः. 2 Declaration, enunciation.

उच्चावच a. 1 High and low, irregular; Ms. 6. 73. 2 Various, diverse; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46.

उच्छ्रङ्ग-लः The flag of a banner or the banner itself.

उच्चै: ind. 1 Aloft, high, above, upwards (opp. नीचं-चै:); विपद्यच्चै: स्थये Bh. 2. 28 उच्चैरावा P. 1. 2. 29 2 Loud y with a loud noise 3 Power

fully; very much, greatly; विद्वदिति भयश्चैर्वाक्षयमाणा वनांता: Rs. 1. 22. 4 (Used as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (a) high, noble; जनोयमुच्चै: पदलघनोत्सुक: Ku. 5. 64; S. 4. 15; Ratn. 4. 19. (b) distinguished, pre-eminent, famous; उच्चैरुच्चै:श्रवासेन Ku. 2. 47. —Comp. —बुद्धं 1 clamour, uproar. 2 loud proclamation. —वाद: high praise. —शिरस a. high-minded, magnanimous; Ku. 1. 12. —श्रवस, —स a. 1 long eared. 2 deaf. (—m.) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean).

उच्चैस्तमं ind. 1 Exceedingly high. 2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्तरं-रं ind. 1 Very loud. 2 Exceedingly high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्छ्रङ्ग a. 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सव); see उच्छ्रिङ्ग. 2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छलत् pres. a. 1 Shining, moving about. 2 Moving, going on. 3 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलने Going or moving upwards.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. 2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन a. Not amenable to rule or command, unruly.

उच्छास, उच्छिन्ना a. 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). 2 Deviating from or transgressing the law books.

उच्छिख a. 1 Crested. 2 Flaming, blazing up; R. 16. 87.

उच्छिष्टि: f. Extirpation, destruction; कौसुठं Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Extirpated, destroyed; cut down or off; उच्छिन्नाश्रयकातोरेव कुलटा गोत्रांतरं श्रीगता Mu. 6. 5. 2 Abject, vile.

उच्छिरस a. 1 With the neck raised (lit). 2 High. 3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted; शैलात्मजापि पितृसुच्छिरसोऽभिलाषं Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिर्लीलि a. Full of mushrooms (shut up); कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छिर्लीलि-श्रमनं ध्याम् Me. 11. —अं A mushroom.

उच्छिष्ट p. p. 1 Left as a remainder. 2 Rejected, abandoned; R. 12. 15. 3 Stale; कल्पना stale idea or invention. —ष्टं 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice); नोच्छिष्टं कश्चिदपि दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56. —Comp. —अं leavings, offal. —मोदनं wax.

उच्छिषिक 1 A pillow. 2 The head.

उच्छुष्क a. Dried up, withered.

उच्छून a. 1 Swollen; प्रबलरुदितोच्छूननेन विवाशः Me. 84; उच्चानोच्छूनमं हृत्पाटितोद-सन्निभे K. P. 7; अजवरुतदितोच्छूनताप्रद्वारं Dk. 95. 2 Fat. 3 High, lofty.

उच्छूलल a. 1 Unbridled, unrestained uncurbed पाता P. 3 अन्त्य उच्छूल सत्यमय Si. 2. 62.

Self-willed. 3 Irregular, desultory.
उच्छेदः, दनं 1 Cutting off, 2 Ex-
tirpation, eradication, putting an end to,
सतां भवोच्छेदकरः पितृते R. 14. 74. 3
Excision.

उच्छेष -पणं Remainder.
उच्छेषण a. 1 Making dry, withering
up; यच्छोऽच्छेषणमिद्विषाणं Bg. 2.
8 2 Burning. -णं Drying up; parch-
ing, withering.

उच्छ्र (च्छ्र) चः 1 Rising (of a
planet &c.). 2 Raising, erecting. 3
Height, elevation (physical and
moral). शुभोच्छ्रयैः कुमुदाशदेवो वितत्य स्थितः
ख Me. 58; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23. 4 Growth,
increase, intensity; शुभं Ki. 8. 21;
नीताच्छ्रयं 5. 31. 5 Pride.

उच्छ्रयणं Raising, elevation.
उच्छ्रित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up.
2 Gone up, risen. 3 High, tall, lofty
exalted. 4 Produced, born. 5 In-
creasing, prosperous, increased, grown.
6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितः = उच्छ्रय q. v.
उच्छ्रसनं 1 Breathing, sighing. 2
Heaving.

उच्छ्रसित p. p. (Used actively). 1
Heaving, breathing. 2 Emitting or
sending out vapour (refreshed).
3 Full-blown, opened. 4 Refreshed;
Me. 42. 5 Consoled; उत्कण्ठोच्छ्रसितहृदया
Me 100. -सं 1 Breath, the (very)
life; सा कुलपतेरुच्छ्रसितमिव S. 3. 2 Blo-
oming, blowing. 3 Exhalation; R. 8.
3. 4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing.
5 The vital airs of the body.

उच्छ्रासः 1 Breath, exhalation, brea-
thing out; सुलोच्छ्रासनं V. 4. 22; Rs.
1 3; Me. 102. 2 Support of life. 3
A sigh. 4 Consolation, encouragement;
Amaru. 11. 5 An airhole. 6 A
division or chapter of a book, as
of the Harṣā-charita; cf. अश्वाय.
उच्छ्रासिन् a. 1 Breathing. 2 Heav-
ing; sighing. 3 Vanishing, fading
away.

उच्छ्र 6 P. 1 To bind. 2 To finish. 3
To give up, abandon.

उच्छ्रय (चि) नी N. of a city, the
modern Unjain in Mālvā, and one
of the seven sacred cities of the
Hindus (cf. अवन्ति); सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुखो
मा स्म धृञ्जयिन्याः Me. 27.

उच्छ्रासनं Kulling; चौरस्त्रोच्छ्रासनं Sk.
उच्छ्राहान a. Going up, rising (as
sun); उच्छ्राहानस्य भावोः Mu. 4. 21. 2
Departing, going out; जीवितो वराको
Māl 10

उच्छ्रय a. 1 Blown, expanded; उच्छ्र-
भवदनाभोजा भित्त्यगानि संगता S. D. 2
Gaping open सः 1 Opening ex-
pans on, blowing 2 B e a k i n g a s u n
der parting

उच्छ्रय, -मणं 1 Yawning. 2 Open-
ing. 3 Spreading, increase.

उच्छ्रय a. Having the bow-string
loosened.

उच्छ्रयल a. Bright, shining, splen-
did; उच्छ्रयलकपोलं सुखं Si. 9. 48. 2 Lo-
vely, beautiful; सुगो निगर्गोच्छ्रयलः N. 3.
136. 3 Blown, expanded. 4 Unre-
strained. -लः Love, passion. -लं
Gold.

उच्छ्रयलनं 1 Burning; shining. 2
Splendour, brilliance.

उच्छ्रय 6 P. (उच्छ्रयित्, उच्छ्रयित्) 1 To
abandon, leave, quit; सद्य विपन्ननिद्रस-
त्यमुच्छ्रयकार R. 5. 75; 1. 40, 51; आत-
पायोजितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun.
2 To avoid, escape from; उदये मद्वाच्य-
मुच्छ्रयत R. 8. 84. 3 To emit, give out;
अदितोऽजितवारिविषाण्डिः Ki. 5. 6; Si.
4. 63.

उच्छ्रयकः 1 A cloud, 2 A devotee.
उच्छ्रयनं Abandoning, removing,
leaving.

उच्छ्रय 6 P. (उच्छ्रयित्, उच्छ्रयित्) To glean,
gather (bit by bit); क्षिप्रानुच्छ्रयः Ms.
3. 100.

उच्छ्रयः Gleaning or gathering grains;
तामुच्छ्रयश्रितैकैकानि R. 5. 8; Ms. 10.
112. -च्छ्रय Gleaning. -Comp. -वृत्ति,
-क्षील a. one who lives by gleaning
grains, a gleaner.

उच्छ्रयनं Gleaning grains of corn in
market-places &c.

उच्छ्रय 1 A leaf. 2 Grass. -Comp. -जः
-जं a hut, cottage, hermitage (being
mostly made of grass or leaves);
उच्छ्रयविरहितं नीवारवलि विलास्यतः S. 4. 20;
R. 1. 52, 50.

उच्छ्रयः f., उच्छ्रय n 1 A lunar mansion;
a star; इन्द्रकाशान्तितितुल्याः R. 16. 65. 2
Water (said to be n. only). -Comp.
-चक्रं zodiacal circle. -पः, -पे a raft;
तिर्नर्तुस्तरं मोहादुच्छ्रयनास्ति सागरं R. 1. 2;
केसद्वयं परलोकादौ तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. (-पः)
the moon; Mk. 4. 23. -पतिः, -राज
the moon; जितमुच्छ्रयपतिरा Ratn. 1. 5;
स्मारावकस्त्रोच्छ्रयपतिश्च रश्मयः Ku. 5. 22. -पथः
the sky, the firmament.

उच्छ्रयः 1 N. of a tree (Mar. ओदुंबर)
2 The threshold of a house. 3 A
eunuch. 4 A kind of leprosy (-रं
also). -रं 1 The fruit of the उच्छ्रय
tree. 2 Copper.

उच्छ्रयः = उच्छ्रयः q. v.

उच्छ्रयनं Flying up, soaring; गतो विर-
स्योच्छ्रयनं निराशतं N. 1. 125.

उच्छ्रयामर a 1 Agreeable, excellent.
2 Formidable, terrific; उच्छ्रयामरव्यस्तवि-
स्तारिशः खड्गप्रासितश्चावमरः Māl. 5. 23.

उच्छ्रयित् p. p. Flown up, flying up.
-नं 1 Flying up, soaring. 2 A parti-
cula flight of birds

उच्छ्रयित् Fly up
उच्छ्रय N of S va

उच्छ्रयः N. of a country; the modern
Orissa; see ओडु.

उच्छ्रयकः A ball of flour, roll, loaf
तथैव हि कनकः Y. 1. 288.

उच्छ्रय ind. A particle of (a) doubt,
(b) interrogation; (c) deliberation,
(d) intensity.

उच्छ्रय ind. 1 A particle expressing
(a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or),
वत्किमयमातयदोषः स्वातुत यथा मे मनसि प्रतेते S.
3; स्थावुरवसुत पुरुषः G. M. (b) alterna-
tive; usually a correlative of कि
(whether-or); किमिदं कुरुमिदमिदमुत वम-
शास्त्रे पठितमुत शीघ्रप्राप्तिशुकरियं K. 155,
Ku. 6. 23; the place of उच्छ्रय is also
taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्; sometimes
आहो, आहोस्वित् or स्वित् are joined to
उच्छ्रय. (c) association, connection,
(having a cumulative force, 'and',
'also'); उच्छ्रय बलवाहुतावतः; (d) interroga-
tion; उच्छ्रय दूढः पतिष्यति. 2 With a preced-
ing प्रति=on the contrary, on the other
hand, but; सानवादाः सकोपस्य हस्य प्रत्युत
क्षीपकाः Si. 2. 55. 3 With a preceding
कि=how much more or how much
less; see किम् उच्छ्रय, -उच्छ्रय either-or; एकमेव
वरं पुंसासुत राज्यमुतामयः G. M.

उच्छ्रयः N. of a son of Argiras and
elder brother of Brihaspati. -Comp.
-अनुजः, -अनुजन्मन् m. Brihaspati,
teacher of the gods; तथ्यानुजथ्यानुजवज्ज-
गादायै गदायजं Si. 2. 69.

उच्छ्रय a. 1 Desirous of, longing for,
anxiously wishing for (in comp.),
अद्विगतासनागमोत्सुकः Ku. 6. 95; मानसोत्सुका
Me. 11; sometimes with an inf.; Si.
4. 18. 2 Regretting, sad, sorrowful.
3 Absent-minded.

उच्छ्रयचुक a. Without a bodice or
coat of mail.

उच्छ्रयक a. 1 Large, spacious; U. 4.
29 2 Powerful, mighty; fierce 3
Excessive, much; अत्युच्छ्रयः पापपुण्यैरिह
कलमस्तुते H. 1. 83. 4 Abounding in,
richly endowed with. 5 Drunk, mad,
furious; मदीच्छ्रयः. 6 Superior, high 7
Uneven. -च्छ्रयः 1 A fluid (ichor)
dropping from the temples of an
elephant in rut. 2 An elephant
in rut.

उच्छ्रयक a. 1 Having the neck up-
lifted; (hence) prepared, ready, on
the point of (doing anything), in
comp.; आज्ञापनोच्छ्रयः S. 2; रयस्त्रोच्छ्रयकश्चो
वाल्मीकीयि तपोवने R. 15. 11. 2 (Hence)
Anxious, eager. -च्छ्रयः, -च्छ्रय A mode of
sexual enjoyment.

उच्छ्रयक 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in
general); वायस्यस्य शकुंतलेति हृदयं संसृष्टमु-
च्छ्रयः S. 4. 5. 2 Longing for a be-
loved person or thing; हृष्टिरपि चोच्छ्रयकमुच्छ्रयते
Amaru. 24. 3 Regret, sorrow, missing
anything or person; गदोच्छ्रयः Māl. 1.
15 Me 83

उच्छ्रयित् p. p. 1 Anxious grieving
for sorrowful 2 Longing for a

beloved person or things — ता A mistress longing for her absent lover or husband, one of the eight heroines; she is thus defined:—आगतं कृतचित्तोऽपि देवासायाति यात्रियः । तदनामनष्टः सार्ता विहोक्त-
दिता त सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कर्षण *a.* Having the neck up-
lifted: उत्कर्षणं दासकमित्युवाच Si. 4. 18.

उत्कर्षण *a.* Trembling -प; -पने Trem-
bling, tremor, agitation: किमपि कथासो-
त्कर्षं दिशः मयदीक्षते Amaru 28; Me 72.

उत्कर्षः 1 A heap, multitude. 2 A
pile, stack. 3 Rubbish, (मृषाकारक)
Mk. 3.

उत्कर्षकः A kind of musical instru-
ment

उत्कर्षणे 1 Cutting off, tearing out.
2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कर्षः 1 Pulling off or upwards. 2
Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity;
निर्वाहः कुलकुलवर्ष Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. 3
Increase, abundance, excess; पञ्चानाम-
पि धृतासुत्कर्षं पुण्यपुण्यः R. 4. 11, 4 Excel-
lence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षः
स च धर्मिनो यदिदवः सिध्यति हर्षो च ल S. 2.
5. 5 Self-conceit, boasting. 6 Joy.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. 2
Taking or pulling off.

उत्कर्षः 1 N. of a country, the
modern Orissa, or the inhabitants
of that country (pl.); जनजाध्यातदिश
उत्कर्षः परिकीर्तितः see अण्डः उत्कर्षादायानाथः
R. 4. 38 2 A fowler, bird catcher. 3
A porter.

उत्कर्षण *a.* Having the tail erect
and expanded: R. 16. 64.

उत्कर्षलिका 1 Anxiety in general;
uneasiness; जात रात्कलिका Amaru 78.
Longing for, regretting, missing
anything or person 3 Wanton sport,
dalliance (हल). 4 A bud. 5 A wave;
क्षमितम्कलिकातरलं मनः ruffled by waves
Mā. 3. 10 (where उत्कर्षलिका also me-
ans anxiety); Si. 3. 70. —Comp. —नायं
a variety of prose composition aboun-
ding in compound words and hard
letters; भवेत्कलिकाप्रायं समासादयं ददाक्षरं
Chand. M. 6.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Tearing, pulling up. 2
Ploughing, drawing through (as a
plough); सद्यः सीरात्कर्षणद्वारि श्वनादह्य
नाल Me. 16. 3 Rubbing; Bv. 1. 73.

उत्कर्षः 1 Winning corn. 2 Pil-
ling up corn. 3 One who sows corn.

उत्कर्षः, -सर्न, उत्कर्षिका Hemming,
clearing the throat of mucus.

उत्कर्ष *a.* Wafting, scattering up-
wards; bearing; Ku. 5. 26, 6. 5; R.
1. 38.

उत्कीर्तने 1 Praising, celebrating. 2
Proclaiming.

उत्कुपं Lying down or sleeping
with the face (or head) upwards

उत्कुप 1 A bag 2 A louse
a. Wallen from the family

family; यदि यथा वदति क्षितिपत्न्याः स्वमति
किं पितृकुलस्य स्वया ॥ S. 5. 27.

उत्कूजः The singing (of the
cuckoo).

उत्कूटः A parasol or umbrella.

उत्कूटने Jumping up, springing up-
wards.

उत्कूल *a.* Overflowing the bank.

उत्कूलित *a.* Reaching the bank; Si.
3. 70.

उत्कूल *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out,
raised, elevated 2 Excellent, emi-
nent, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 8.
281; बल Pt 3. 36 superior in str-
ength, 3 Tilled; ploughed.

उत्कोचः A bribe; उत्कोचनिव ददती K.
232; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचकः 1 A bribe. 2 The receiver
of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, depart-
ure. 2 Progressive increase. 3
Deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमणं 1 Going up or out,
departure. 2 Ascent. 3 Surpassing,
exceeding. 4 The flight or passage
of the soul (out of the body) i. e.
death; Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Going up or out,
departure. 2 The flight or passage
of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रान्तः 1 Going out or up, depart-
ure. 2 Surpassing. 3 Violation,
transgression.

उत्क्रान्ताः 1 Clamour, outcry. 2
Proclamation. 3 An osprey (कुरुरे).

उत्कृष्टः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्कृष्टः 1 Excitement, disquietude.
2 Disorder of the humours. 3 Sick-
ness; particularly, sea-sickness.

उत्क्रिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown upwards,
tossed, raised. 2 Held up, supported.
3 Seized or overcome with, struck
with; विस्मय Ratn. 1. 4 Demolished,
destroyed. —सः The thorn apple,
the Dhātūra plant.

उत्क्रिप्तिका A crescent-shaped orna-
ment worn in the upper part of
the ear.

उत्क्षेपः 1 Throwing or tossing up;
पुनर्लेप Ms. 47. 2 That which is
thrown or tossed up; विदुरक्षेपान् विवाहः
M. 2. 13. 3 Sending, despatching. 4
Vomiting.

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or
tosses up, who or what elevates or
raises; Y. 2. 274. —कः 1 A stealer of
clothes &c.; वक्राक्षिप्यवपरीत्युत्क्षेपकः
Mit. 2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्षेपणं 1 Throwing upwards, lift-
ing or tossing up; अतिमानलोहितलो वाह
वदोक्षेपणान् S. 1. 30. 2 Throwing up-
wards, regarded by the Vaiseshikas
as one of the five *karmans* q v 3
Vomiting 4 Sending away deaps oh
ng 5 A kind of basket for clean ng

उत्स्वचित *a.* Intermixed, inter-
woven, set or inlaid with; कुसुमेत्स्वचि-
तात् बलीयतः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्स्वला A kind of perfume.

उत्स्वत *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up.
2 Extracted, drawn out; U. 3. 3
Uprooted, plucked up by the roots
(lit.); लील° U. 3. 16. 4 (fig.) (a)
Eradicated, totally destroyed, an-
nihilated; किमुत्स्वतं नन्दनस्य Mu 1;
°लवणो मयुरेश्वरः ज्ञातः U. 7. (b) Deposed,
deprived of power or authority;
फलः संवर्धयामासुत्स्वतप्रतिरोपितः R. 4. 37
(where उत्स्वत means 'uprooted' also).
—त A hole, cavity, uneven ground.
—Comp. —केलिः *f.* digging out earth
in sport (by means of horns, tusks
&c.); उत्स्वतकेलिः शृंगायैर्वज्रक्रीडा निगद्यते.

उत्स्वतिर *a.* Uneven, having ups
and downs, rugged (opp सम);
उत्स्वतिनी भूमिरिति मया राक्षसैर्मनाब्रह्मस्य
मदीकृतं वेगः S. 1.

उत्त *a.* Wet, moist.

उत्तसः 1 A crest, chaplet, an orna-
ment worn on the crown of the head;
उत्तसानहस्त वारि दुर्द्वैजस्यः Si. 8. 57; cf.
कर्णोत्तसः 2 An ear-ring; Mā. 5. 18,
Bv. 2. 55.

उत्तसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. 2
Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129.

उत्तट *a.* Overflowing the bank;
R. 11. 58.

उत्तन *p. p.* Burnt, heated, seared;
°कनक K. 43. —स Dried flesh.

उत्तम *a.* 1 Best, excellent (oft.
in comp.); द्विजात्तम, so ह° &c.;
प्रविणोत्तममध्यमोत्तमः संसर्गते जयते Bh. 2.
67. 2 Foremost, uppermost, highest.
3 Most elevated, chief, principal. 4
Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. —सः 1 N.
of Vishnu. 2 The last person (=first
person according to English phrase-
ology). —ना An excellent woman.

—Comp. —अंगं 'the best limb of the
body', the head; कश्चिद् द्विषत्तमवृद्धोत्त-
मः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1. 93, 8. 300;
Kn. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27. —अवस *a.* high
and low; °मध्यम good, middling, and
bad. —अर्धः 1 the best half. 2 the last
half or part. —अहः the last or latest
day; a fine or lucky day. —क्षणः,
—क्षणिकः (उत्तमर्णः) a creditor (opp.
अवमर्णः). —पदं a high office. —पु (पु)
रवः 1 the last person in verbal con-
jugation; (=first person according
to English phraseology). 2 the
Supreme Spirit, 3 an excellent man.
—श्लोक *a.* of excellent fame, illustri-
ous, glorious, well-known. —संसर्ग
(°कान्) intriguing with another man's
wife, i. e. speaking amorously at be
&c —साहस स 1 the highest (or
the fixed) pecuniary punishments
a fine of 1000 (or according to some
of the MSS. 10000)

उत्तमीय *a.* Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तमः, -भनं 1 Upholding, propping, supporting; भुवनोत्तमस्तम्भान् K. 260. 2 A prop, stay, support. 3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). 2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर.); अवतनोत्तरकायं R. 9. 60. 3 (*a.*) Later, latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व); पूर्वोक्त-उत्तरमेव.; नीमसाः उत्तराद्यः &c.; रामचरितं. (*b.*) Future, concluding. 4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). 5 Superior, chief, excellent. 6 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals); पञ्चम विज्ञप्तिः 26; अष्टोत्तरं ज्ञतं 108. 7 Accompanied or attended with, full of consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.); राज्ञां तु चरितार्थता दुःखोत्तराय S. 5; अष्टोत्तरविंशति Ku. 5. 61. 8 To be crossed over.

—रः 1 Future time, futurity. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of a son of Virāṭa. —रा 1 The north; अमृतसरसां दिशि देवतासा Ku 1. 1. 2 A lunar mansion. 3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu.

—र 1 An answer, reply; प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं R. 8. 47; उत्तरपुत्रं वाक्यं वदतां मज्जास्यते Pt 1. 60. 2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. 3 The last part or following member of a compound. 4 (In Mīm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v.; the answer. 5 The upper surface or cover. 6 Conclusion. 7 Remainder, rest. 8 Excess, over and above; see above (उत्तर *a.* 8). 9 Remainder, difference (in arith.).

—र *ind.* 1 Above. 2 Afterwards; तत् उत्तर, इत् उत्तर &c. —Comp. अधर *a.* higher and lower (fig. also) —अधिकारः, —रिता, —स्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् *m.* an heir. —अयनं (°यनं, *n.* being changed to य) 1 the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator); Bg. 8. 24. 2 the period or time of the summer solstice. —अर्ध 1 the upper part of the body. 2 the northern part. 3 the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). —अहः the following day. —आभासः a false reply. —आज्ञा the northern direction. —अधिपतिः, —पतिः an epithet of Kubera. —आषाढा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसंगः an upper garment; कृतोत्तरासंगे K. 43; Si 2. 19.; Ku 5. 16. —इतर *a.* other than उत्तर *i. e.* southern. —(र) the southern direction. —उत्तर *a.* 1 more and more, higher and higher. 2

Mu. 3. —ओष्ठः the upper lip. (उत्तो-
लिष्ठः). —कांडं the seventh book of the
Rāmāyana. —कायः the upper part of
the body; R. 9. 60. —कालः future
time. —कुरु (*m. pl.*) one of the nine
divisions of the world, the country
of the northern Kurus. —कोसलाः
(*m. pl.*) the northern Kosalas;
पितृन्तरसुतरक्षोचलान् R. 9. 1. —क्रिया
funeral rites, obsequies. —छद्ः a bed-
covering, covering (in general);
R. 5. 65, 17. 21. —ज *a.* born subse-
quently or afterwards. —ज्योतिषाः
(*m. pl.*) the northern Jyotishas.
—दायक *a.* disobedient, impertinent.
—दिक्षु *f.* the north. ईशः, —पालः Kubera
the regent of the north. —पक्षः 1 the
northern wing or side. 2 the dark
half of a lunar month. 3 the second
part of an argument, *i. e.* a reply,
the reason pro. (opp. पूर्वपक्ष); प्रापयन्
पवनव्याघ्रिर्गिरिसुतरपक्षमात् Si. 2. 15. 4 a
demonstrated truth or conclusion. 5
the minor proposition in a syllogism.
6 (in Mīm.) the fifth member of an
Adhikarana q. v. —पटः 1 an upper
garment. 2 a bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः).
—पथः the northern way, way leading
to the north. —पदं 1 the last member
of a compound. 2 a word that can
be compounded with another. —पश्चिमा
the north-west. —पादः the second
division of a legal plaint. —पुरुषः
= उत्तमपुरुषः q. v. —पूर्वो the north-east.
—प्रच्छदः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1 a
dispute, debate; retort. 2 the plead-
ings in a law-suit. —क्र (का) ह्युनी the
twelfth lunar mansion consisting of
two stars. —आद्रपद्-दा the 26th lunar
mansion consisting of two stars.
—मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the
Vedānta philosophy, (distinguished
from मीमांसर proper, which is usually
called पूर्वमीमांसा). —लक्षणं the indication
of an (actual) reply. —वयसं, —स् *n.*
old age, the declining period of life.
—वस्त्रं-वासस् *n.* an upper garment,
mantle, cloak. —वादिन् *m.* a defendant,
respondent. —साधकः an assistant,
helper.

उत्तरंग *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by
waves, inundated; tremulous; Mu.
6. 3. 2 With surging waves; R. 7.
36; Ku. 3. 48.

उत्तरतः, —रात् *ind.* 1 From the north;
to the north. 2 To the left (opp.
दक्षिणतः). 3 Behind. 4 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र *ind.* Subsequently, later or
further on, below (in a work), in
the sequel.

उत्तरहि *ind.* Northerly, to the
north of (with abl.); Bk 8. 107.

उत्तरीयं-यकं *n.* An upper garment

उत्तरणं *ind.* (W h gen acc o at
the end of a comp.) Northward on

the north side of; तत्रागारं धननिपुहातुर्वी-
गात्मदीवं Me. 75 v. 1.; Māl. 9. 24.

उत्तरेद्युः *ind.* On a subsequent day,
on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तर्जनं Violent threatening.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched or spread out,
expanded, dilated; U. 3-23. 2 (*a.*)
Lying on the back, with the face
upwards; Māl. 3; उत्तानोच्छूनमङ्कपादितो-
दत्तनिधे K. P. 7. (*b.*) Upright, erect
3 Open. 4 Open, unreserved, candid,
स्वभावोच्चाद्वयं S. 5 frank-minded. 5
Concave. 6 Shallow. —Comp. —पाद्
N. of a king, father of Dhruva. °जः
N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —शय *a.*
sleeping supinely or on the back,
lying with the face upwards; वय
उत्तानशयः पुत्रकः जनयिष्यति मे हृदयाह्लादं K. 62.
(—यः, —य) a little child, suckling,
infant.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation.
2 Affliction, torment. 3 Excitement,
passion.

उत्तारः 1 Transporting over, con-
veying. 2 Fording. 3 Landing,
disembarking. 4 Getting rid of 6
Vomiting.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour.
2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारणं The act of landing, de-
livering or rescuing. —णः N. of
Vishnu.

उत्ताल *a.* 1 Great, strong. 2 Violent,
loud (as sound); Si. 12. 31. 3
Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे
गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरिसंगमाः U. 2. 30; Si.
20. 68; Māl. 5. 11, 23. 4 Arduous,
difficult. 5 Elevated, lofty, tall;
Si. 3. 8 —लः An ape.

उत्तुग *a.* Lofty, high, tall; कप्रचैवासु-
लुगः प्रमुक्षति प्रथिवीं Si. 2. 89; °हमपीदानी
2. 5.

उत्तुषः 'Freed from husks,' fried
grain.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring
up. 2 Exciting, stimulating; छुर,
काम° &c.

उत्तेजनं, —ना 1 Excitement, instiga-
tion, stirring up; °सनर्थैः श्लोकैः Mu 4;
Mv. 2. 2 Urging on, driving. 3
Sending, despatching. 4 Whetting,
sharpening, polishing (weapons &c.)
5 An exciting speech. 6 An induce-
ment, incentive.

उत्तोरण *a.* Adorned with raised or
upright arches; उत्तारणं राजपथं प्रवेदे
Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising.

उत्थागः 1 Abandonment, leaving.
2 Throwing, tossing. 3 Renunciation
of all worldly attachments.

उत्थासः Extreme fear, terror.

उत्था *a.* (Used only at the end of
comp.) 1 Born or produced from
something or originating from पूर्वस्थो

त्यन समरिणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82.
2 Standing up, coming up or forth.

उत्थानं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; उन्नेय्युत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. 2 Rising (as of luminaries); R. 6. 31. 3 Rise, origin. 4 Resurrection. 5 Effort, exertion, activity; मेदुल्लदकुसोदरं लघु मन्त्रयुत्थानयोग्यं बभूव S. 2. 5; यद्युत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. 6 Energy 7 Joy, pleasure. 8 War, battle. 9 An army 10 A courtyard; a shed where sacrifices are offered. 11 A term, limit, boundary 12 Awakening. —COMP. —एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārtika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी).

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up, or get up. 2 Raising, elevating 3 Exciting, instigating. 4 Awakening, rousing (fig. also). 5 Vomiting.

उत्थित p. p. 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशाम्नाथितवृत्तितः सन् R. 2. 61; 7 10; 3 61; Ku. 7. 61. 2 Raised, gone up; पाशुः Si. 11. 3 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61; broken out (as fire). 4 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing 5 Bounded. 6 Extended, stretched; S. 4. 4. —COMP. —अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः f. Elevation, rising up.
उत्थक्ष्मन् a. With up-turned eyelashes; उत्थक्ष्मणोर्मदनयोरुपसृज्यते S. 4. 15; V. 2.

उत्थतः A bird.
उत्थतनं 1 Flying up, a spring. 2 Rising or going up, ascending.

उत्थताक a. With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; पुनर्द्वयीः पुस्तकं R. 2. 74.

उत्थतिष्ठु a. Flying, going up.

उत्थातः f. 1 Birth; विपुलमग्नितासुपस्थिता R. 8. 83. 2 Production; कुक्षे कुक्षमोत्पातिः श्रूयते न तु ह्यते S. Til. 17 3 Source, origin; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. 4 Rising, going up, becoming visible. 5 Profit, productiveness, produce.—COMP. —व्यञ्जकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread); a mark of twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्थयः A wrong road (fig. also); धुरोत्थयलितस्य कार्यकार्यमजसतः । उत्थयलितस्य न्याय्यं भवति शासनं ॥ Mb. (परित्यागे विधीयते Pt. 1 306); Si. 12. 24. —यं indh. Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्थय p. p. 1 Born, produced, arisen. 2 Risen, gone up. 3 Acquired

उत्थल a. Fes esa, emaciated ca
—छ 1 A blue lotus, a y lotus or R 3

36, 12. 86; Me. 26; नीलोत्थलपत्रवाराया S. 1. 18; so क० 2 A plant in general. —COMP. —अक्ष, चक्षुस् a. lotus-eyed —पत्र 1 a lotus leaf. 2 a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print.

उत्थलित् a. Abounding in lotus-flowers. —नी 1 An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 2 A lotus plant having lotuses.

उत्थवनं Cleaning, purifying; Ms. 5. 115.

उत्थावः 1 Eradication, destroying root and branch. 2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्थावन Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्थाविका The external bark of a tree.

उत्थादिन् a. (oft. at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्थादीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्थातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; एकान्ततेन at one jump. 2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); करनिहतकंदुकसमाः पातोत्थात मदुव्याणो H. 1. v. l. 3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्थतेन ज्ञापिते च Vārt; Ve. 1. 2; सापि सुकुमारचुम्बेत्सुता-त्परंसा केवं K. P. 10. 4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); केतु K. 5; धूमकेला Ketu; Māl. 9. 48. —COMP. —पवनः, —वातः —वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind a hurricane; R. 15. 23.

उत्थाद a. With the feet up-lifted —दः Birth, production, appearance; दुःखे च जाणितोत्थादे शाखांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 2. 225; अंगुरं Pt. 2. 177. —COMP. —कन्यः, —यनः 1 a child. 2 a kind of partridge.

उत्थादक a (द्रिका f.) Productive, effective, bringing about. —कः A producer, generator, a father. —कं Origin, cause.

उत्थादन् Giving birth, production, generating; उत्सादनमपवस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्थादिन् a. Produced, born; सर्वसुतादि भंगुरं H. 1. 208

उत्थादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. 2 A mother.

उत्थाली Health.

उत्थिजरल a 1 Unconfined, unconfin'd. 2 Out of order, excessively confined

उत्थिडः 1 Pressing out. 2 (a) Gush, gushing flow; दामोदरीडः K. 296; उत्थिड इव धूमस्य मोहः प्रागगृणीति मां U. 3 9; नयनसलिलोत्थिडिरुद्धावकाशां Me. 91. (b) overflow, excess; धूमेत्थिडे तडागस्य परीवाहः अतिक्रिया U. 3. 29. 3 Froth, foam.

उत्थिडनं 1 Pressing out 2 Pressing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्थुच्छ With an erect
a 1 hr ed b etling 2
Jovial delighted

उत्थय a. Flashing forth or diffusing light, bright. —भः Blazing fire
उत्थसवः Abortion.

उत्थातः, —तनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. 2 Jest, joke. 3 Violent burst of laughter. 4 Ridicule, derision, satire.

उत्थेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving 2 Looking upwards. 3 Guess, conjecture. 4 Comparing.

उत्थेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess 2 Carelessness, indifference. 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, which consists in supposing उत्थेय and उत्थान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; e. g. लिपितीव तमोगानि बर्षीवीवाञ्जनं नमः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानन्दः Ku. 1. 1; cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्थेक्षा also.

उत्थवः A jump, leap, bound. —वा A boat.

उत्थवनं Jumping or leaping up, springing upon.

उत्थल An excellent fruit.

उत्थालः 1 A jump, spring, rapid motion; Mk. 6. 2 The jumping attitude.

उत्थुच्छ p. p. 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers). 2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes). 3 Swollen, increased in bulk. 4 Sleeping supinely or on the back; cf. उत्थान. —छे The female organ of generation.

उत्सः 1 A spring, fountain. 2 A watery place.

उत्संगः 1 The lap; पुत्रपुण्योत्संग U. 1, V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्संगश्चिरान्मनोरथोपनि ने पूर्ण. U. 4; Me. 87 2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. 3 Interior, vicinity, दूरीयुतोत्संगविषयभासाः Ku. 1. 10; शब्दोत्संगे Me. 93. 4 Surface, side, slope; इवमेव वासिनोत्संगः R. 4. 74, 14. 76. 5 The haunch or part above the hip (निनव) 6 The upper part, top. 7 The acclivity or edge of a hill; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवाह रोह R. 6. 3. 8 The roof of a house.

उत्संगित a. 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; Si. 3. 79. 2 Taken in the lap.

उत्सज्जनं Throwing upwards, lifting up.

उत्सक्त p. p. 1 Decayed. 2 Destroyed, ruined, uprooted, left off, उत्सक्तोसि K. 164 undone; सकृद्वज्र इवोत्सक्तविग्रहः K. 54; Bg. 1. 44; निद्रा K. 171 3 Cursed, wretched. 4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book).

उत्सर्गः 1 Laying or leaving aside, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45 2 Putting or dropping down
emiss on दोषोत्सर्गश्चनतरति Me 19 37
3 A gift donation g v ng away

Ms. 11. 194. 4 Spending. 5 Loosening, letting loose; as in वृषोत्सर्गः. 6 An oblation, libation. 7 Excretion, voiding by stool &c.; वृषिर्, मलशुद्धिः. 8 Completion (as of study or a vow); cf. उत्सृष्टा वै वेदाः. 9 A general rule or precept (opp. अपवादः a particular rule or exception); अपवादैर्विहितः कृतव्यावृत्तः परे Ku. 2. 27; अपवाद ईशोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. 10 The anus.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning, letting loose, quitting &c. 2 A gift, donation. 3 Suspension of a Vedic study. 4 A ceremony connected with this suspension (to be performed half yearly); वेदोत्सर्जनार्थं कर्तुं करिजे Srāvāṇi Mantra; Ms. 4. 96.

उत्सर्पिः-र्पणं 1 Going or gliding upwards. 2 Swelling, heaving.

उत्सर्पिन् a. 1 Moving or gliding upwards, rising; R. 16. 62. 2 Soaring, towering; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रत्येना S. 7.

उत्सवः 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; उत्° S. 6. 19, तांश्च festive or joyous dance; U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. 2 Joy, merriment, pleasure; स हृत्वा विस्तोतस्वाम् R. 4. 17, 16 10; परामवोत्सव एव नाचिनो Ki. 1. 41. 3 Height, elevation. 4. Wrath. 5 Wish, rising of a wish. -Comp. संकेताः (m. pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himalaya; शैलसप्तसकंताम् स हृत्वा विस्तोतस्वाम् R. 4. 78.

उत्सादः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतसुरसादकारि सुमाणं K. 32.

उत्सादनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सादनार्थं लोकानां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. 2 Suspending, interrupting. 3 Cleaning the person with perfumes; Ms. 2. 209, 211. 4 Healing a sore. 5 Going up, ascending, rising. 6 Elevating, raising. 7 Ploughing a field twice (thoroughly)

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman. 2 A guard. 3 A porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a distance, driving out of the way. 2 Reception of a guest.

उत्साहः 1 Effort, exertion; वृत्त-साहसमन्वितः Bg. 18. 26. 2 Energy, inclination, desire; मेदोत्साहं कृतोस्मि सुगन्धकदिना मादधेन S. 2; मयोत्साहमे मा दूयाः H. 3, do not damp my energy. 3 Perseverance, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two being मज्ज and व्रज); Ku. 1. 22. 4 Determination, resolution; हस्तिन माविमरणोत्साहस्तथा सूचितः Amaru. 10. 5 Power, ability; Ms. 5. 86. 6 Firmness, fortitude, strength. 7 (In Rhet.) Firmness or fortitude regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the वीर or heroic sentiment; कार्याणि सप्त लयेयान्साह उच्यते S. D. 3 or

उत्साहः R. G. 8 Happiness. -Comp. -वर्धनः the heroic sentiment (धैर्यम्) (-न) increase of energy, heroism. -शक्तिः f. firmness, energy; see (3) above. -हेतुक a. one who encourages or excites to exertion; S. 2.

उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance. 2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्सिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled. 2 Proud, haughty, puffed up. 3 Flooded, overflowing, excessive; see सिक् with उत्. 4 Fickle, disturbed (in mind); जानीयादस्थितं वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसां तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous, eagerly expecting, striving for (any object) (with instr. or loc. or comp.); निद्रया निद्रायां दोलकः Sk.; मनो निरोगक्रियोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; R. 2. 45; Me. 99; संगम° S. 3. 14. 2 R. less uneasy, anxious; R. 12. 24. 3 Fond of, attached to; वत्सोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. 4 Regretting, repining, sorrowing for.

उत्सृज् a. 1 Unstrung, loose, detached (from the string); Si. 8. 53. 2 Irregular. 3 Deviating from the rule (ह्य) of Pāṇini; Si. 2. 112.

उत्सूरः Evening, twilight.

उत्सृजः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. 2 Spouting out or over, showering. 3 Overflow, increase, excess; रुदितोत्सृजः Mv. 5. 33; दृष्टं, वलं &c. 4 Pride, haughtiness, insolence; उपद्रा विविशुः श्रुतकोत्सृजः कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70; अनुत्सृजो लक्ष्मो Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सृजिन् a. 1 Overflowing, excessive. 2 Proud, haughty, puffed up; भाव्येष्वनुत्सृजिनी S. 4. 17.

उत्सृजेत् The act of showering or spouting upwards.

उत्सृजः 1 A height elevation; (fig. also); पयोरोत्सृजेविशीर्णसंहति (चक्रलं) Ku. 5. 8, 24 high or projecting breasts. 2 Thickness, fatness. 3 The body. -घं Killing, slaughter.

उत्सृजः Smile.

उत्सृज a. High-sounding. -नः A loud sound.

उत्सृजयते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep dream through uneasiness.

उद् ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations:— 1 Superiority in, lace, rank or power; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). 2 Separation; disjunction; out, out of, from, apart &c.; (उद्गच्छति) 3 Motion upwards (उत्तिष्ठति) 4 Acquisition, gain; (उपाजति). 5 Purlicity; उद्गच्छति. 6 Wonder; anxiety; उद्गच्छति 7 Liberation; उद्गत 8 Absence; उद्गच्छति. 9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उद्गच्छति. 10 Pre-eminence; उद्गच्छति. 11 Power; उद्गच्छति. With nouns it forms adj. and adv compounds उद्गच्छति उद्गच्छति उद्गच्छति

उद्गच्छ ind. Northward, to the north of, above (with abl.).

उद्गच्छ Water; अनीत्या पक्तां धूलिमुद्गच्छति Si. 2. 34. -Comp. -अंतः margin of water, bank, shore; जेदकंतालि न्यो जेतामुत्तंय इति श्रुते S. 4. -अर्थिन् a

thirsty. -आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well —उद्गच्छः a water-jar. -उद्गच्छ drosy. -कर्मन्, -कार्यं, -क्रिया, -दान

presentation of (a libation of) water to dead ancestors or the Manes ह्योदात्तोद्गच्छिनां द्रुक् Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. -कुम्भः a water-jar. -गाहः entering water, bathing. -ग्रहणं drinking water -द,

-दातुः -दायिन्, -दानिक a. giver of water, (-द.) 1 a giver of water to the Manes, 2 an heir, kinsman, -दान

—द्वन्द्वं q. v. -धरः a cloud. -धार, -वीथयः a yoke for carrying water

-वज्रः a thunder-shower. -झाकं any aquatic herb. -झातिः f. sprinkling

holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. शाशु-

द्वं. -स्पर्शः touching different parts of the body with water. -हरः a water-carrier.

उद्गच्छ (कि) ल a. watery, containing water.

उद्गच्छेचरः An aquatic animal.

उद्गच्छ a. Raised or lifted up; उद्गच्छ उद्गच्छ Sk.

उद्गच्छ a. Requiring water. -क्या A woman in her courses.

उद्गच्छ a. 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards; as in दृष्ट. 2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उद्गच्छनांशुभिः Si. 2. 21,

4. 19; उद्गच्छ क्षयश्च शब्दः R. 2. 53; उद्गच्छत्वात् S. 1. 7 high leaps. 3 Large, broad, vast, big; अवतिनाथोयमुद्गच्छा R. 6. 32. 4 Advanced in age. 5 Con-

spicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स मगलोद्गच्छप्रभावः R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50 6 Intense, un-

bearable (as heat). 7 Fierce, fearful, सन्देह इशमुद्गच्छतारको R. 11. 69. 8 Excited, furious, enraptured; नदीद्वयाः ककुभत R. 4. 22.

उद्गच्छः A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उद्गच्छ, उद्गच्छ. (m. उद्गच्छ, n. उद्गच्छ, f. उद्गच्छी) 1 Turned or going upwards.

2 Upper, higher. 3 Northern, turned towards the north. 4 Subsequent.

-Comp -अग्निः the northern mountain, Himalaya. -अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (=उत्तरायणं q. v.).

-आवृत्तिः f. return from the north; उद्गच्छावृत्तिरथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. -एष a

northern country. -प्रवण a. inclining or sloping towards the north. -मुख a. facing the north; उत्तरोद्गच्छः खं Me. 14.

उद्गच्छनं 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well, उद्गच्छ

सखुडुं पुः विक्षेप Dk. 130. 2 Rising, ascending. 3 A cover or lid.

उद्वलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them.

उद्वहालः 1 A fish. 2 A kind of snake.

उद्वधिः See under उद्व.

उद्व *n.* Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उद्व after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. drops its *u*); *e. g.* उद्वि, अच्छेद, क्षीरोद &c. —Comp. —कुम्भः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. —ज *a.* aquatic, watery. —धानः 1 a water-jar. 2 a cloud. —धिः 1 the receptacle of waters, ocean; उद्वधिरि निम्नगाश्लेषमवकास विगतना क्वचित् R. 8. 8. 2 a cloud. 3 a lake, any large reservoir of water. 4 a water-jar. कन्या, तेनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean. निखला the earth. राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. सुता N. of Lakshmi, and of Dvārakā, the capital of Krishna. —पात्रं, वी a water-jug, vessel. —पानः—नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself. मंहुकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कृष्णमंहुक. —पदं a paste. —चिद्रुः a drop of water; Ku. 5. 24. —मारः a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. —मथः barley-water. —मानः—नं a fiftieth part of an आशुक् *g. v.* —मेघः a watery cloud. —लावणिक *a.* salted, briny. —वज्रः a thunder-shower; water-spout. —वासः standing or residence in water; सद्यस्यवर्षिदवासवरा Ku. 5. 26. —वाह *a.* bringing water. (—हः) a cloud. —वाहनं a water-vessel. —नारः a jar filled with water —स्विन् *n.* butter-milk containing fifty per cent water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). —हरणः a vessel for drawing water.

उद्वतः 1 News, intelligence, full tidings, account, history; श्रुत्वा राजः प्रियोदं R. 12. 66; कातोद्वतः सुद्वुजगतः संगमस्त्रिचिद्रुन् Me. 100. 2 A pure and virtuous man (सद्गु).

उद्वतकः News, intelligence.

उद्वतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उद्वन्थ *a.* Thirsty. —न्था Thirst; विषैर्लतासुद्वन्थाप्रतीकारः Ve. 6; Bk. 3. 40.

उद्वन्त *m.* The ocean; उद्वन्तच्छायाः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58; 10. 6; Ku. 7. 73.

उद्वयः 1 Rise (fig. also); चन्द्रोदय इवोद्वयः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards. 2 Appearance, production; वनोद्वयः प्राक् S. 7. 30; फलोद्वय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ku.

3. 18. 3 Creation (opp. प्रलय); Ku 2. 8. 4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise) उद्वयद्वयशाममतिचिभिः V. 3. 6. 5 Advance-ment, prosperity, rise (opp. व्यसन); तेजोद्वयस्य दुग्धपद्वयसोद्वयान् S. 4. 1; R. 8. 84, 11. 73. 6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उद्वयमस्तमयं च सद्युद्वय R. 9. 9, 7. 7 Result, consequence. 8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपस्थितोद्वय R. 3. 1; प्रारम्भसद्योद्वयः 1. 15. 9 Profit, advantage. 10 Income, revenue. 11 Interest. 12 Light, splendour. —Comp. —अचलः—अद्विः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः, —शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise; उद्वगिरिवालीवालमदापुष्पं Udb.; शितोद्वयादेरभेसायमुद्वकैः Si. 1. 16; तत उद्वगिरिरिद्वे एव Mā. 2. 10. —पर्वतः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उद्वयनं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. 2 Result. —नः 1 N. of Agastya. 2 N. of the king Vatsa; प्रायश्चित्तोद्वयनकथाकोविद्वयमवृद्धार Me. 30 [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsaraja. He reigned at Kausambi, Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahasena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also].

उद्वरं 1 The belly; दुग्धरोदासुराण्य Bk. 2. 119; cf. कुशोद्वरी, उद्वरि &c. 2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तडागं Pt. 2. 150; R. 5. 70; त्वां कात्यायि कमलोद्वरं वसं S. 6. 19; 1. 19; Amaru. 88. 3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य होद्वरं जज्ञे Ait. Br. 4 Slaughter. —Comp. —आध्मानः flatulence of the belly. —अमयः dysentery, diarrhoea. —आवर्तः the navel. —आवेष्टः the tape-worm. —जत्रं 1 a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. 2 a belly-band —पिसाच *a.* gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (—चः) a glutton. —दूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; उद्वरं दूरं Sk. eats his fill. —पोषणं, —भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. —शय *a.* sleeping on the face or on the belly. (—यः) fetus. —सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उद्वरथिः 1 The ocean. 2 The sun.

उद्वरमरि *a.* 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. 2 Gluttonous.

उद्वरवत्, उद्वरिक-ल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उद्वरिन् *a.* Having a large belly,

fat, corpulent. —णी A pregnant woman.

उद्वर्कः 1 (a) End, conclusion ह्युद्वर्क K. 328 (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action किंतु कल्याणोद्वर्कं भविष्यति U. 4; प्रयत्नः सफलोद्वर्क एव Mā. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10. 2 Future time, futurity.

उद्वर्चिस् *a.* Shining or blazing upwards, radiant, glowing; स्फुरन्नुद्वर्चि सहसा तृतीयोद्वर्णः कृशातः किल निष्प्रातः Ku 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76. —m. 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्तोद्वर्चिं कक्षे शेरते तेजोभास्तं Si 2. 42, 20. 75. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of Siva.

उद्वरसितं A house, dwelling.

उद्वश्च *a.* Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उद्वसनं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. 2 Expelling.

उद्वान *a.* 1 High, elevated; अन्वदेः K. 92; Ve. 1. 2 Noble, dignified. 3 Generous, bountiful. 4 Famous, illustrious, great; ललितोद्वानमहिना Bv. 1. 79. 5 Dear, beloved. 6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara); see below. —तः 1 The acute accent; उद्वैवान्तः P. 1. 2. 29, तात्वादिषु समग्रेषु स्थानेषु र्भोगेनिष्पद्योऽनुदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निहृत्परीतेकपदे च उदात्तः स्वरानिव Si. 2. 95. 2 Gift, donation. 3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. —तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; S. D. 752; cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्त वस्तुनः सम्पन्नं चोपलक्षणं.

उद्वानः 1 Breathing upwards. 2 Breathing, breath in general. 3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पन्दश्च यत्र वदन् गान्धर्वकोपनः उद्वैजयति ममणि उद्वानो नान मारुतः ॥ 4 The navel.

उद्वायुष *a.* With uplifted weapons, upraising weapons; सद्युजपुष्पिर्निर्भयोद्वैध-चक्षिरुदायुषेः Ve. 3. 22; उद्वायुषापातवत्सामाना-ज्येष्ठ एव च R. 12. 44.

उदार *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. 2 (a) Noble, exalted; सद्योति विनेतुरुदारमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; Bg. 7. 18. (b) High, illustrious, distinguished; कीर्तिः Ki. 1. 18. 3 Honest, sincere, upright. 4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः S. 5. 5 Eloquent. 6 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; R. 13. 79; उदारमेवम्यमुतां 6. 6 richly dressed. 7 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21. —रं *ind.* Loudly; Si 4. 33. —Comp. —आत्मन्, —चेतस्, —चरित, —मनस्, —सत्त्वं *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानं तु बहुवैव कुटुम्बकं H. 1. —धी *a.* of sublime genius, highly intelligent; R. 3. 30. —दर्शन *a.* good-looking (having large eyes); Ku. 5. 36.

उद्धारता 1 Liberality. 2 Richness (as of expression); वचसा Māl. 1. 7. **उद्दास** *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. —सः, -सिन् *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. 2 Indifference, apathy. **उद्दासीन** *pres. p.* 1 indifferent, unconcerned, passive; तदर्थिनमुद्दासीनं स्वमेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सांख्य. 2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. 3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —नः 1 A stranger. 2 A neutral, an indifferent person; Bg. 6. 9. 3 A common acquaintance.

उद्दास्थितः 1 A superintendent. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A spy, an emissary. 4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उद्दाहरण 1 Relating, declaration, saying. 2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अंशोऽगिरसमग्र्यमुद्दाहरणवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 65. 3 A decorative song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration चरणेष्वस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं भुक्त्वा V. 1. जयोदाहरणं बाह्योर्गापयामास किमरान् B. 4. 78, V. 2. 14; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यसमन्वितं । जयस्तुपकर्मं नालित्यादिप्रासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विमलस्थानं संयुतं) Prataparudra 4 An instance, example, illustration; सङ्कलनात्मकतः परात्रोद्यति मानिनः । प्रत्यसितावतमसस्तयोदाहरणं रविः ॥ Si. 2. 33. 5 (In Nyāya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). 6 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थान्तरन्यासः; *e. g.* अमितगुणोऽपि पदार्थो दोषेभ्योऽप्येव निदिष्टो भवति । निखिलरसायनराजो गन्धिनोऽप्येव लघुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उद्गाहण).

उद्दाहारः 1 An example or illustration. 2 The beginning of a speech.

उदित *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उदितशृणुः Māl. 1; Bv. 2. 85. 2 High, tall, lofty. 3 Grown, augmented. 4 Born, produced. 5 Spoken, uttered (fr. उद्), —Comp. —उदित *a.* well grounded in the Sāstras.

उदीक्षण 1 Looking up to, 2 Seeing, beholding.

उदीची The north; तेनोदीचीं दिशमनुसरः Me. 57.

उदीचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. 2 Northern.

उदीच्य *a.* Living or being in the north. —च्यः The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati. 2 (Pl.) The inhabitants of this country; R. 4. 66. —चं A kind of perfume.

उदीप High water inundation flood.

उदीरण 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression; उद्वातः प्रणवो वासां न्यविस्त्रिभिः रुदीरण Ku. 2. 12. 2 Speaking, saying. 3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

उदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Grown, risen, produced. 2 Puffed up, elated. 3 Increased, intense.

उद्गच्छः See उद्गच्छ.

उद्गच्छल = उल्लखल q. v.

उद्गता A married woman.

उद्देजय *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उद्देजयान् मृतगणान् न्येषीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उद्गतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. 2 Appearance; rise, origin. 3 Vomiting.

उद्गन्धि *a.* 1 Fragrant; विशुम्भोद्गन्धिः कुङ्कुमलेखे R. 16. 47. 2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्गमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आज्यबुधोद्गमेन S. 1. 15. 2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गमः शङ्खुर्बुधनायाः Ku. 7. 77; M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. 3 Going out, departure. 4 Birth, production, creation, परिजातस्फोटमः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्तु गुणोद्गम इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदम्बः U. 3. 20; Amaru. 81. 5 Projection, elevation. 6 A shoot (of a plant); हस्तिगुणोद्गमश्चक्या रुग्णिभिः Ki. 5. 38. 7 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्गमन्ते Rising, becoming visible.

उद्गमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —यं A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तस्याद्गमनीयं यद्धीत्योर्वेक्ष्योयुग्मं); धीतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; गृहीत-पशुद्गमनीयवज्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उद् by धीतवज्र, and says गुण-हर्णं तु प्रविक्रामिनाय &c.; see *ad loc.*).

उद्गाह *a.* Deep, intense, excessive, much; उद्गाहणेदया Māl. 5. 7, 6. 6. —हे Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्गातु *m.* One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उद्गारः 1 (*a.*) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; सर्जुषिस्संघनक्षानां मधोद्गारमुत्पिडु R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (3) Oozing, stream, issuing out; R. 6. 60; Mv. 6. 33. 2 Repeating, narration; Māl. 2. 13. 3 Spittle, saliva 4 Eructation, belching.

उद्गारि *a.* 1 Going up, rising. 2 Emitting, sending forth; R. 13. 47. **उद्गिरण** 1 Vomiting. 2 Slavering. 3 Eructation. 4 Extermination.

उद्गीतिः *f.* 1 Singing aloud. 2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. 3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्गीयः 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). 2 The second part of the Sāmaveda, सुयस

उद्गीयविको वसति U. 2. 3. 3 Designation of ओम् the three syllabled name of God.

उद्गीर्ण *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Emitted, poured out.

उद्गूर्ण *a.* Raised, uplifted; Ve. 6. 12.

उद्गृथः A section, chapter.

उद्गृथि *a.* Untied (fig. also).

उद्गृहः, -हर्ण 1 Taking up, raising. 2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. 3 Eructation.

उद्ग्राहः 1 Lifting or taking up. 2 Replying in argument; rejoinder. **उद्ग्राहणिका** Replying in argument.

उद्ग्राहित *p. p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. 2 Taken away. 3 Excellent; exalted. 4 Deposited, delivered. 5 Bound, tied. 6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्ग्रीवः, उद्ग्रीविन् *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्ग्रीविर्महोः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 63.

उद्ग्रः 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्ग्रः = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्ग्र-द्वयश्च नियतालिगा न तु विशेष्यलिगाः Sk.; cf. नतल्लिकामचारिका प्रकांडमुद्ग्रतल्लज्जौ प्रशस्तवाचका-न्यसूनि Ak. 2 Happiness. 3 The hollow hand. 4 Fire. 5 A model 6 Organic air in the body.

उद्ग्रनः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लौहोद्ग्रन-घनस्कंधो ललितापघनां त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्ग्रहन्, —ना Friction, striking against; Me. 61.

उद्ग्रर्ण 1 Rubbing, rubbing up, यस्मोऽवर्णणलोहकैरपि सदा पृष्ठे न जातः किमः Mk. 2. 11. 2 A cudgel.

उद्ग्रहः A watch or guard-house.

उद्ग्राहकः 1 A key. 2 The rope and bucket of a well (—कं also).

उद्ग्राहन *a.* (नी. f.) Opening, unlocking; धर्मं यो न करोति निदिशतमतिः स्वर्गलोद्ग्राहन H. 1. 153. —नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. 2 Raising, lifting up. 3 A key. 4 The rope and bucket of a well, a water-wheel.

उद्ग्रातः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्ग्रातः प्रणवो वासा Ku. 2. 12, आकुमारकथोद्ग्रातः शांतिरोप्यो जय्यशः R. 4. 20. 2 Allusion, reference. 3 Striking, wounding. 4 A stroke, blow, wound. 5 Jolting, shaking (as of a carriage), Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28. 6 Rising, elevation. 7 A club, mallet. 8 A weapon (in general). 9 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्गोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. 2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्गृहः 1 A bug. 2 A louse. 3 A mosquito

उद्द *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्दपन्नं गृह-दीपिकाणां B. 16. 46; उद्दलतपत्राः Māl. 6. 2 Formidable, terrific. -COMP. -पालः 1 a punisher. 2 a kind of fish. 3 a kind of serpent; (cf. उद्दपाल)

उद्दतर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. 2 High, tall. 3 Terrific, formidable.

उद्दत *a.* 1 Energetic. 2 Humble.

उद्दान 1 Binding, confinement; उद्दाने क्रियमाणं तु मस्त्रानां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 The middle, the waist. 4 A fire-place. 5 The submarine fire.

उद्दान *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free; Si. 4. 10. 2 (a) Strong, powerful; Pt. 3. 148. (b) Furious, intoxicated; श्रोतस्सुखमादिगजे R. 1. 78; Si. 11. 19. 3 Dreadful. 4 Self-willed. 5 Luxuriant; large, great, excessive; Me. 25; Ratn. 2. 4. -मः 1 N. of Yama. 2 N. of Varuna. -नं and. Violently, fiercely, strongly; अयोदासं ज्वालयतः U. 3. 9.

उद्दालकं A kind of honey.

उद्दित *a.* Tied, bound.

उद्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. 2 Desired, wished for. 3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. 2 An inflamer.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting. 2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting. 2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), see आलंबनं. 3 Illuminating, lighting. 4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *a.* Shining, blazing. -प्रः, -मं Bdelium.

उद्दुत *a.* Proud, haughty.

उद्देशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing. 2 Mention, specification. 3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. 4 Ascertainment, inquiry, investigation, search. 5 A brief statement or account; एष उद्देशतः शोको विश्वतोर्विस्तरो मया Bg. 10. 40. 6 Assignment. 7 Stipulation. 8 Object, motive. 9 A spot, region, place; उद्देशे प्रवातहममोयमुद्देशः S. 3; M. 3.

उद्देशकः 1 An illustration, example. 2 (In Math.) A question, problem.

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. 2 To be intended or aimed at. -इयं 1 The object in view, an incentive. 2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विषय); see the word अनुवाच also.

उद्द्योतः Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); विभिनैवेः इत्युद्द्योतं Mb.; कुलोद्द्योतकरी तव Rām. adorning or gracing. 2 A division of a book, chapter section

उद्द्वान Flight, retreat.

उद्दत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लङ्गलसुद्धतं धुम्बन् Bk. 9. 7. आनोद्धतैरपि रज्जोभिः S. 1. 8 raised; R. 9. 50; heaved; Ki. 8. 53. 2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. 3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अशुचयोद्धतः R. 12. 63. 4 Harsh. 5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; अनोमवरागा Ki. 9. 68, 69; नयोद्धताः प्रत्यविलं विचैरः Ku. 3. 31. 6 Majestic, stately; अविद्वता नमयतीव गतिधरिणी U. 6. 19 Rude; ill-mannered. -तः A king's wrestler. -COMP. -मन-छ, -मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्धतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. 2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. 3 Rudeness, insolence. 4 A stroke.

उद्धमः 1 sounding, blowing. 2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्धरणं 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). 2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कच्छ° Ms. 9. 252; बहुनेरुद्धरणं Mit. 3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); द्दिनेद्धारणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स वंशुर्गो विपना-नामाशुद्धराजस्तः H. 1. 3. 4 Eradication, extermination, deposition. 5 Lifting, raising. 6 Vomiting. 7 Final emancipation. 8 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तुः उद्धारक *a.* 1 One who raises or lifts up. 2 A sharer, co-heir.

उद्धर्ष *a.* Delighted, glad. -र्षः 1 Great joy or delight. 2 Courage to undertake a thing. 3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्धर्षणं 1 Animating. 2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्धवः 1 A sacrificial fire. 2 A festival, holiday. 3 N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akra to Mathura, Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yādavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्धवदूत and उद्धवसंदेश.]

उद्धस्त *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्धानं 1 A fire-place. 2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्धात *a.* Ejected, vomited. -तः An elephant out of rut.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. 3 Raising, lifting up. 4 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefits of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers Ms. 9 112 5 The sixth

part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. 6 Debt. 7 Recovering property. 8 Final beatitude.

उद्धारणं 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering.

उद्धुर *a.* Unrestrained, unchecked, free. 2 Firm, intrepid. 3 Heavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. 4 Thick, gross. 5 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; मास्तभरोद्धूतो वि शूलिजः Dhan. V. 2 Exalted, high

उद्धूतनं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. 2 Shaking.

उद्धूपनं Fumigating.

उद्धूलनं Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; मस्सोद्धूलनं K. P. 10.

उद्धूषणं Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, extracted &c. 2 Raised, elevated, lifted up. 3 Uprooted, eradicated, उद्धूतारिः R. 2. 30.

उद्धूतिः *f.* 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. 2 An extract, passage selected. 3 Delivering, rescuing. 4 Especially, delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; वपते तीर्थानि स्मरतिमिह यस्मोद्धूतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्धमानं A fire-place, stove.

उद्धमः (उद्धमश्चकमिति उद्धमः Malli.) N. of a river; तोयदामम इवोद्धममिवो. R. 11. 8.

उद्धम *a.* Loosened. -धः, -धनं 1 Tying up, hanging. 2 Hanging oneself.

उद्धमकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); of Usanas. -आद्यैवेव विप्राणां जातास्ताम्रपञ्जी-विनः । तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः स्तनिक उच्यते ॥ स्तनिकस्य नृपयां तु जाता उद्धमकाः स्मृताः । निर्णे जयेतुर्ध्वजाणि अष्टशाश भवत्यतः ॥

उद्धल *a.* Strong, powerful.

उद्धाप *a.* Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59.

उद्धाहु *a.* Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms, प्राङ्मुख्ये फले लोभाद्वाहुद्वि वामनः R. 1. 3

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Awakened, aroused, excited. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; Māl. 1. 40. 3 Reminded. 4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before).

उद्देयः, -धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. 2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं यमादित्याद्युद्देयकारणैः सीतादिमि सामाजिकानां स्मृद्देयः S. D. 3, 60 उद्देयः

उद्देयक *a.* 1 Reminding that which reminds or calls to remember

ance, 2 Exciting. —कः N. of the sun.

उद्भट *a.* 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे संति भटा एभोद्भटा: N. 1. 132. 2 Exalted, magnanimous. —रः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. 2 A tortoise.

उद्भवः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.); इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from,' 'produced from'; ऊरुद्भवा V. 1. 3; मणिपारोद्भवः R. 3. 18. 2 Source, origin. 3 N. of Vishnu.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. 2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. 2 Production, generation, creation. 3 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भावयितु *a.* Raising upwards, exalting (fig. also).

उद्भासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्भासिष्य, उद्भासुर *a.* Shining, radiant, splendid; विहृषणाद्भासि सिन्दभोगि वा Ku. 5. 73; Mk. 8. 38; Amaru. 81.

उद्भिद् *a.* Sprouting shooting forth. —m 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अकुरो जमिनोद्भिदि Ak. 2 A plant. 3 A spring, fountain. —COMP. —ज *a.* (उद्भि-ज) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (—जः) a plant. —विद्या the science of botany.

उद्भिद् *a.* Sprouting, germinating.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, generated. 2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). 3 Perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a sun.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Generation, production, 2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरः शंखुरलं हेष त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भेदः —दन् 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible; appearance, manifestation, or growth; उमास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रहृष्टः Ku. 7. 24; तं यौवनोद्भेदवशेषकत R. 5. 38; Si. 18. 36. 3 A spring, fountain. 4 Horripilation; as in पुल-कोद्भेद.

उद्भ्रमः 1 Whirling turning round, flourishing. (as of a sword). 2 Wandering. 3 Regret.

उद्भ्रमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. 2 Rising.

उद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; अतिः, पाणिः &c. 2 Persevering, diligent, active. 3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. 4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in, with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp.; उद्यतः स्वेष्टु कर्मसु R. 17. 61; हतु स्वजनसुधताः Bg. 1. 45; जयं, वषं &c.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. 2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion diligence perseverance निश्रय

चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3; इत्याक मेना न नियतमुद्यमात् 5 firm resolve; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. 3 Readiness, preparation. —COMP. —भृत् *a.* striving hard; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् *a.* Diligent, persevering.

उद्यानं 1 Going or walking out. 2 A garden, park, pleasure-garden; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिकावैतहर्ना Ma. 7. 26, 33. 3 Purpose, motive. —COMP. —पालः, —पालकः, —रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; तद्विनिति सचित्यत्यजेत्योद्योगमात्मनः Pt 2. 140.

2 Work, duty, office; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चापिकारो मते नः V. 2. 1. 3 Perseverance, diligence.

उद्योगिन् *a.* Active, persevering, industrious.

उद्भः A king of aquatic animal.

उद्भयः 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. 2 A cock.

उद्भवः A loud noise, uproar.

उद्भिक् *p. p.* 1 Increased, excessive, abundant. 2 Distinct, evident.

उद्भुज *a.* Destroying, undermining (as a bank); as in इलमुद्भुज q. v.

उद्भेकः Increase, excess, preponderance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्भेकाद्विषयित्वमो-ग्रथः सत्त्वविद्याः Vo. 1. 23; गत्योद्भेकं जयनपु-ल्लिने Si. 7. 74.

उद्भ्रसरः A year.

उद्भवनं 1 A gift, donation. 2 Pouring or shaking out.

उद्भसनं, उद्भतिः *f.* Vomiting, ejecting.

उद्भर्तः 1 A remainder, surplus. 2 Excess, preponderance. 3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्भर्तनं 1 Going up, rising. 2 Springing up, growth. 3 Prosperity, elevation. 4 Turning from side to side; springing up; चटुलशफरोद्भर्तनमेधितानि Me. 40. 5 Grinding, pounding. 6 Rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain.

उद्भर्तनं 1 Increase. 2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

उद्भृह *a.* 1 Carrying, leading up. 2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family); इल° U. 4; so रद्भृह° 4. 22; R. 9. 9. 11. 54. —हः 1 A son. 2 One (i. e. the 4th) of the seven courses of air. 3 Marriage. —ह्रा A daughter.

उद्भृहन् 1 Marrying. 2 Supporting, holding or lifting up, carrying; उद्भः प्रयुक्तोद्भृहक्रियायाः R. 13. 1, 14. 20; R. 2. 18 Ku 3 13 3 Being carried on dng Ms 8 370

उद्भान *a.* Vomited, ejected. —नं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. 2 A stove.

उद्भान्तं *a.* 1 Vomited. 2 Out of rut (as an elephant).

उद्भापः 1 Ejection, throwing out. 2 Shaving. 3 (In logic) Non-existence of a subsequent consequent on the absence of an antecedent (Wilson).

उद्भासः 1 Banishment. 2 Abandonment. 3 Killing.

उद्भासनं 1 Expelling, banishing. 2 Abandoning. 3 Taking out of or away (from the fire) 4 Killing.

उद्भावः 1 Bearing up, supporting. 2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णास्वयं ज्यौ विविचद्भाहकर्मणि Ms. 3. 43. (The Smritis mention 8 forms of marriage:—ब्राह्मो देवस्तथा चार्यः प्राजापत्यस्तथाहर 1 गार्ग्यो राक्षसश्चैव वैशाखाश्चान्नः स्मृतः) ।

उद्भावहं 1 Lifting up. 2 Marriage.

—नी 1 A cord. 2 A small shell,

cowrie (वराटिका).

उद्भावहिक *a.* Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra); Ms. 9. 95.

उद्भावहिन् *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up.

2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्भिन्न *p. p.* Grieved, afflicted, sorrowful, anxious (as for any absent lover).

उद्भिक्षणं 1 Looking up or upwards. 2 Sight, an eye, seeing, looking at; सत्त्विनीोद्भिक्षणकोद्भिक्षणं R. 3. 1.

उद्भोजनं Fanning.

उद्भृहणं Increase, growth.

उद्भृहत् *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated. 2 Flowing out, overflowing; उद्भृह क इव सुखावहः परेषां Si. 8. 18. (where उ- means also 'gone astray, ill behaved').

उद्भेगः 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. 2 Agitation, excitement; Bg. 12. 15. 3 Alarm, fear; शान्तोद्भेगस्तमित-नन्दं दृष्टमकिर्मवान्ना Me. 36; R. 8. 7. 4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow. 5 Admiration, astonishment. —नं A betelnut (fruit).

उद्भेजनं 1 Agitation, anxiety 2 Infliction of pain, torture; उद्भेजकरीद्वे-श्रिहृदिता ब्रह्मसंवेत् Ms. 8. 352. 3 Regret.

उद्भेदि *a.* Having a raised seat or throne in it; विनानं नवभेदि R. 17. 9.

उद्भेपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्भेल *a.* 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); R. 10. 34; K. 333. 2 Transgressing the proper limits.

उद्भेहित *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up. —नं Shaking.

उद्भेधन *a.* 1 Loosened; कयाचिदुद्भेधनवा-तनालः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. 2 Freed from bonds, unbound. —नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. 2 An enclosure, fence. 3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body

उद्भोह *a.* A husband.

उधस् *n.* An udder; see उधस्.
उद् 7. P. (उत्ति, उच-उच) To wet, moisten, bathe; यः बुधिवी पयसोदति.

उदन्त Moistening, wetting.

उदुरः, उदुरः, उदुरः, उदुरः A mouse, rat.

उन्नत *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); Bh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; नतोन्नतशुभभागे S. 4. 14. 2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15; 14. 23. 3 Plump, full (as breasts). --तः A boa (अजगर). --तः 1 Elevation. 2 Ascension, altitude. --COMP. --आनत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; चतुरः दृढतलतः Ak. --चरण *a.* rampant. --शिरसः *a.* carrying the head, high proud.

उन्नतिः *f.* 1 Elevation, height (fig. also); see उन्नतिम् below. 2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity; स्तोत्रे-नोन्नतिर्याति स्तोत्रेनावात्स्ययोगति Pt. 1. 150; Si. 16. 22; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः H. 8. 3 Raising. --COMP. --ईशः N. of Garuda (lord of उन्नति). उन्नतिस्त *a.* Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा पीनोन्नतितलवो-धस्तुं इति Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72.

उन्नमनं 1 Raising, lifting up. 2 Height.

उन्नत *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उन्नततपप्रमदहपनदितं तद् Si. 5. 61.

उन्नयः, उन्नायः 1 Raising, elevating. 2 Height, elevation. 3 Analogy, resemblance. 4 Inference.

उन्नयनं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. 2 Drawing up water. 3 Deliberation, discussion. 4 Inference.

उन्नत *a.* Having a prominent nose; उन्नतं दधती दधतं Bk. 4. 18.

उन्नादः Crying out, roar; humming, chirping &c.

उन्नाभ *a.* 1 Having a projecting navel, corpulent.

उन्नाहः 1 Projection, protuberance. 2 Tying up, binding. --इं Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उन्निद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake; तामुन्निद्रामवनिद्रतां सौम्यातायनस्यः Me. 88. विगमयन्निद्रं एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); उन्निद्राभ्याक्षितहस्तनाजा Si. 4. 13, 8. 28.

उन्नेतु *a.* Raising. --*m.* One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उन्मज्जतं Emerging, coming out of water.

उन्मत्त *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. 2 Insane, frantic, mad; ह्यवन्मत्तौ V. 2; Ms. 9. 79. 3 Puffed, elevated; wild; Pt. 1. 161; Si. 6. 31. 4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil spirit, Y 2 33 Ma. 3 161 (वायुपिप) --तः The thorn

apple (वृत्त) --COMP. --कीर्तिः, --वेशः N. of Siva. --नसं N. of a country (where the Gangā roars furiously along). --दर्शन, --रूप *a.* mad in appearance. --मलपित *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness. (--तं) the words of a madman.

उन्मथनं 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. 2 Killing, slaughter; अन्मोच्यन्तोन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उन्मद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; R. 2. 3, 16. 54. 2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 16. 69. 3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुरांगना सुहृन्मदध्वनिहृता विहृताक्षरकुञ्जो Si. 6. 20. --दः 1 Insanity. 2 Intoxication.

उन्मदन *a.* Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रमत्त्युन्मदना वधू Ku. 5. 55.

उन्मदिष्ट *a.* 1 Mad. 2 Intoxicated, drunk. 3 In rut (as an elephant).

उन्मनसः, नरसः *a.* 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, agitated, uneasy; R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. 2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. 3 Anxious, eager, impatient.

उन्मनायते Den. A., उन्मनीयुः To be uneasy; to be disturbed in mind.

उन्मथः 1 Agitation. 2 Killing, slaughter.

उन्मथनं 1 Shaking off, agitating. 2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. 3 Beating (with a stick).

उन्मयुज *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दनं 1 Rubbing, kneading. 2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing.

उन्माधः 1 Torment, deep pain. 2 Shaking, agitation. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 A snare or trap.

उन्माद *a.* 1 Mad, insane. 2 Extravagant. --दः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उन्मादः U. 3. 2 Intense passion. 3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind). 4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोह उन्मादः कामशोकमनाद्विभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलम्भहासविपरमादौ दौर्जन्माश्च स्मिन्मन्वावमाच उन्मादः 5 Bloom; उन्मादं वक्षिष पद्मानं S. D. 2.

उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, intoxicating --तः One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मानं 1 Weighing, measuring upwards. 2 A measure of size or quantity. 3 Price.

उन्मार्ग *a.* Going to a wrong path. --नः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road (fig. also). 2 An improper conduct, evil course (द्विषानि K 165 धनर्क 103 --ई mad Astray Pt. 1 161

उन्माजनं Rubbing, wiping off removing.

उन्मितिः *f.* Measure; price.

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with; variegated
उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. --नः A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25.

उन्मीलः, --लनं 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking. 2 Unfolding, opening; U. 6. 34. 3 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Raising the face, looking up; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवन किस्विदिदुन्मुखीभिः Me. 14, 100; R. 1 39, 11. 26; आश्रमं 1. 53. 2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, prepared for; तमरण्यसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12 3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे Ku. 6 34; R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. 4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound, Ku. 6. 2.

उन्मुखर *a.* Loud sounding, noisy.

उन्मुद् *a.* 1 Unsealed 2 Opened, blown, expanded. (as a flower).

उन्मूलनं Plucking up by the roots, eradication, uprooting; न पादोन्मूलनस्य किं रुः R. 2. 34.

उन्मेदा Corpulence, fatness.

उन्मेषः, --र्ण 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking; Mu. 8. 21. 2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उन्मेषं यो मम न सहते जातिवेरी निशायं K. P. 10; दीर्घिका-कमलोन्मेषः Ku. 2. 33. 3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सतां प्रज्ञोन्मेषः Bh. 2. 114; विदुदुन्मेषदृष्टिं Me. 81. 4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; शान्तिं Sānti. 3. 13.

उन्मोचनं Unfastening, loosening.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses (1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति; (2) power, ability; उपकरोति; (3) pervasion, उपकीर्णः; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेशः; (5) death, extinction, उपतः; (6) defect, fault; उपधातः; (7) giving; उपनयति, उपहरति; (8) action, effort; उपत्ता नश्ये; (9) beginning, commencement, उपक्रमते, उपक्रमः; (10) study; उपन्यासः; (11) reverence, worship; उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं पुत्रः. 2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses nearness, resemblance, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority; उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराणं a secondary Purāṇa; उपगुरुः an assistant master; उपाध्यक्षः a vicepresident. It usually, however, forms Avyayi. comp. in these senses;

उपरी उपकृत धन &c 3
With numerals it forms
and means 'nearly almost उपदिशति

nearly thirty. 4 As a separable preposition (a) with acc. when it means inferiority; उप हरिं ब्रूतः Sk. the gods are inferior to Hari. (b) With loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to, उपनिष्के कार्पाषण, उप परार्धे हस्त्युना; (2) addition.

उपकेंद्रः-ठे 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood; ग्राम तालीवनस्थामुपकेंद्रं महोदयः R. 4. 34, 13. 48; Ku. 7. 51; Māl. 9. 2. 2 Space near a village or its boundary. -इन् 1 Upon the neck, near the throat. 2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका The finger next to the little finger.

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping. 2 Material, implement, instrument, means; उपकरणमिवामाति U. 3. 3; उपोपकारोपकरणं शरीरं K. 207; Y. 2. 276; Ms. 9. 270. 3 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. 4 The insignia of royalty.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकारिका Rumour, report.

उपकर्तुः a. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; हीनान्मुपकर्तुणि प्रवृत्तानि विवृणोते R. 17. 58; उपकर्त्री साहीनां S. D. 624; Si. 2. 87.

उपकल्पनं, -ना 1 Preparation. 2 Fabricating, making.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, obligation (opp. अपकार); उपकाराकारो हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37; शान्तिस्त्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40, 3 78; Y. 3. 284. 2 Preparation. 3 Ornament, decoration. -रि 1 A royal tent, palace. 2 Caravansera.

उपकार्यः a. To be assisted. -र्या A royal house, palace; रस्यां रघुपतिनिधिसः नोपकार्यं वात्यासरासिन् दशो मदनोऽप्युवास R. 5. 63; a royal tent; 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55, 73.

उपकुन्चिः, -चिका Small cardamoms. उपकुम्भः a. 1 Near, proximate. 2 Solitary, retired, secluded.

उपकुर्वणः A Brāhmaṇa in a state of pupilage (ब्रह्मचारि) who wishes to pass on to the state of a householder (गृहस्थ).

उपकुल्या A canal, trench.

उपकूप्ये ind. Near a well; जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकृतिः f., उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचक्ष्वी रक्षःपरिवर्त्तं त्वं R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma. 2 Approach, advance; साहसं forcible advance Māl. 7; so वोपितः लुक्कारोपक्रमः ibid. 3 An undertaking, work, enterprise. 4 A plan means, expedient, stratagem, remedy Ms. 7 107 159 R 13 15 Y 1 345 Si

20. 76. 5 Attendance on a patient, practice of medicine. 6 A test of honesty; see उपवा.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. 2 Undertaking. 3 Commencement. 4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपक्रोशः, -श्नं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीनसैर्वा R. 2. 53.

उपक्रोट्ट m. An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (का) णं The sound of a lute.

उपक्षयः 1 Waste, decay, loss. 2 Expenditure.

उपक्षेपः 1 Throwing at hurling. 2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्योपक्षेपनादौ तदुपनि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3; शरणः स्वल्पक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge.

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. 2 Accusing, charging.

उपन a. (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining.

2 Receiving; Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपनगः A small or subordinate class.

उपगतः p. p. 1 Gone to, approached.

2 Occurred. 3 Got. 4 Experienced.

5 Promised, agreed.

उपगतिः f. 1 Approach, going near. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Acceptance. 4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र दीपं वधूनां Me. 65 your advent;

व्यावर्ततात्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. 2 Knowledge, acquaintance. 3 Attainment, acquiring; विद्यासोपगमादभिमनयः S. 1. 14. 4 Intercourse (as of the sexes). 5 Society, company; न ह्युत्तरमाणासुपगमः H. 1. 136. 6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. 7 Acceptance. 8 An agreement, promise.

उपगिरिः ind. Near a mountain. -रिः N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपगु ind. Near a cow. -गुः A cowherd.

उपगृहः An assistant teacher.

उपगृहः p. p. Hidden; clasped. -द An embrace; उपगृहानि सेवेयूनि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कंठाश्लेषोपगृहं Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपगृहणं 1 Hiding, concealing. 2 An embrace. 3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Fa our enco n age ment 6 A minor planet (उग्र देव &c)

1 Se zing (from be ow)

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Fa our enco n age ment 6 A minor planet (उग्र देव &c)

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Fa our enco n age ment 6 A minor planet (उग्र देव &c)

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Fa our enco n age ment 6 A minor planet (उग्र देव &c)

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Fa our enco n age ment 6 A minor planet (उग्र देव &c)

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Fa our enco n age ment 6 A minor planet (उग्र देव &c)

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. 2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. 3 A prisoner. 4 Joining, addition. 5 Fa our enco n age ment 6 A minor planet (उग्र देव &c)

taking hold of; as in पादोपग्रहणं. 2 Seizure, capture. 3 Supporting, promoting. 4 Holy study; वेदोपग्रहणाद्यौ तावमाहवत प्रसुः Rām.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present. 2 A present.

उपग्राहः 1 An offering or present. 2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern Nazarana.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury; insult, Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. 2 Destruction, ruin. 3 Touch, contact. 4 Assault, violence. 5 Disease. 6 Sin.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपघ्नः 1 Contiguous support; ङ्कादि-वोपघ्नतरोजतस्यो R. 14. 1. 2 Shelter, support, protection.

उपचक्रः A variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्षुः n. An eye-glass, spectacles.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. 2 Increase, growth, excess, कल् K. 105; स्वशक्त्युपचये Si. 2. 57, 9. 32. 3 Quantity, heap. 4 Prosperity, elevation, rise.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment. 2 -उपचरणं Approach.

उपचायः A kind of sacred fire.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्राल्लितोपचारं R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परित्रयः H. 1. 133; विविधमनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेदित् Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमहीति S. 3. 18; ध्वजगया M. 4; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारो मते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा छरस्तस्योपचारो 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुर्बोधैरेव लिङ्गेन सज्जोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; किञ्चित् Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपचारितुः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect, प्रकीर्णमिनोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4, 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्मगलोपचारणं R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upacharas or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour च Ms. 1 116

11 Employment, use 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्राल्लितोपचारं R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परित्रयः H. 1. 133; विविधमनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेदित् Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमहीति S. 3. 18; ध्वजगया M. 4; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारो मते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा छरस्तस्योपचारो 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुर्बोधैरेव लिङ्गेन सज्जोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; किञ्चित् Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपचारितुः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect, प्रकीर्णमिनोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4, 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्मगलोपचारणं R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upacharas or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour च Ms. 1 116

11 Employment, use 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्राल्लितोपचारं R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परित्रयः H. 1. 133; विविधमनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेदित् Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमहीति S. 3. 18; ध्वजगया M. 4; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारो मते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा छरस्तस्योपचारो 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुर्बोधैरेव लिङ्गेन सज्जोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; किञ्चित् Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपचारितुः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect, प्रकीर्णमिनोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4, 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्मगलोपचारणं R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upacharas or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour च Ms. 1 116

11 Employment, use 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्राल्लितोपचारं R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परित्रयः H. 1. 133; विविधमनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेदित् Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमहीति S. 3. 18; ध्वजगया M. 4; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारो मते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा छरस्तस्योपचारो 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुर्बोधैरेव लिङ्गेन सज्जोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; किञ्चित् Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपचारितुः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect, प्रकीर्णमिनोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4, 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्मगलोपचारणं R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upacharas or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour च Ms. 1 116

11 Employment, use 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्राल्लितोपचारं R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परित्रयः H. 1. 133; विविधमनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेदित् Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमहीति S. 3. 18; ध्वजगया M. 4; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारो मते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा छरस्तस्योपचारो 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुर्बोधैरेव लिङ्गेन सज्जोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; किञ्चित् Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपचारितुः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect, प्रकीर्णमिनोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4, 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्मगलोपचारणं R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upacharas or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour च Ms. 1 116

11 Employment, use 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्राल्लितोपचारं R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परित्रयः H. 1. 133; विविधमनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेदित् Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमहीति S. 3. 18; ध्वजगया M. 4; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारो मते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा छरस्तस्योपचारो 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुर्बोधैरेव लिङ्गेन सज्जोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; किञ्चित् Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपचारितुः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect, प्रकीर्णमिनोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4, 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्मगलोपचारणं R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upacharas or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour च Ms. 1 116

11 Employment, use 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्राल्लितोपचारं R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परित्रयः H. 1. 133; विविधमनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेदित् Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमहीति S. 3. 18; ध्वजगया M. 4; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारो मते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा छरस्तस्योपचारो 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुर्बोधैरेव लिङ्गेन सज्जोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; किञ्चित् Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपचारितुः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect, प्रकीर्णमिनोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4, 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्मगलोपचारणं R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upacharas or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour च Ms. 1 116

11 Employment, use 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्राल्लितोपचारं R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परित्रयः H. 1. 133; विविधमनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेदित् Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमहीति S. 3. 18; ध्वजगया M. 4; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारो मते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा छरस्तस्योपचारो 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुर्बोधैरेव लिङ्गेन सज्जोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; किञ्चित् Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपचारितुः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect, प्रकीर्णमिनोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4, 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्मगलोपचारणं R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upacharas or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour च Ms. 1 116

11 Employment, use 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्राल्लितोपचारं R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परित्रयः H. 1. 133; विविधमनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेदित् Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमहीति S. 3. 18; ध्वजगया M. 4; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारो मते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा छरस्तस्योपचारो 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुर्बोधैरेव लिङ्गेन सज्जोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; किञ्चित् Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपचारितुः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect, प्रकीर्णमिनोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4, 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्मगलोपचारणं R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upacharas or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour च Ms. 1 116

11 Employment, use 12 Any religious performance, a ceremony

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; अस्त्राल्लितोपचारं R. 5. 20. 2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); परित्रयः H. 1. 133; विविधमनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; पदं न चेदित् Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment. 3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमहीति S. 3. 18; ध्वजगया M. 4; अञ्जलि R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. 4 A form or mode of address or salutation; राममद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारो मते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा छरस्तस्योपचारो 6. 5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रादुर्बोधैरेव लिङ्गेन सज्जोपचारः V. 4. 6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; किञ्चित् Dk. 15. 7 Practice, performance, conduct, management; व्रतचर्या Ms. 1. 111, 10. 32; कामोपचारितुः Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs. 8 Means of doing homage or showing respect, प्रकीर्णमिनोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4, 5. 41. 9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article, (of worship, ceremony, furniture &c.); सम्मगलोपचारणं R. 10. 77; Ku. 7. 88; R. 6. 1 (the Upacharas or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). 10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour च Ms. 1 116

प्रकृपाणिग्रहणोपचारौ Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. 13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनेषु चेतनवदुपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; न चास्य करधुतत्वं तत्त्वतोऽस्तीति मुख्येति उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उपचरुणा चैव छद्मा उपचरेणामिद्विधित्वात् K. P. 2. 14 A bribe. 15 A pretext; Si. 10-2. 16 A request, solicitation. 17 Occurrence of ५ and ५ in the place of Visarga.

उपचिन्ति: f. Accumulation, collection; growth, increase.

उपचूलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet.

उपच्छदने 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छदनेनैव स्वं ते दापयितुं प्रवर्तिष्यते Dk. 65. 2 Inviting.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. 2 Appendage. 3 Rise, origin.

उपजल्पनं-लपनं Talk.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; परकुल्य° Mu. 2. 2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपयतस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसद्धान् विलययन् स विधाता दृष्टीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16 42. 3 Disunion, separation.

उपजीवक, -विन् a. Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); जातिमात्रोपजीविनां Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; नानाउपजीवकीनिनां 9. 257; यलोपजीव्यसि Mk. 2 —m. A dependant, servant; जीनकातेर्गृह्यते स वसुकोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. 2 Subsistence, livelihood; निर्देष्टव्योपजीवनं Y. 3. 236. 3 A means of living, such as property; किञ्चिद्व्योपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pat. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. 2 Giving patronage, patronizing. 3 (fig.) Supplying materials for writing, that from which one derives materials; सर्वेनां कविद्युस्यानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. —व्यः 1 A patron. 2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यलमुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2.

उपजीवः-वर्ण 1 Affection. 2 Enjoyment. 3 Frequenting.

उपज्ञा 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun; पाणिनिरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रन्थः Sk.; प्राचैतन्योपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 68. 2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकेऽद्भुतमुपज्ञेयं विदुषां सोऽप्यन्यजन् यज्ञः Malli. on Baghuvamsa.

उपज्ञोक्तं A respectful offering or present *Nazarānā*

उपताप 1 Heat, warmth 2 Trouble

distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न कंचन न सुहृत्सुतापाः K. 135. 3 Calamity, misfortune. 4 Sickness. 5 Haste, hurry. उपतापनं 1 Heating. 2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापिन् a. 1 Heating, inflaming. 2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick. उपतिष्ये 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. 2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपत्यका A land at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयद्विरेषत्यकाः R. 4. 46; एते खलु हिमवतो निरेषत्यकारण्यवातिनः संज्ञातः S. 5.

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c.; द्विगुणुपदंशमुपपाय Dk. 133; अयनांति-पदंशं पिब नवशोणितसवं Ve. 3. 2 Biting, stinging. 3 The venereal disease.

उपदंश a. (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपदर्शकः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. 2 A door-keeper. 3 A witness.

उपदा 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man a *Nazarānā*; उपदा विविधाः शस्त्रयोक्तेकाः कोशलेखरं R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30. 2 A bribe.

उपदानं, -नकं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). 2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदिश f., उपदिशा 1 An intermediate quarter, such as ऐशानी, आग्नेयी नैऋती and वायवी.

उपदेवः —देवता A minor or inferior god.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; सृष्टिस्तोषि सर्वं उपदेशं निपुणो भवति M. 1; स्थिरोपदेशासुपदेशकाले अपेक्षितं प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30; M. 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 1. 57; परोपदेशे पांश्चिहं H. 1. 103. 2 Specification, mentioning. 3 A plea, pretext. 4 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चन्द्रसूर्येणैव तीर्थे सिद्धिर्हेतुः शिवालये । संव्रमात्रकथनमुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing.

उपदेशिन् a. Advising, instructing.

उपदेष्टु a. Giving instruction or advice. —m. (ष्ट) A teacher, preceptor; especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो वयसृष्टिजः स अयनात्कर्मपदेशा हरिः Ve. 1. 23.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment. 2 A cover.

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. 2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रवः 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune calamity 2 Injury trouble, harm

उपेक्षोप Pt 1 324 निष्पन्नं स्थान Pt 1

3 Outrage, violence. 4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). 5 A national disturbance, rebellion. 6 A symptom, a supervenient disease.

उपधर्मः A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. धर्म); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit; Ms. 8. 193. 2 Trial or test of honesty, (वर्तमान्यस्य विचारः); (said to be of 4 kinds: 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage), (शोधयेत्) वर्तमान्यस्य विचारः सद्योभिः सचिवान् गुनः Kālīkā P. 3 A means or expedient, अयशोभिष्टुप लोके कोपया मरणाद्वे Si. 19. 58 4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter. —Comp. —भूतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. —सुचि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवस्वर्णे भाक्षिकं ताम्राक्षिकं । तुल्यं कांस्यं च रतिस्रं सिंदूरं च शिलाजतु ॥ 2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number), सप्तस्य रजो वसा स्वेदो दंताः केशास्तथैव च । औजस्यं सप्तधातूनां क्रमात्सप्तोपधातवः ॥

उपधानं 1 Placing or resting upon. 2 A Pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं हजस्ता Bb. 3. 79. 3 Peculiarity, individuality. 4 Affection, kindness. 5 A religious observance. 6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपाधानां विषयं श्रीरास्थेयसी खट्वयति ये Si. 2. 77 (where उ also means a pillow). 7 Poison.

उपधानीयं A pillow.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. 2 Drawing, pulling (as by a book).

उपधिः 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि विजयाधिः शिवीक्षा विदधति सोऽपि सिद्धिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45, see अनुपधि also. 2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. 3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement, कटोपधिविनिर्दिष्टात् व्यवहारादिवर्तयेत् Y. 2. 31, 89. 4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself.

उपधिकः A cheat, knave; see औपधिक the more correct form.

उपधूपित a. 1 Fumigated. 2 Being at the point of death. 3 Suffering extreme pain. —तः Death.

उपधृतिः f. A ray of light.

उपध्मानः A lip. —नं Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga before the letters य and फ्; उदुपध्मानीयानांनौ Sk.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (त एव number as d to be 729)

A subu b

उपनत *p. p.* Come, arrived, got, befallen &c.; नम् with उप.

उपनति: *f.* 1 Approach 2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. 2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. 3 Employing. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study; गृह्योक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते युरोः । बालो वेदाय तयोपात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः ॥ 5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्यातिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षधर्मताप्रतिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनयने 1 Leading to or near. 2 Presenting, offering. 3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनाख्यार्थं कृतोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्त्यनुप्रास. It is formed by sweetsounding letters (माधुर्यव्यञ्जकवर्ण); e. g. cf. the example cited in K. P. 9; अपसारय वनसारं दुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमलेः । अलनलमालां सुगालेरिति वदति दिशानिर्गो बाला ॥

उपनायः, नायने = उपनय *q. v.*

उपनायकः 1 A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; e. g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Māl. &c. 2 A paramonr.

उपनायिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikā in Māl.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. 2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore. 3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened.

उपनाहने 1 Applying an unguent. 2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. 2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c.; Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says:—उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंख्याप्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्म्य हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं).

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. 2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. 3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge. 2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—यद्वद्विशतरूपं सचिद्वचनैर्वादिना पिहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nārada quoted in Mit.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. 2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् *a.* Coming (unexpectedly) S 6

1 A means of accom-
t. 2 Binding

उपनिर्मज्जनं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिवेशित *a.* Placed, established, colonized; Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिषद् *f.* 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brāhmaṇas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Māl. 1. 7; (the following etymologies are given to explain the name:—

(1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं यतः । निहन्त्यविद्यां तज्ज्ञं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (2) निहत्यानर्थमूलं स्वाविद्यां प्रत्यक्तया परं । नवत्यपास्त-संभेदमनो वीपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिहेतुभिः शेषांस्तन्मूलोच्छेदकत्वात् । यतोवसाद्विद्यां तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the सुक्तोपनिषद् 108 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number.

2 (a) An esoteric or secret doctrine. (b) Mystical knowledge or instruction; Mv. 2. 2. 3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. 4 Sacred or religious lore. 5 Secrecy, seclusion. 6 A neighbouring mansion.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. 2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. 3 A main or royal road.

उपनृत्यं A place for dancing.

उपनेतु *a.* One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मातृव्यमि-ज्ञानस्योपनेने Māl. 9. —m. (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. 2 A deposit, pledge. 3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः खलु एव वचनोपन्यासः S. 5. (b) Preface, introduction; नियतः शनैर्कली-कवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amaru. 23; (c) Allusion, reference; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्वं S. 3. 4 A precept, law.

उपपतिः A paramour; उपपतिरिव सौमैः पश्चिमतेन चन्द्रः Si. 11. 65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69; Bg. 13. 9. 2 Cause, reason, ground; Ki. 3. 52. 3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमूर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative. 4 Fitness, propriety. 5 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुदाहृतं बलत् Ki. 2. 28. 6 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. 7 A means, an expedient. 8 Doing effecting gaining plishment
दुर्भास R 5 12

Bhāṣā P.; see अनुपपत्ति. 9 Attainment getting; अचंशयं प्राक् तनयोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 8. 1.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; धनुस्त्वपदं वेदे Ki. 18. 44. (धनुर्वेदे); तस्याः स राजोपपदं निजात् R. 10. 40. 2 A title, a degree, epithet of respect, such as आर्य, ईश्वर, कथं निरुपपदमेव चापक्यमिति न आर्यचापक्यमिति Mu. 3. 3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb.

उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obtained; attended by, in company with, endowed with. 2 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वाच्यो V. 2; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2.

उपपरीक्षा-क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. 2 A calamity, misfortune, accident.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापाद्युक्तानि यानि तु । तानि पातकंज्ञानि तन्म-हपातकम् ॥ Y. 2. 210.

उपपादने 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. 2 Giving, delivering, presenting. 3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. 4 Examination, ascertainment.

उपपापं=उपपातकं *q. v.*

उपपार्श्वः-श्वं 1 A shoulder. 2 A flank, side. 3 The opposite side.

उपपीडनं 1 Presting down, devastating, laying waste. 2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिनिश्रोपपीडनं Ms. 6 62, 12. 80. 3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशन्).

उपसुषिका Yawning, gaping.

उपसर्शने Pointing out, indication.

उपसदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. 2 A bribe, present; उपसदान्मिर्जोरो हितकुत्राश्चैते जनेः Pt. 1. 95. 3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. 2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement, उच्चावचाखुप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregard-ing.

उपप्रेषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अथ मद्वदवृष्टप्लवात्... परिपालयामिदं कु. 4. 46; जीवन्मुनः शश्वदु-प्लवः प्रजाः पासी R. 2. 48. 2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कश्चिद् बाध्याद्विरुपप्लवो वः R. 5. 6; Me. 17. (b) An obstacle, impediment. 3 Oppression har- g troubling
उपप्लव लोभना Ku 2 22
4 Danger fear see उपप्लव below 5

A portent or natural phenomenon forboding evil. 6 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon. 7 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node. 8 Anarchy.

उपसर्गविन् *a.* 1 Distressed, troubled. 2 Suffering oppression; दुःख इवोपसर्गविन्: प्रत्ययः R. 13. 7.

उपसर्गः 1 Connection. 2 An affix. 3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

उपसर्गः ईशं A pillow.

उपसर्ग *a.* A few, a tolerable number.

उपसर्गः The lower arm.

उपसर्गः 1 Fleeing away, retreat.

2 A division (of a verse).

उपसर्गा A secondary dialect.

उपसर्ग *f.* A round cup used in sacrifices.

उपसर्गः 1 (*a.*) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामः कामतामुपसर्गेन शान्तिरिति Ms. 2. 94, Y. 2. 171; कामं Bg. 16. 11. (*b*) Use, application; S. 4. 4. 2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. 3 Usufruct. 4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपसर्गः 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. 2 Persuading (उपसर्गद्वेन).

उपसर्गः A staff for stirring (fire).

उपसर्गः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अन्वस्य तावदुपसर्गहातं शुभं लोले विनोदय मनः सुगन्धोलात S. D. (where उप also means rough handling or enjoyment, killing). 2 Destruction, injury, killing. 3 Reproach, abuse, insult. 4 Unbushy. 5 Refutation of a charge.

उपसर्ग 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; स्फुटोपसर्गं भूतिसिद्धेन शंभुना Si. 1. 4, 17. 69. 2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; शीतलं सुपमा भेदे K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं हृदये वाक्यार्थोपस्कारक-सुपमालं कुति: R. G.; or उपसर्गं यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मी-रुद्रसति द्वयोः । ईशिव कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्ग्यामवगाहते ॥ Chandr. 5. 3; उपसर्गं कालिदासस्य Subhāsh. 3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा वृत्तो निवातस्यो वेगते सोपमा स्यूता Bg. 6. 19; see 'द्वय' below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like,' 'resembling'; वृद्धे न द्वयोपमः R. 1. 47; so अमरोपम, अनुपम &c. 4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). -Comp. -द्वयं any object used for a comparison; सर्वोपमाद्वयसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49.

उपसर्ग *f.* 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. 2 A near female relative; मातुषस्य मातुलायी पितृश्वस्री पितृश्वसरा । श्वश्रुः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातुलुष्याः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपसर्गः 1 Comparison, resemblance; Ku 1 36 2 The of comparison, that with

which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय); one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानमष्टद्विधासिद्धि Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सन्ने प्रत्युपमानं वयुस्तस्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. 3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of pramanas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रतिद्वयसाम्यमिति साम्यसाधनं; or उपमितिकरणसुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka K.

उपमिति: *f.* 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पदव्युपमितिसाम्यसम्पत् S. D.; तदान्वनस्योपमिती दृष्टिना N. 1. 24. 2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमानः प्रत्यक्षमप्यनुमितिसं-योपमितिसंज्ञे Bhāshā P. 52. 3 A figure of speech—उपमा q. v.

उपमेय *poi. p.* Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with; (with instr. or in comp.); दृष्टिमासीदुपमेय-कतिः सुहेन R. 6. 4; 18. 34, 37; Ku. 7. 2. -यं The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 5. 7. 9. -Comp. -उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; विपर्यय उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10.

उपसर्ग *m.* A husband; अश्वोपमेयतारसंज्ञं समाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1. Si. 10. 45.

उपसर्गः A minor surgical instrument.

उपसर्गः 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या स्वजातोपसर्गा सज्ज्वा नवदोवता S. D. 2 Restraint.

उपसर्गः 1 Marrying. 2 Restraining 3 Placing down the fire.

उपसर्ग *m.* One who repeats उपसर्गं, one of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उपसर्गक *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपसर्गचन Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपसर्गचित *p. p.* Begged, requested.

-तं 1 A request or prayer in general. 2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपि निषते तुभ्यं यदस्यास्तु-पयाचितं Pt. 1. 14; अथ मया भगवत्याः करालायाः प्रादुपयाचितं क्षीरान्नमुपहर्तव्यं Māl. 5. 3 A request or prayer to a deity for the accomplishment of a desired object.

उपसर्गचितक—उपसर्गचित above; सिद्धावत-नानि कृतविधिपदेवतोपसर्गचितकानि K. 64.

उपसर्गजः Additional formulæ at a sacrifice.

उपसर्गा Approaching 'ng near इदंस्वने वरिता नमू Ku 7 22

उपसर्ग *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. 2 Fit right, proper. 3 Serviceable, useful.

उपसर्गः 1 Employment, use, application, service; अर्जति...अनंलखत्रिययो-पयोगे Ku. 1. 7. 2 Administration of medicine or preparation of them 3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety 4 Contact, proximity.

उपसर्ग *a.* 1 Employing, using. 2 Serviceable, useful. 3 Fit, proper.

उपसर्ग *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. 2 Eclipsed 3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18. -स्त The sun or moon in eclipse.

उपसर्गः A body-guard.

उपसर्गः A guard, an out-post.

उपसर्ग *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रजः सुपरते Ms. 5. 66. 2 Dead; अथ दृष्टो मातस्ततस्तोपरतस्य Mu. 4. -Comp. -कर्मन् *a.* not relying on worldly acts. -सुहृद् *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions

उपसर्गः *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping, 2 Death. 3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. 4 Indifference. 5 Ab-

staining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them

उपसर्गः A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नाति काचश्च कपूरीश्च तथैव च । शुक्ला शुक्तिस्तथा शंस इत्यादीनि बहुवचि ॥ शुभा यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु ते तथा । किंतु किञ्चित्तो हीना विशेषोऽप्युदाहृतः ॥

उपर (रा) नः 1 Ceasing, stopping. 2 Abstaining from, giving up 3 Death.

उपरसर्ग 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. 2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. 3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral 2 A secondary passion or feeling. 3 A subordinate flavour.

उपरसः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon: उपरागाति शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योम S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. 2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. 3 Redness, red colour; colour. 4 A calamity, affliction, injury; शुगालिनी हैममिवोपरसः R. 16. 7. 5 Reproach, blame, abuse

उपरसः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards, (opp. अधः) (with gen.; गतमुपरि वनाना S. 7. 7; अथाहमुपरि संपातः कृतिः पनात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्थोपरि S. 2. 8; oft. at the end of comp.; रथं, तद्वत्. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वोपदानासुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition, to Y. 2. 253. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards upon परस्परस्योपरि परस्परिवाद R 3 24

on your account. (e) After; सुवर्ता-
द्विपरि उपाध्यायश्चेदगच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk.
उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or
gen. or by itself) means (a) Just
above; लोकादुपर्युपर्यस्ते मायवः Vop. (b)
higher and higher, far high, high
above, उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा
Mb 2 (As a separable adverb)
It means (a) high above, upon,
towards the upper side of (opp.
अधः); उपर्युपरि पर्यन्तः सर्व एव दृष्टिंति
H 2. 2; oft. in comp.; स्वसुप्तोपरि-
विहिते Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides, in ad-
dition, further, more; शतादुपरि चैवाष्टौ
तथा ध्रुवश्च सप्ततिः Mb. (c) Afterwards;
यदा पूर्वं नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti.
2 7; सर्पिः पीत्योपरि पयः पिबेत् Susr.-Comp.
-चर a. moving above (as a bird).
-तन, -स्थ a. upper, higher. -भागः the
upper, portion or side. -भावः being
above or higher. -भूमिः f. the ground
above.

उपरिष्ठात् ind. [cf. P. V. 3. 31]
1 As an adverb it means (a) Over,
above, on high; Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1.
106. (b) Further or later on, after-
wards; कस्याणावन्तसा हि कस्याणामप्युपरिष्ठाद्भवति
Māl. 6; इदमुपरिष्ठात् व्याख्यातं in the sequel.
(c) Behind (opp. पुरस्तात्). 2 (As a
preposition) it means (a) Over,
upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si.
11 3. (b) Down upon. (c) Behind
(with gen.).

उपरीतकः A particular mode or
posture of sexual enjoyment; (also
called विपरीतकः); ऊर्ध्वपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्कन्ध-
संस्थितं । नारी कामयते काशी भयः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥
Sābdak.

उपरूपकः A drama of an inferior
class, of which 18 kinds are enu-
merated; नाटिका नोटकं गोष्ठी सङ्कलं नाट्यरासकं ।
प्रस्थानोद्गायिकाव्यानी प्रेक्षणं रासकं तथा ॥ संलापकं
श्रीगदितं शिखरं च विलासिका । दुर्लभिका प्रकारणी
हृदीशो भाषिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment,
obstacle; R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74. 2
Disturbance, trouble; तपोवननिवासिनामु-
परोधो मा भूत् S. 1; अनुग्रहः खल्वेव नोपरोधः V.
3. 3 Covering, surrounding, blocking
up. 4 Protection, favour.

उपरोधक a. 1 Obstructing. 2 Cover-
ing, surrounding. -कं An inner room,
a private apartment.

उपरोधन Obstruction, impediment
&c.; see उपरोध.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock; उपलशकलमे-
तद्वेदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15; कति कथं वाटि-
तवापुपलेन चेतः S. Th. 3; Me. 19; S.
1. 14. 2 A precious stone, jewel.

उपलकः A stone. -ला 1 Sand. 2
Refined sugar.

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding,
marking; वेलोपलक्षणार्थं S. 4. 2 A mark,
or
distinctive feature
V 4 33 3 Designation 4 Implying

something that has not been actually
expressed, implication of something
in addition or any similar object
where only one is mentioned; synec-
doche of a part for the whole, of
an individual for the species, &c.
(स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति श्वेतप्रतिपादकत्वं); मन्त्रग्रहणं
ब्राह्मणस्यानुपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.

उपलब्धिः f. 1 Getting, obtaining,
acquisition; इत्या हि मे स्यात्स्वपदोपलब्धिः R.
5. 56. 8. 17. 2 Observation, percep-
tion, knowledge (ज्ञान); नामाव उपलब्धेः
of, Nyāya S. 2. 28. 3 Understand-
ing, mind (मति). 4 A conjecture or
guess. 5 Perceptibility, appearance
(recognized as a kind of proof by
the Mīmāṃsakas); see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलभः 1 Acquisition; अस्मादनुलोयो-
पलभ्यास्तृतिरुपलब्धा S. 7. 2 Direct per-
ception or recognition, comprehension
otherwise than from memory (same
as अनुभव q. v.) प्राक्तनोपलभं Māl. 5;
जातौ ह्यतस्मिन्नुपलभमात् R. 14. 2. 3
Ascertaining, knowing; अविवक्षितोपल-
भात् S. 1.

उपलालन Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलभं A portent, natural pheno-
menon, considered as boding evil.

उपलिप्ता A desire to obtain.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. 2
Cleaning, white-washing. 3 Obstruc-
tion; becoming deadened or dull
(said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing,
plastering. 2 An ointment, unguent.
उपवनं A garden, grove, a planted
forest; पशुसङ्घासोपवनमुत्तमं; केतकेः ह्युचिभिन्नैः
Me. 23; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; °लता a gar-
den creeper.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed descrip-
tion.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delin-
eation in detail; अतिशयोपवर्णनं व्याख्यानं
Susr.; Y. 1320.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. 2 A
district or Pargana. 3 A kingdom
(राज्य) 4 A bog, marshy place.

उपवसथः A village.

उपवस्तं A fast.

उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासस्यैव द्रव्यं वसेत्
Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196.
2 Kindling a sacred fire.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing
near.

उपवाह्यः-ह्या 1 A king's riding
elephant (male or female); चन्द्रकोप-
वाह्यं गजवशां Mu. 2. 2 A royal vehicle
(in general).

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior
kind of knowledge.

उपविषः-दं 1 An artificial poison. 2
A narcotic, any poisonous drug;
अर्कक्षीरं लक्ष्मीक्षीरं तथैव कलिहस्तिका । धन्तः कर्षी-
रश्च १५५ उपविषा स्तुता ॥

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the
Viṇḍa or lute (before a deity &c.),
उपवीणयितुं यवी रवेरुद्यावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8.
33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38.

उपवीति 1 Investiture with the
sacred thread. 2 The sacred thread
worn by the first three classes of
Hindus; पित्र्यमंशसुपवीतलक्षणं मातृकं च यजुर्वे-
दं दधत् R. 11. 64; Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1.
7; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36.

उपवृहणं Increase, collection.

उपवेदः 'Inferior knowledge', a
class of writings subordinate to the
Vedas. There are four such
Upavedas, one being attached to
each of the four Vedas:—thus
आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद; (accord-
ing to some authorities such as Su
sruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda),
यजुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद,
गोपर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद, and स्थापन-
शस्त्रवेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपवेशः-शनं 1 Sitting, sitting down
as in प्रादोपवेशन. 2 Being attached to
3 Voiding by stool.

उपवेशने The three periods of the
day; i. e. morning, midday, and
evening (त्रिसंध्य).

उपव्याख्यान A supplementary ex-
planation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशमः 1 Becoming quiet, assuage-
ment, pacification; कुलीश्या उपशमः Ve
3; ननुर्वुःसह १५ वायुप्रशमं नो संतुष्यद्वैः सुद
Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping,
extinction. 2 Relaxation, intermis-
sion. 3 Tranquility, calmness,
patience. 4 Control or restraint of
the senses.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming,
appeasing. 2 Mitigation. 3 Extinc-
tion, cessation.

उपशयः 1 Lying by the side of 2
A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80.

उपशाल्यं An open place in the
vicinity of a town or village, suburb;
अथोपशाल्ये रिपुमग्नशयः R. 16. 37, 15. 50,
Si. 5. 8.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशान्तिः f. 1 Cessation, allaying,
alleviation; R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65 2
Appeasing, assuaging.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation
for sleeping with (another who
keeps watch at night.)

उपशालं A place near a house, a
court before a house. —लं ind. Near
a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-क्षणं Learning, training.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil;
शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेदि तन्मंडनमिश्रयाम
Udb.

उपशोभनं-शोभा Adorning, orna-
menting

उपशोषणं Drying up withering

अपश्रुति: f. 1 Hearing, listening. 2 Range of hearing. 3 A supernatural voice heard at night and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निगम्य शक्तिचिच्छुभाशुभकरं वचः । श्रुते तद्विदुषीरा देवप्रश्रुतश्रुतिः ॥ Hārāvali; परिजनोंषे चास्याः सततपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. 4 Promise, assent.

अपश्रुत्येव, -अणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. 2 An embrace. अपश्रुत्येवति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses.

अपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. 2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

अपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification.

अपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing.

अपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

अपसंचयानं An under-garment; अंतरं कथिर्गोपसंचयानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

अपसंहरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. 2 Withholding. 3 Excluding. 4 Attacking, invading.

अपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. 2 Withdrawing, withholding. 3 A collection, assemblage. 4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion. 5 A peroration (of a speech &c.). 6 A compendium, 'résumé'. 7 Brevity, conciseness. 8 Perfection. 9 Destruction, death. 10 Attacking, invading.

अपसंहारिन् a. 1 Comprehending. 2 Exclusive.

अपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, 'résumé'.

अपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. 2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Vārtikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's Sūtras and generally to supplement them.); e. g. जुष्टसाविरामप्रमादार्थानामुपसंख्यानं; cf. इति. 3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

अपसंग्रहः, -हणं 1 Keeping pleasant, supporting, maintaining. 2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्तुतिरमसावाणिः पादोपसंग्रहाय च Mr. 2. 30. 3 Accepting, adopting. 4 Polite address, obeisance. 5 Collecting, joining. 6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दासोपसंग्रहः Y. 1. 56. 7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण).

अपसत्तिः f. 1 Connection, union. 2 Service, worship, attendance upon. 3 Gift, donation.

अपसदा 1 Approach 2 A gift, donation.

अपसदनं 1 Going near to, approaching. 2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तपोपसदनं चक्रे द्रोणस्ते-ज्जन्मकर्मणि Mb. 3 Neighbourhood. 4 Service.

अपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. 2 A descendant.

अपसंधानं Adding, joining.

अपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

अपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; अपसमाधानं राक्षीकरणं Sk.

अपसंपत्तिः f. 1 Approaching, arriving at. 2 Entering into any condition.

अपसंपन्नं p. p. 1 Gained. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished with, possessing. 4 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. —न्तं Condition.

अपसंभाषः -वा 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. 2 Friendly persuasion; अपसंभाषा अपसोचनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

अपसरः 1 Approaching (as a cow). 2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवासुपसरः Sk.

अपसरणं 1 Going towards. 2 That which is approached as a refuge

अपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; क्षीणं हृद्युक्षोपसर्गः प्रयुताः Susr. 2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; Ratn. 1. 10. 3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. 4 An eclipse. 5 An indication or symptom of death. 6 A preposition prefixed to roots; नि-पाताश्चादयो ज्ञेयाः प्रादयस्तूपसर्गकाः । द्योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगतं इमे ॥ *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—अ, परा, अप, सन्, अद्, अव, निह् or निर्, दुस्, or दुर्, वि, आ (इ), नि, आवि, अपि, अति, ह्य, उद्, अग्नि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निह्-निर् and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one

theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि धातवः) when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not *express* them, being meaningless themselves. According to the other theory prepositions *express* their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify; and sometimes entirely alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:—अपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलावृत्त्यन नयेत । प्रहाराहर्षहारविहारपरस्परिहर्षत् ॥ cf. also धात्वर्थं बाधते कश्चित्कश्चिदमुपवर्तते । तमेव विशिनष्टव्यं उपसर्गगतिश्चिन्ता ॥

अपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. 2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent. 3 Leaving. 4 Eclipsing. 5 Any person or thing subordinate to another a su 6 (In gram.)

A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp प्रथान).

अपसर्पः Approach, access.

अपसर्पणं Going near, approaching advancing towards.

अपसर्वा A cow fit for a bull.

अपसुन्दुः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

अपसूर्यकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

अपसृष्टं p. p. 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. 2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit), उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राविष्टिभवनः K. 107. 3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोमोपसृष्टतुन्दुर्यसि सृष्टः R. 8. 94. 4 Eclipsed. 5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); कृपद्रुहोऽपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38.

—ऋः The sun or moon when eclipsed. —ई Sexual union.

अपसेचनं, अपसेकः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. 2 Infusion; juice. —नी A ladle or cup for pouring.

अपसेवनं, -सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. 2 Service; राज Ms. 3. 64. 3 Addiction to; विषय 4 Using, enjoying (carnally also), परदार Ms. 4. 134.

अपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. 2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). 3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण), Si. 18. 72. 4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83, 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. 5 An ornament 6 Censure, blame.

अपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. 2 A collection. 3 A change, modification 4 An ellipsis. 5 Blame, censure.

अपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, supplement. 2 (Supplying) an ellipsis; साक्षात्तमुपस्कारं दिव्यपति निरकल Ki. 11. 38. 3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace, उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. 4 An ornament. 5 A stroke. 6 A collection.

अपस्कृतं p. p. 1 Prepared. 2 Collected. 3 Beautified, ornamented. 4 Supplied (as an ellipsis) 5 Modified

अपस्कुतिः f. Supplement.

अपस्तंभः, -भनं 1 Stay, support 2 Encouragement, incitement, aid 3 Basis, ground, occasion.

अपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scattering. 2 A covering. 3 A bed. 4 Any thing spread out (as a covering)

साहा

उपल्ला *f.* A concubine.

उपस्थः 1 the lap. 2 The middle part in general. —स्थः —स्थः 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter) ; स्नानं मोनीपवसिज्यास्वाव्यायोपस्थनिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314. (male) ; स्थूलोपस्थस्थली Bh. 1. 20 (female) ; हस्तौ पादुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). 2 The anus. 3 The haunch or hip. —COMP. —निग्रहः restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. —पत्रः, —दलः the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation).

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity. 2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of. 3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; हस्तोपस्थानातिनिवृत्तं पुस्तकं मातुषेय V. 1; हस्तोपस्थानं कुर्वः V. 4; Y. 1. 22. (b) Obedience; greeting. 4 An abode. 5 The sanctuary, any sacred place (approached with respect). 6 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160.

उपस्थापनं 1 Placing near, getting ready. 2 The awakening of memory. 3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थापकः A servant.

उपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Approach. 2 Proximity, presence. 3 Obtaining, getting. 4 Accomplishing, effecting. 5 Remembrance, recollection. 6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्पर्शः —र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. 2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. 3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping and ejecting water as a religious act.

उपसृतिः *f.* A minor law-book (They are 18 in all.).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. 2 Flow (in general).

उपस्वत्वं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture; sweat.

उपहत *p. p.* 1 Injured, struck, impaired; pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Affected, smit, struck with, overpowered; दासि, लोभ, दय, काम, शोक, &c. 3 Doomed (to destruction); कथमत्रापि देवोपहता बदे Mu. 2; देवोपहतस्य बुद्धिश्च या दूरे विपर्यसति Mu. 6. 8. 4 Censured, rebuked, disregarded. 5 Vitiated, polluted, made impure; शारिर्मलैः शराभिर्मिथुनी यदुपहतं तद्व्यतिपहतं Vishnu. —COMP. —आत्मन *a.* agitated in mind, mentally affected. —दृष्ट *a.* dazzled, blinded; Ki. 12. 18. —धी *a.* infatuated. *a* II fated unfortunate

उपहति *f.* 1 Stroke 2 Klling

उपहृत्पा Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching. 2 Taking, seizing. 3 Offering gifts to superiors, deities &c. 4 Offering victims. 5 Serving out food or distributing it.

उपहसित *p. p.* Ridiculed, derided —तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहस्तिका A small purse (or box) containing the ingredients necessary for betel-chewing (e.g. leaves, chunam, catechu, betel &c.) (Mar. चंदा, बटवा, होलणा); उपहस्तिकावास्तविकं कर्तृसहित-मुद्रितं Dk. 116.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. 2 A gift, present (in general) R. 4. 84. 3 A victim, sacrifice, an offering to a deity; R. 16. 39. 4 A complimentary gift, present to a superior &c. 5 Honour. 6 Indemnity presents given as the price of peace; H. 4. 110. 7 Food distributed to guests.

उपहारिन् *a.* Giving, presenting, bringing on.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala country, q. v.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision R. 12. 37. 2 Satirical laughter. 3 Fun, play. —COMP. —आस्पद, —पात्रं laughing-stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक *a.* Ridiculing others. —कः A jester.

उपहास्य *pot. p.* Ridiculous; कृतं नन् वा become an object of ridicule, be exposed to derision; गमिष्या-मुपहास्यत R. 1. 3.

उपहित *a.* Placed, put &c. see धा with उप.

उपहृतिः *f.* Calling, calling out, inviting; Si. 14. 30.

उपहृत्पा 1 A solitary or lonely place, privacy; उपहृत्पां पुनरित्यशिक्ष्ये वनमिदं Dk. 54. 2 Proximity.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. 2 Invoking with prayers.

उपांशु *ind.* 1 In a low voice or whisper. 2 Secretly, in secret or private; परिवेतुषां ध्वं धारणा R. 8. 18. —ध्वः A prayer uttered in a low voice, muttering of prayers; cf. Ms. 2. 85.

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin, bringing near. 2 Preparation, beginning, commencement. 3 Commencement of reading the Veda after the performance of the preparatory rite; cf. उपाक्रमन्; वेदोपाकरणस्य क्रमे करिष्ये Srāvani mantra.

उपाक्रमन् *n.* 1 Preparation, beginning, commencement. 2 A ceremony performed before commencing to read the veda after the monsoons (cf. श्रावणी); Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. 2 Killed at a sacrifice (an animal) 3 Begun, co

उपाक्ष *ind.* Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्यानं, —नक्तं A short tale or narrative, an episode; उपाख्यानिर्विना तावद् भारतं प्रोच्यते-बुधैः Mb.

उपागमः 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Occurrence. 3 A promise, agreement. 4 Acceptance.

उपाग्र 1 The part next to the end or top. 2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपांग 1 A subdivision, subhead. 2 Any minor limb or member (of anything). 3 A supplement of a supplement. 4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). 5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāngas, (these are four:—पुराणव्याख्यानसामवेदा-ब्राह्मणि).

उपचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). 2 Procedure.

उपाजे *ind.* (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported; P. 1. 4. 73 Sk.

उपाजनं Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung, chunam &c; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; नदतिः (युक्तोपदेशा दिना संमार्जनामुद्दिष्टं Medhātithi).

उपात्तयः Transgression, deviation from (established customs).

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining; विशिष्यं ब्राह्मणः शूद्रात् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417; विद्या K. 75. 2 Mention, enumeration. 3 Including, containing. 4 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. 5 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पादोपादानो अम U. 3 v. 1. 6 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तमेव ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वैशेषात् Adhikarapamāla. 7 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः ...उपादानं K. P. 2. —COMP. —कारणं a material cause, प्रकृतियुक्तोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माभ्युपगम्य S. B. —लक्षणा = अजहस्तार्था q. v.; see K. P. 2, S. D. 14 also.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. 2 Deception, disguise (in Vedānta). 3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity, तदुपाधेव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—ज्ञाति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. 4 A title, nick-name; (महाचार्य, महामहोपाध्याय, पंडित &c.). 5 Limitation, condition (as of time, space &c.); (oft. occurring in Vedānta phil.). 6 A purpose, occasion, object. 7 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect 8 A

man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक *a.* Exceeding, supernumery, additional.

उपाध्यायः 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. 2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य); cf. Ms. 2. 141;—एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदगान्धर्वि वा पुनः । योऽप्यापयति द्वयर्थ-
दुपाध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अन्वयक, and under आचार्य also.—या A female preceptor.—यी 1 A female preceptor. 2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायनी The wife of a preceptor.

उपानह *f.* A sandal, shoe; उपानहद्वय-
द्वय सर्वो चर्मद्वयैव सूः H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; या यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाह्नात्पुनश्च H. 3. 58.

उपतिः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपतिर्गो-
क्षुभिर्न विहोः R. 7. 50; Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 26; बल्कलं K. 136. 2 The corner or angle of the eye; R. 3. 26. 3. Immediate proximity, vicinity; तयोर्वपानस्थितसिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Ms. 24. 4 Side or alope (वित्त); Ms. 18.

उपातिक *a.* Near, proximate, neigh-
bouring.—क Vicinity, proximity.

उपात्य *a.* Last but one; उचमपदद्वय-
स्त्वोत्तराक्षरं Sk.—त्यः The corner of the eye.—त्य Vicinity.

उपायः 1. (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चित्तवेलाङ्गस्तथापायं च चित्तयेत् Pt. 1. 406. Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A mode, way, stratagem. 2 Beginning; commencement. 3 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248, 10. 2. 4 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:—समन्वयः conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:—नायः deceit; उपेक्षः trick, deceit or neglect; इज्जालः conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्गोपायसाम्ये तु रिपौ सात्वतपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; समानीनामुपायानां चतुर्गोपि पंडिताः Ms. 7. 109. 5 Joining (as in singing). 6 Approach.—COMP.—चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy; see above (4).—ज्ञ *a.* fertile in expedients.—सुरीयः the 4th expedient, i. e. इड or punishment.—योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. 2 Becoming a pupil of. 3 Engaging in any religious rite. 4 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं प्रेषिता M. 1; तत्सोपायन-
योग्यानि वस्तूनि सखिनि पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायनः Beginning, commencement.

उपायनं, ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपाय *a.* Of little worth.

उपायलभः, भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; अस्या मह्युपायलभं गतोस्मि S. 5; तयोपायलभे पतितास्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure. 2 Delaying, putting off.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; लघुपावर्तनं किं मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Approaching.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; Bh. 2. 43. 2 Receptacle, recipient. 3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. 2 A servant, follower. 3 A Sūdra, a low fellow.

उपासनं, ना 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलोपासनात् (विनश्यति), Pt. 1. 169; उपासनमित्य विदुः स वृज्यते N. 1. 34; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 156. 2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; संगतिं Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. 3 Worship, respect, adoration. 4 Practice of archery. 5 Religious meditation. 6 The sacred fire.

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Religious meditation.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्ति *f.* 1 Service, attendance upon (especially a deity). 2 Worship, adoration.

उपास्त्रं A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपाहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, deposited, put on &c. 2 Connected, joined.—नः Danger or destruction from fire.

उपेक्षणं=उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. 2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुप्यादुपेक्षां हतजीवितं जसिन् R. 14. 65. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war).

उपेत *p. p.* 1 Come near, approach-
ed. 2 Present. 3 Endowed with, pos-
sessed of; with instr. or in comp.; पुनर्नेत्रं गृणेति चक्रवर्तिनमाह S. 1. 12.

उपेद्रः N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इन्द्रः उपेद्रं वज्रादपि दाक्योऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेद्रं स्वमतीदृ एव सः Si. 11. 70.

उपेय *pot p.* 1 To be approached. 2 To be got. 3 To be effected by any means.

उपोद *p. p.* 1 Collected, accumulat-
ed, stored up. 2 Brought near, near. 3 Arrayed for battle. 4 Begun, 5 Married.

उपोत्तम *a.* Last but one. —नं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोद्भावः 1 A beginning. 2 An intro-
duction, a preface. 3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. 4 An occasion, medium, means, तत्प्रतिच्छेदकमुपोद्भावेन माध्ववैतिकमुपेयात् Māl. 1. 5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything.

उपोद्बल *a.* Confirming.

उपोद्बलनं Confirmation, corrobora-
tion.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उत्तिः *f.* Sowing seed.

उच्छ 6 P. (उञ्जति, उञ्जित) 1 To press down, subdue. 2 To make straight.

उच्, उच् 6. 9. P. (उमति or उमति, उम्नाति, उमिने) 1 To confine. 2 To com-
pact together. 3 To fill with; जलकुम्भ-
भित्तसं सपदि सरस्याः समानव्याप्ति Bv. 2. 144. 4 To cover or overspread with, सर्वमर्गं काकुत्स्थमौमतीक्ष्णैः शिलाकुक्षैः Bk 17. 88.

उभ *pron. a.* (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीतः Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8.

उभय *pron. a.* (सी *f.*) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the sin-
gular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्य-
परितोषं सनर्थे S. 7; उभयमालक्षिते वज्राधिपा R. 9. 9; उभयौ सिद्धिमुभाववापतः 8. 22, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224, 9. 34. —COMP.—चर *a.* living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. —विद्या two-fold sciences i. e. religious knowledge and know-
ledge about worldly affairs. —विद्य *a.* of both kinds. —वेतन *a.* receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous. —व्यंजन *a.* having the marks of both sexes. —संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः *ind.* 1 from both sides; on both sides, to both sides (with acc.); उभयतः कृष्णं गोपाः Sk.; Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. 2 in both cases. 3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. —COMP.—द्वत्, दंत *a.* having a double row of teeth; Ms. 1. 43. —मुख *a.* 1. looking either way. 2 two-faced (as a house &c.). (—खी) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7.

उभयत्र *ind.* 1 In both places, 2 on both sides. 3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा *ind.* 1 In both ways; उभ-
यथापि वृत्ते V. 3 2 In both cases.

उभये (य) युञ्ज *ind.* 1 On both days. 2 On two subsequent days.

उभ *ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमा 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of Siva; Kālidāsa thus derives the name:—उमेति (oh do not, *scil.* practise penance) मात्रा तपसा निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां ह्यमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमावृषांकी R. 3. 23. 2 Light, splendour, 3 Fame, reputation. 4 Tranquillity, calmness. 5 Night, 6 Turmeric. 7 Flax —COMP. —सुतः, —जनकः N. of the Himālaya (as the father of उमा). —पतिः N. of Siva; सुहृत्समर्पवतमुषुषं विप्रदाह्युमापतिसेविनः Ki. 5. 14; so ईशः, ब्रह्मः, सहायः &c. —सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Ganesa.

उब (बु) रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उरः A sheep.

उरगः (गी. f.) 1 A serpent, snake; अश्लीवीरक्षसा R. 1. 28, 12. 5, 91. 2 A Nāga or semidivine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देवगर्भमाकुषोरगरक्षसान् Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 196. 3 Lead. —जा N. of a city; R. 6. 59. —COMP. —अरिः, —अज्ञानः, —सन्नः 1 N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). 2 a pea-cock. —ईशः, —राजः N. of Vāsuki or Śeṣha. —मत्सिरा a having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —सुषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents) —सारचंदनः, —नं a kind of sandalwood. —स्थानं the abode of the Nāgas, i. e. Pātāla

उरगः, —गनः A snake.

उरगः (गी. f.) 1 A ram, sheep; वृकीवोरणमासाय सुहृत्प्रादाय नच्छति Mb. 2 A certain demon killed by Indra. —गी A ewe.

उरगकः 1 A ram. 2 A cloud.

उरगः A ram.

उररी ind. A particle implying (1) assent admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, कृ, or अश्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, ऊरी and ऊररी); (2) extension. (उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिर न का कासुरीचकार Bv. 2. 13; Si. 10. 14).

उरस्य n. (उरः) The breast, bosom; यूदीरोरु ह्यरुस्यः R. 1. 13, Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom. —Comp. —अतं injury to the chest. —ग्रहः, —घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. —छदः, —जर्ण a cuirass, breastplate; Si. 15. 80. —जः, —भूः, उरसिजः उरसिरुहः the female breast; रजोते रुचिरदशसुरोजकुक्षौ Si. 8. 53, 25, 59. —सुषणं an ornament of the breast. —सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. —स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरस्य a. 1 Being in the breast. 2 Legitimate (as a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the

same tribe or caste. 3 Excellent. —स्यः A son.

उरस्वत्, उरसिल a. Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरी A particle of assent; see उररी. (उरीकृ 1 To allow, admit, accept; वक्षेणीरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8, 11; R. 15. 70. 2 To follow, have recourse to; अवि रोपकुरीकरोति नो वेत् Bv. 1. 44).

उर a. (ब-र्षी f.; compar. वरीयस्; superl. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. 2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. 3 Excessive, much, abundant. 4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —COMP. —कीर्ति a. renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74. —क्रमः an epithet of Vishnu in the dwarf incarnation. —गाय a. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 61. —मार्गः a long road. —विक्रम a. valiant, mighty. —स्वन a. having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

उररी—उररी q. v.

उरुक्कः—उरुक्क q. v.

उरुणाभः A spider; cf. ऊरुणाभ.

उर्णो 1 Wool, felt. 2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्णो.

उर्वटः 1 A calf. 2 A year.

उर्वरा 1 Fertile soil; Si. 15. 66. 2 Land in general.

उर्वशी N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Pururavas. [Urvashi is frequently mentioned in the Rīgveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuṇa fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishṭha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuṇa she came down to the world of mortals and became the wife of Pururavas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Pururavas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Aṇus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvashīyam differs in many respects. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, q. v.]. —रमणः, —सहायः, —यक्ष्मः N. of Pururavas.

उर्वरः A kind of cucumber; see ईर्वर.

उर्वी 1 'Wide region' the earth; स्तोकमुर्वी प्रवाति S. 1. 7; उगोप यौरुषदराति-वोर्वी R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 56. 2 Land, soil. 3 The open space or expanse. —COMP. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः, —धवः a king. —धरः 1 a mountain. 2 the serpent Śeṣha. —धृत् m. 1 a king. 2 a mountain. —रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7. उल्पाः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper. 2 Soft grass (कोमलं वर्णं);

गोमर्षिणीविद्यनबोलपमालभारिसेव्योपकंठविनिबल्यो भवति Māl. 9. 2; Si. 4. 8.

उलूप—उलूप q. v.

उलूकः 1 An owl; नोलूकोचलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणे Bh. 2. 93; त्वजति सुहृत्सुकः प्रीतिमाश्रकवाकः Si. 11. 64. 2 N. of Indra.

उलूखल A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.), अवहननामोल्खलं Mbh.; Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117.

उलूखलकं A mortar.

उलूखलिक a. Pounded in a mortar.

उलूनः A large snake, the Boa.

उलूपी A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Pātāla, and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhruvahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna].

उल्का 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, Y. 1. 145. 2 A fire-brand, torch. 3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. —COMP. —वा-रिन् a, a torch-bearer. —घातः the fall of a meteor. —सुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12. 71; Māl. 5. 13.

उल्कुपी 1 A meteor. 2 A fire-brand.

उल्वं, —ल्वं 1 Foetus. 2 The vulva. 3 The womb.

उल्व (ल्व) ण a. 1 Thick, clotted, copious, abundant (blood &c.). 2 Much, excessive, intense; Si. 10. 54; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Strong, powerful, great, Si. 20. 41. 4 Manifest, clear; तस्यासी-दुल्वणो मायः R. 4. 33.

उल्लुक्कः A fire-brand, torch.

उल्लंघनं 1 Leaping or passing over. 2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लल a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. 2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy.

उल्लसनं 1 Happiness, joy. 2 Horripilation.

उल्लसित p. p. 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. 2 Happy, delighted.

उल्लाप a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. 2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. 3 Pure. 4 Happy, delighted.

उल्लापः 1 Speech, words; श्रुता मयार्य-द्वयस्त्रिधापाः U. 3. 2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; खल्लोल्लापः सोढा Bh. 3. 6. 3 Calling out in a loud voice. 4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. 5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्लाप्य A kind of drama; see S. D. 545.

उद्भासः 1 Joy, delight; सोद्भासं U. 5; सौन्दर्यकोद्भासं U. 2; उद्भासः कुहपकेरुहपदल-
पत्तन्यसुषुम्भयानां S. D. 2 Light, splendour.
3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech
thus defined:— अत्यद्विगुणदोषप्रमुक्तन्यस्य
गुणदोषयोराधानमुद्भासः R. G.; for examples,
see R. G. *ad. loc.*; or Chandr. 5. 131,
133. 4 A division of a book, such as
chapter, section &c.; as the ten
Ullāhas of the Kāvya-prakāśa.

उद्भासनं Splendour,
उद्भिगित a. Famous, known.
उद्भीहः a. Rubbed, polished; सजिः
शाणोद्भीहः Bh. 2. 44.
उद्भुञ्चनं 1 Plucking out, cutting;
पादकेशाशुक्रकरोद्भुञ्चनेषु पणार्द्रा (दमः) Y.
2. 217. 2 Plucking or pulling out
the hair.

उद्भुतं, उद्भुता Irony; धीराधीरा तु
सौदुष्कामाणिः सेदयेदम् S. D. 105; सौद्भुतं
ironically, often occurring as a
stage-direction in plays.

उद्भेक्षः 1 Allusion, mention. 2
Description, utterance. 3 Boring or
digging out. 4 (In Rhetoric) A
figure of speech:— बहुभिर्बहुषोद्भेक्षदिकस्योद्भेक्ष
इत्येते। क्षीयिः कानोऽभिः स्वर्गः कालः शत्रुभि-
रोद्भेक्षः Chandr. 5. 19; cf. S. D. 682.
5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up;
सुखोद्भेक्ष K. 191; कुट्टि 232.

उद्भेक्षनं 1 Rubbing, scratching,
scraping &c. 2 Digging up; Y. 1.
188; Ms. 5. 124. 3 Vomiting. 4
Mention, allusion. 5 Writing,
painting.

उद्भोचः A canopy, an awning.

उद्भोल a. Violently moving, exces-
sively tremulous; Māl. 5. 3. —लः A
large wave or surge.

उत्त्वः, उत्त्वण see उत्त्व, उत्त्वण.

उत्तानसू m. (nom. sing. उत्तानां; voc.
sing. उत्तान, उत्तान, उत्तानः) N. of Sukra,
regent of the planet Venus, son of
Bhrigu and preceptor of the Asuras.
In the Vedas he has the epithet
Kāṇva given to him, probably
because he was noted for his wisdom;
cf. Bg. 10. 37; कवीनामुत्तानः कविः. He
is also known as a writer on civil
and religious law (Y. 1. 4), and as
an authority on civil polity; शास्त्रसु-

ज्ञानसा प्रणीतं Pt. 5; अभ्यापितस्वोत्तानसापि नीतिं
Ku. 3. 6.

उत्तरी Wish, desire.

उत्तरी (री) रः, -रं, उत्तरी (री) रक्तं The
fragrant root of a plant (वीरणमूल, Mar.
काळावाळा); स्तनन्यस्तोत्तरी S. 3. 9.

उत् 1 P. (ओषति, ओषित-उषित-उष्ट) 1
To burn, consume; ओषांचकार कामा-
ग्निर्दशवक्त्रमहर्निशं Bk. 6. 1, 14 62;
Ms. 4. 186. 2 To punish, chastise;
दहेनैव तमस्योषेत् Ms. 6. 273. 3 To kill,
injure.

उषः 1 Early morning, dawn. 2 A
libidinous man. 3 Saline earth.

उषर्ण 1 Black pepper. 2 Ginger.

उषयः 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

उषस् f. 1 Dawn, morning; त्रीणां वि-
रिषोपति R. 12. 1; उषसि उत्थाय rising at
day-break. 2 Morning light. 3 The
deity that presides over the morning
and evening twilights (used in dual).
—सि The end of the day, evening
twilight. —COMP. —दुधः fire; U. 6.

उषा 1 Early morning, dawn. 2
Morning light. 3 Twilight. 4 Saline
earth. 5 A boiler, cooking-pot (उष्ठा).
6 N. of the daughter of the demon
Bāṇa and wife of Aniruddha.
[She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and
became passionately enamoured of him.
She sought the assistance of her friend
Chitrakṣha, who advised her to have
with her the portraits of all young
princes living round about her. When
this was done, she recognized Aniru-
ddha and had him carried to her city,
where she was married to him; see
Aniruddha also]. —COMP. —कालः a cock.
—पतिः, —रमणः, —ईशः N. of Aniruddha,
husband of Ushā.

उषित a. 1 Dwelt. 2 Burnt.

उषीर—उशीर q. v.

उष्टः 1 A camel; अष्टोद्दानीशतवाहितार्थं
R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120, 11.
202. 2 A buffalo. 3 A bull with a
hump. —ष्टी A she-camel.

उष्टिका 1. A she-camel. 2 An
earthen wine-vessel of the shape of
a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण a. Hot, warm, अंशुः, करः &c.
2 Sharp, strict, active; आददे चतिशी-

तोष्णी नमस्वनिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where
उष्ण has sense 1 also). 3 Pungent,
acid (as a रस). 4 Clever, sharp 5
Choleric. —णः, —णं 1 Heat, warmth.
2 The hot season (ग्रष्मि). 3 sunshine
—णः An onion. —COMP. —अंशुः, —करः,
—सुः, —दीधितिः, —रश्मिः, —रश्मिः 'hot-
rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30,
Ku. 3. 25. —अभिगमः, —आगमः, —उपगमः
approach of heat, hot season
—उदकं warm or hot water. —कालः, —ग
the hot season. —वाष्पः 1 tears. 2 hot
vapour. —वारणः—णं an umbrella, par-
asol; चर्द्धमंभोजमिषोष्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52.

उष्णक a. 1 Sharp, smart, active 2
Sick with fever, suffering pain 3
Warming, heating. —कः 1 Fever. 2
The hot season, summer.

उष्णाल a. Not being able to bear
heat; scorched by, suffering from,
heat; उष्णालः शिशिरे निषीदति तरुं हलालवति
शिक्षी V. 2, 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णिमन् m. Heat.

उष्णीषः, —ष 1 Anything wound
round the head. 2 Hence, a turban,
diadem, crownet; बलाकाशङ्करोष्णीषं Mk
5. 19. 3 A distinguishing mark.

उष्णीषित a. Wearing a diadem,
K. 229. —m. N. of Siva.

उष्मः, उष्मकः 1 Heat. 2 The hot
season. 3 Anger, warmth of temper
4 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. —COMP
—अन्वित a. enraged. —भास्व m. the sun.
—स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उष्मन् m. 1 Heat, warmth; अर्थोष्मन्
Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23; Ku
5. 46, 7. 14. 2 Steam, vapour; Ku 5.
23. 3 The hot season. 4 Ardour,
eagerness. 5 The letters ष, ष, and
ह, (in gram.); see ऊष्मन्.

उष्मः 1 A ray (of light), beam,
सर्ववृत्तेः सममेतस्वनिव नृपयुगेदीप्तिरे सप्तसतिः M
2. 13; R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31. 2 A bull
3 A god. —स्रा 1 Morning, dawn 2
Light. 3 A cow.

उष्ट 1 P. (ओहति, उहति) 1 To hurt
or give pain. 2 To kill, destroy
WITH अप or व्यप see ऊष्ट.

उह, उहह ind. An interjection of
calling.

उहः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः 1 N. of Siva. 2 The moon.—ind.
1 A particle used to introduce a sub-
ject. 2 An interjection of (a) call-
ing; (b) of compassion; (c) pro-
tection.

ऊढ a (fr रह) 1 Borne carried
as a load or burden 2 Taken 3 Mar-
ried —ढ A married man —ढा A

girl who is married. —COMP. —कंकड
a. maled. —भार्य a. one who has mar-
ried a wife. —वयसः a young man.

ऊढिः f. Marriage.

ऊढि f 1 Weaving sewing 2
Protection 3 Enjoyment. 4 Sport,
play

ऊढस m. An udder (changed to
उध् in Bah. comp.).

ऊढन्यं or **ऊढस्यं** Milk (produced
from the udder); ऊढसमिच्छानि ततोप-
मोक्तं B 2 68

ऊढ a 1 Wanting deficient, defe-
ctive किञ्चिदुन्मत्तं शरदामृतं वशी R 10

1, incomplete, insufficient. 2 Less than (in number, size or degree); ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old. 3 Weaker, inferior; ऊनं न सत्त्वविको बवाये R. 2. 14. 4 Minus (in this sense used with numerals); एकोन less by one; विंशतिः 20 minus 1 = 19.

ऊम् *ind.* An interjection of (a) interrogation; (b) anger; (c) reproach, abuse (d) arrogance; (e) envy.

ऊम् 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊत] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरव्यः (व्या f.) A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahmā or Puruṣa); cf. Ms. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरः (m.) 1 The thigh; ऊरु तदस्य वक्षस्य Rv. 10. 90. 12. —COMP. —अर्ध्वं thigh and knee. —उद्भव *a.* born or sprung from the thigh; V. 1. 3. ज, जन्मन्, —संभव *a.* sprung from the thigh. (—m.) a Vaisya. —दहन, —द्वयस, —मात्र *a.* as high as or reaching the thighs, knee-deep. —पर्वन् *m. n.* the knee. —फलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज f. 1 Strength, vigour. 2 Sap. 3 Food.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kārtika; Śi. 6. 50. 2 Energy. 3 Power, strength. 4 Procreative power. 5 Life, breath. —ऊर्ज 1 Food. 2 Energy. 3 Strength, sap. 4 Growth.

ऊर्जस् *n.* 1 Vigour, energy. 2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् *a.* 1 Rich in food; juicy. 2 Powerful.

ऊर्जस्वल् *a.* Great, powerful, strong, mighty; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55.

ऊर्जस्विन् *a.* Mighty, strong, great.

ऊर्जित *a.* 1 Powerful, strong, mighty; मातृकं च यदुत्तुर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; vigorous, strong (speech); Śi. 16. 38. 2 Distinguished, superior; excellent, beautiful; श्रीः Śi. 16. 85; यकरो-जितकेतनं R. 9. 39. 3 High, noble, spirited; आश्वयं चयः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. —तं 1 Strength, might. 2 Energy.

ऊर्जी 1 Wool. 2 A woollen cloth.

—COMP. —नाभः, —पटः, —नाभिः a spider.

—प्रद, —वस् *a.* soft as wool.

ऊर्णी 1 Wool; R. 16. 87. 2 A circle of hair between the eyebrows. —COMP.

—पिंडः a ball of wool.

ऊर्णाद्यु 2. Woollen. —युः 1 A ram. 2 A spider; Bv. 1. 90. 3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्ण्ड 2 U [ऊर्णो (जौ) ति ऊर्णित] To cover surround hide Bk. 14. 103

Si. 20. 14. —Caus. ऊर्णयति. —Desid. ऊर्णयति, ऊर्णयन्-विपति. WITH प्र to cover, hide &c.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 ERECT, upright, above; °केश &c.; rising or tending upwards. 2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्तः, °पादः, &c. 3 High, superior, upper. 4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). 5 Torn (as hair). —ईव Elevation, height. —ईव *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. 2 In the sequel (=उपरिधात्). 3 In a high tone, aloud. 4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते व्यहृ-दूर्ध्वमाख्याय Ku. 6. 93; R. 14. 66.

—COMP. —कच, —केश *a.* 1 having the hair erect. 2 one whose hair is torn. (—चः) N. of Ketu. —कर्नन् *n.* —क्रिया 1 motion upwards. 2 action for attaining a high place. (—m.) N. of Vishnu. —कायः, —यं the upper part of the body. —ग, —गामिन् *a.* going upwards ascended, rising. —गति *a.* going upwards. (—तिः f.), —गमः, —गमनं 1 ascent, elevation. 2 going to heaven. —चरण, —पाद *a.* having the feet upwards. (—पः) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —जाड, —ज, —हु *a.* 1 raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Śi. 11. 11. 2 longshanked. —हृदि, —नेत्र *a.* 1 looking upwards. 2 (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (—दिः f.) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —वेहः a funeral ceremony. —पातनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —पात्रं a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —मुख *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards; cast or directed upwards; Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. —मौहृत्तिक *a.* happening after a short time. —नेत्र *a.* one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (—m.) 1 N. of Siva. 2 Bhishma. —लोकः the upper world, heaven. —वर्त्मन् *m.* the atmosphere. —वातः, —वायुः the wind in the upper part of the body. —शायिन् *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (—m.) N. of Siva. —शोषनं vomiting. —श्वासः expiration. —स्थितिः f. 1 the rearing of a horse. 2 a horse's back. 3 elevation, superiority.

ऊर्जिः *m. f.* 1 A wave, billow; पयो वेत्तवत्तल्लोहिं Me. 24. 2 Current, flow. 3 Light, 4 Speed, velocity. 5 A fold or plait in a garment. 6 A row, line. 7 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety.

—COMP. —मालिन् *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (—m.) the ocean. —उर्जिका 1 A wave. 2 A fingering (shining like a wave). 3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. 4 The humming of a bee 5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Extensive, great. —ई Submarine fire. ऊर्ध्वरा Fertile soil. ऊर्ध्वपिन् A porpoise; see ऊर्ध्वपिन्. ऊर्ध्वक—ऊर्ध्वक q. v.

ऊर्ध्व 1. P. (ऊयति, ऊयित) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊर्ध्वः 1 Salt ground. 2 An acid. 3 A cleft, fissure. 4 The cavity of the ear. 5 The Malaya mountain. 6 Dawn, daybreak (—यं according to some).

ऊर्ध्वक Dawn, day-break.

ऊर्ध्वं —पा 1 Black pepper.

2 Ginger.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —रः, —रं A barren spot with saline soil; Śi. 14. 46.

ऊर्ध्वत्—ऊर्ध्व *a.* q. v.

ऊर्ध्वः 1 Heat. 2 Summer.

ऊर्ध्वग, —ग्व *a.* Hot, steaming.

ऊर्ध्वन् *m.* 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer. 3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. 4 Ardour, passion, violence. 5 (In gram.) The sounds ह, र, ल, and ङ. —COMP. —ऊर्ध्वगमः approach of summer. —पा 1 fire. 2 a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊर्ध्व 1. 1 U. (ऊहति-ते, ऊहित) 1 To note, mark, observe. 2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमनुहति पंडितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. 3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊर्ध्वपके जयं न च Bk. 14. 72. 4 To reason, deliberate about. —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture, Ki. 16. 19. WITH अप 1 to remove, drive away; स हि विद्वानपेहति S. 3. 1. 2 to follow immediately. —अपवि to prevent, ward off. —अभि 1 to guess, conjecture. 2 to cover. —उप 1 to bring near or down. —निर्वि to accomplish, bring about (see निर्विह). —परितं to sprinkle round about. —यति 1 to oppose, interrupt, impede. 2 to deny, see प्रवृद्ध. —यानिदि to array troops against. —वि 1 to arrange troops in battle array; दृष्ट्वा वज्रेण चैवैतान् ब्रूहेन द्यूतं बोधयेत् Ms. 7. 191. —सं to gather, assemble.

ऊर्ध्वः 1 A guess, conjecture 2 Examination and determination 3 Understanding. 4 Reasoning, arguing. 5 Supplying an ellipsis. —COMP.

—अपोहः full discussion, consideration of the pros and cons; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊर्ध्वन् Inferring, guessing.

ऊर्ध्वी A broom.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Who or what reasons; inferring. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection 2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अग्रीहिनी).

क

क *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse.

क I. 1 P. (कच्छति, कच; *caus.* अर्पयति; *desid.* अतिरिपति) 1 To go, move; अं-इष्टायामकच्छति Si. 4. 44. 2 To raise, tend towards. II. 3 P. (अर्पति, कच) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. 2 To move, shake. 3 To obtain, acquire, reach, meet with. 4 To move, excite. III. 5 P. (कषेति, कष) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To attack. —*Caus.* (अर्पयति, अर्पित) 1 To throw, cast, fix or implant in; R. 8. 87. 2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.). 3 To place in, insert, give, set or place. 4 To hand or make over, give to, consign, deliver; इति वृत्त्या-भरणान्पयति S. 1, 4. 19.

कृष्ण *a.* Wounded, injured, hurt. **कृष्ये** 1 Wealth. 2 Especially property, possessions, effects (left at death); see *रिष्ये*. 3 Gold. —*Comp.* —अकृष्ये receiving or inheriting property. —अहः an inheritor or receiver of property. —भागः 1 division of property, partition. 2 a share, inheritance. —भागिन्, —हः, —हारिन् *m.* 1 an heir. 2 a co-heir.

कृशः 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. 2 N. of a mountain. —क्षः, —क्षं 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101. 2 A sign of the zodiac. —क्षरः (*m. pl.*) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven Rishis; R. 12. 25. —क्ष The north. —क्षी A female bear. —*Comp.* —चक्रं the circle of stars. —क्षयः, —ईशः 'lord of stars', the moon. —नेमिः N. of Vishnu. —राजः, —राजः 1 the moon. 2 Jāmbuvat, the king of bears. —हरीश्वरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

कृशरः 1 A priest (कृत्विज्). 2 A thorn.

कृशवत् *m.* N. of a mountain near the Narmadā; वक्रक्रियावृक्षतस्तदेव R. 5. 44; कृशवन्ते विरिषेष्टमद्यास्ते नर्मदां पिबन् Rām.

कृच्छ 6 P. (कृच्छति) 1 To praise, extol. 2 To cover, screen. 3 To shine.

कृच्छ *f.* 1 A hymn (in general) 2 A verse of the Rigveda (opp. यजुस् and साम्). 3 The collective body of the Rigveda (*pl.*). 4 Splendour (for. रुच्). 5 Praise. 6 Worship. —*Comp.* —विद्यान् the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rigveda. —वेदः the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. —संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda

• A hall —• A frying pan.

कृच्छ 6 P. (कृच्छति) 1 To become hard or stiff. 2 To go. 3 To fail in faculties.

कृच्छका Wish, desire.

कृज् I. 1 A. (अजते, कजित) 1 To go. 2 To obtain, acquire. 3 To stand or be firm. 4 To be healthy or strong. —II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अर्ज.

कृजीय see कृजीय.

कृजु, **कृजुक** *a.* (जु or जी *f.*) (*comp.* par. कृजीय *superl.* कृजिष्ठ) 1 Straight (*fig.* also); उवां स पश्यन् कृजुनैव चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 32. 2 Upright, honest, straight-forward; Pt. 1. 415. 3 Favourable, good. —*Comp.* —गः 1 one who is honest in his dealings. 2 an arrow. —रोहितं the straight red bow of Indra.

कृजी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. 2 A particular gait (of the planets).

कृण 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अकृण); अर्दे कृणे (वितृण) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. 2 An obligation in general. 3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. ऋ). 4 A fort, stronghold. 5 Water. 6 Land. —*Comp.* —अंतकः the planet Mars. —अपययन्, —अपनेदन्, —अपाकरणं, —दानं, —हृक्तिः, —भोक्षः, —शोचन् paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. —आदानं 'recovery of a debt,' receipt of money lent &c. —कृणं (कृणार्ण) debt for a debt, debt incurred to liquidate another debt. —ग्रहः 1 borrowing (money). 2 a borrower. —दातृ, —दायिन् *a.* one who pays a debt. —दासः one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; कृणवीचयेन दास्यस्वमश्रुगतः कृणदासः Mit. —मस्तृणः, —सार्गणः a security, bail. —मुक्त *a.* released from debt. —हृक्तिः &c. see कृणपनयनं. —लेह्यं 'debt-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law); (Mar. कर्जरेखा).

कृणिकः A debtor; Y. 2. 56, 93.

कृणिन् *a.* A debtor, one indebted to another (on any account).

कृत *a.* 1 Proper, right. 2 Honest, true; Bg. 10. 14. 3 Worshipped, respected. —न् *ind.* Rightly, properly. —न् (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious). 2 Sacred custom, 3 Divine law, divine truth. 4 Water. 5 Truth (in general), right. 6 Livelihood by picking or gleaned grains in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground); कृत-मुच्छिष्टं इव Ms. 4. 4. —*Comp.* —वासन् *a.* of a true or pure nature (ॐ) N of Vishnu

कृतीया Censure, reproach.

कृतुः 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six शिशिरश्च वसन्तश्च श्रौतौ वर्षाः शरद्विमाः; sometimes only five; शिशिर and हिम or हेमत् being counted together. 2 An epoch, a period, any fixed or appointed time. 3 Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge. 4 A period favourable for conception; वसुहृद् नैवाभिमनन् Pt. 1; Ms. 3. 46; Y. 1. 11 5 Any fit season or right time. 6 Light, splendour. 7 A symbolical expression for the number 'six.' —*Comp.*

—कालः, —समयः, —वेला 1 the time favourable for conception, i. e. 16 nights from menstrual discharge; see कृतु above. 2 the duration of a season. —गणः the seasons taken collectively. —भामिन् *a.* having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, i. e. after the period of menstruation) —वर्षः N. of a king of Ayodhyā, son of Ayutāyū, a descendant of Ikshvāku, [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice'; and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship, and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kundinapura before Damayanti had put into execution her resolve of taking a second husband] —पर्यायः, —वृत्तिः the revolution of the seasons. —मुखं the beginning or first day of a season. —राजः the spring. —लिंगं 1 a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). 2 a symptom of menstruation. —संज्ञिः the junction of two seasons. —स्नाता a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse, धर्मलोभभाद्राक्षीयतुलनाभिमां स्नान् R. 1. 70. —स्नानं bathing after menstruation.

कृतमती A woman during her courses.

कृते *ind.* Except, with the exception of without, (with abl.); कृते कौर्यात्मना दातः Bk. 8. 105; अवेहि मां प्रीतयते तुलनात् R. 8. 63; पाताहते S. 6. 22; Ku. 1. 51, 2. 57; sometimes with acc. कृतेऽपि त्व न भविष्यति सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

कृत्विज् *m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; the four chief R̥itvijās are होतृ, उद्गातृ, अन्वृत्तु and ब्रह्मन्; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

कृज् *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving rich R. 14 30 2 50 5 40 2 In crossed, growing 3 Stored (ॐ)

grain). -इ: N. of Vishnu. -इं 1 Increase, growth. 2 A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

क्रद्धि: f. 1 Growth, increase. 2 Success, prosperity; affluence. 3 Extent or magnitude; magnificence. 4 Supernatural power or supremacy. 5 Accomplishment.

क्रध् 4. 5. P. (क्रधति, क्रधोति, क्रद्ध) 1 To prosper; flourish, thrive, succeed. 2 To grow, increase (fig. also). 3 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; Mā. 5. 29. With से to thrive.

क्रधु: A deity, divinity; a god.

क्रधुस: 1 N. of Indra. 2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise.

क्रधुसिन् m. (Nom. क्रधुसा, acc. pl. क्रधुसः) N. of Indra.

क्रधुक: A player on a kind of musical instrument.

क्रध्व: A white-footed antelope. -इयं Killing. -COMP. -केतु: , -केतन: 1 N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. 2 N. of the god of love.

क्रप् I. 6 P. (क्रपति, क्रप) 1 To go, approach. 2 To kill, injure. -II. 1 P.

(अर्पति) 1 To flow. 2 To glide.

क्रषभ: 1 A bull. 2 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as पुरुषवर्म: , भरतवर्म: &c. 3 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; क्रषभोऽत्र गीयत इति Aryā S. 141. 4 A boar's tail. 5 A crocodile's tail. -भी 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). 2 A cow. 3 A widow. -COMP. -कूट: N. of a mountain. -स्वज: N. of Siva.

क्रषि: 1 An inspired poet or sage. 2 A sanctified sage, an ascetic, anchorite. 3 A ray of light. -COMP. -कुल्या a sacred river. -तर्पणं libation offered to the Rishis. -दक्षिणी N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhādrapada (observed by women). -लोक: the world of the Rishis. -स्तोम: 1 praise of the Rishis. 2 a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

क्रष्टि: m. f. 1 A double-edged sword. 2 A sword (in general). 3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c.).

क्रध्व: A white-footed antelope. -COMP. -अंक: , -केतन: . -केतु: N. of Aniruddha. -सूक: a mountain near the lake Pampā which formed the temporary abode of Rāma with the monkey-chief Sugriva; क्रध्वकस्तु इत्याय. पुरस्तात् पुष्पितद्रुम: . -दृग: N. of a sage.

[He was the son of Vibhandaka. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great drought well nigh devastated the country of Anga, its king Lomapada, at the advice of Brahmanas, caused Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter Santa (adopted by him, her real father being Dasaratha) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king Dasaratha the sacrifice which brought about the birth of Rama and his three brothers].

क्रध्वक: A painted or white-footed antelope.

क्र.

क्र ind. An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) repro-

ach or censure; (4) compassion; (6) remembrance. -m. (क्र:) 1 N. of

Bhairava. 2 A Dānava or demon. क्र 9 P. (क्रणाति, ईर्ष) To go, move.

ए.

ए: m. N. of Vishnu. -ind. An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक pron. a. 1 One, single, alone, only. 2 Not accompanied by any one. 3 The same, one and the same, identical; मन्त्येकं वचस्येकं कर्मण्येकं महात्मना H. 1. 101. 4 Firm, unchanged. 5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. 6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; एको रागिण्य राजते Bh. 3. 121. 7 Peerless, matchless. 8 One of two or many; Me. 30, 78. 9 Oft. used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेक S. 5. 30; एक: -अन्य:, or अपर: the one-the other; एक is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others) see अन्य, अपर also. -COMP. -अक्ष a. 1 having only one axle. 2 having one eye. (-क्ष:) 1 a crow. 2 N. of Siva. -अक्षर a. monosyllabic. (-र) 1 a monosyllable. 2 the sacred syllable ओम्. -अग्र a. 1 fixed on one object or point only 2 closely at-

tentive, concentrated, intent; R. 15. 66; मनुमेकाग्रमासीनं Ms. 1. 1. 3 unperplexed. -अग्र्य -अग्र्य. (-इयं) concentration. -अंग: 1 a body-guard 2 the planet Mercury or Mars. -अनुविष्टं a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). -अंत a. 1 solitary. 2 aside, apart, 3 directed towards one point or object only. 4 excessive, great; Ku. 1. 36. 5 absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकांततुल्यं Bh. 2. 7; Me. 109. (-त:) 1 a lonely or retired place, solitude. 2 exclusive aim or boundary. (-तं) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेज: क्षमा वा नेकांतं कालजस्य महीपते: Si. 2. 83. (-तं, तेन, -तत: , ते) ind. 1 solely, invariably, always, absolutely. 2 exceedingly, quite, wholly; वयमप्येकांततो नि:स्पृहा: Bh. 3. 24; दु:स्वमेकांततो वा Me. 109. -अंतर a. next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27. -अंतिक a. final, conclusive. -अयन a. 1 passable for only one (as a foot-path). 2 closely at-

tentive, intent see एकाग्र (-तं) 1 a lonely or retired place. 2 a meeting-place, rendezvous. 3 monotheism. 4 the sole object; सा जेहस्य एकाग्रनीयता M. 2. 15. -अर्थ: 1 the same thing, object, or intention. 2 the same meaning. -अहन् (ह:) 1 the period of one day. 2 a sacrifice lasting for one day. -आतपत्र a. characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकातपत्रं जगत: प्रसूत R. 2. 47, Si. 12. 83; V. 5. 19. -आदेश: one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the आ in एकायन. -आवालि , -ली f. 1 a single string of pearls, beads &c.; एकावली कंठविभूषणं व: Vikr. 1. 80. लताविटोपे एकावली लता V. 1. 2 (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; स्वायत्तेषोपेतो वापि यथापूर्वं परस्परं विशेषणतया यन् वस्तु वैकावली दिवा K. P. 10. -उद्बुध: (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the

same deceased ancestor. -उदरः, -रा
uterine, (brother or sister). -उद्दिष्ट
a Śrāddha or funeral rite performed
for one definite individual deceased,
not including other ancestors. -ऊन
a. less by one, minus one. -एक a.
one by one, one taken singly, a sin-
gle one; R. 17. 43. (-क) -एकैकः;
ind. one by one, singly, severally.
-ओषः a continuous current. -कर a.
(-री f.) 1 doing only one thing.
2 (-रा) one-handed. 3 one-rayed.
-कार्य a. acting in concert with; co-
operating, co-worker. (-द) sole or
same business. -कालः 1 one time.
2 the same time. -कालिक, -कालीन a.
1 happening once only. 2 contempo-
rary, coeval. -कुंडल N. of Kubera;
of Balabhadra; and of Sesha. -गुरु,
-गुरुक a. having the same preceptor.
(-रः, -रकः) a spiritual brother. -चक्र
a. 1 having only one wheel. 3 govern-
ed by one king only. (-क्रः) the
oharlot of the sun. -चत्वारिंशत् f.
forty-one. -चर a. 1 wandering or
living alone; Ki. 13. 3. 2 having
one attendant. 3 living unassisted.
-चारिन् a. solitary. (-णी) a loyal
wife. -चित्त a. thinking of one thing
only. (-न्त) 1 fixedness of thought
upon one object. 2 unanimity; एकाचि-
त्तियु H. 1 unanimously. -चेतसः, -मनस
a. unanimous; see चित्त. -जन्मन् m.
1 a king. 2 a Śūdra; see जाति be-
low. -जात a born of the same
parents. -जातिः a Śūdra (opp. द्वि-
जन्म); प्राकृत्यः क्षत्रियो वैश्यक्षत्रयो वर्णा द्विजात्मनः ।
चतुर्थे एकजातिस्तु शुद्धो नास्ति तु पंचमः Ms. 10.
4; 8. 270. -जातीय a. of the same
kind or family. -ज्योतिस् m. N. of
Siva. -ज्ञान a. concentrated or fixed
on one object only, closely attentive;
ब्रह्मैकतायमनयो हि ब्रह्मविभिः Mv. 3. 11.
-तालः harmony, accurate adjustment
of song, dance, and instrumental
music (cf. तैत्तिरीयिक). -तीर्थिन् a. 1
bathing in the same holy water.
2 belonging to the same religious
order; Y. 2. 137. (-म) a fellow-
student, spiritual brother. -त्रिंशत् f.
thirty-one. -दंष्ट्रः, -दंत "one-tusked,"
epithets of Gāṇeśa -दंष्ट्रिन् m. N. of
a class of Sannyāsins or beggars
(otherwise called हंस). They are
divided into four orders: -कुटीचको
बहुचको हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः । चतुर्थः परदंष्ट्रश्च यो वः
पश्चात्स लघुनः ॥ Hārta. -दृष्टि a. one-
eyed. (-म) 1 a crow. 2 N. of Siva.
3 a philosopher. -देवः the supreme
god. -देशः 1 one: spot or place. 2 a
part or portion (of the whole), one
side; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4. विमात्रितैकदेशेन देवं
यदभिपुष्यते V. 4. 17. what is claimed
should be given by one who is pro-
ved to have got a part of it; (this is
called

-धर्मन्-धर्मिन् a. 1 possessing the same
properties, of the same kind. 2 pro-
fessing the same religion. -धुर,
-धुरावह, -धुरीण a. 4 fit for but one
kind of labour. 2 fit for but one
yoke (as cattle for special burden;
P. IV. 4. 79). -नटः the principal
actor in a drama, the manager (इन्धर)
who recites the prologue. -नवति; f.
ninety-one. -पक्षः one side or party;
आश्रयविक्रवत्वाद् B. 14. 34. -पत्नी 1 a
faithful wife (perfectly chaste);
तौ चावश्यं दिवसगणनात्परमेष्ठिनी Me. 10
2 a co-wife सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका चेदुत्तिणी
भवेत् Ms. 9. 183. -पट्टी a foot-path.
-पदे ind. suddenly, all at once,
abruptly; निहन्तरीकपदे य उदावः स्वराणि
Si. 2. 95; R. 8. 48. -पादः 1 one or
single foot. 2 one and the same
Pāda. 3 N. of Vishnu and Siva.
-पिंगः, -पिंगलः N. of Kubera. -पिंड a.
united by the offering of the funeral
rice-ball. -भार्या a faithful or chaste
wife. (-वी) one having one wife
only. -भाव a. sincerely devoted;
honest. -यष्टिः, यष्टिका a single string
of pearls. -योनि a. 1 uterine. 2 of
the same family of caste; Ms. 9.
148. -रसः 1 oneness of aim or feel-
ing. 2 the only flavour or pleasure.
-राज, -राजः m. an absolute king.
-रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night.
-रिक्थिन् m. a co-heir. -रूप a. 1 like,
similar. 2 uniform. -रुद्रिः 1 a word
having one gender only. 2 N. of
Kubera. -वचन the singular number.
-वर्णः one caste. -वर्षिका a heifer one
year old. -वाक्यज्ञा consistency in me-
aning, unanimity, reconciling dif-
ferent statements. -वारः, -वारि ind.
1 only once. 2 at once, suddenly.
3 at one time. -विंशतिः f. twenty-
one -विलोचन a. one-eyed; see एक-
दृष्टि. -विषयिन् m. a rival. -वीरः a pre-
eminent warrior or hero; Mv. 5. 48.
-वेणिः-णी f. a single braid of hair
(worn by a woman as a mark of her
separation from her husband &c.).
गंडाभोगात्कटिनाविषमनिकषेण करेण Me. 92; S.
7. 21. -शूफ a. whole-hoofed. (-कः)
an animal whose hoof is not cloven
(as a horse, ass &c.). -शरीर a. con-
sanguineous. °अन्वयः consanguineous
descent. °अवयवः blood-kinsman.
-शास्त्रः a Brāhmaṇa of the same
branch or school. -शृंग a. having
only one horn. (-गः) 1 a unicorn;
rhinoceros. 2 N. of Vishnu. -शेषः
"the remainder of one", a species of
Dvandva compound in which one of
two or more words only is retained;
e. g. पितरौ father and mother parents,
(मातापितरौ); so शत्रुरौ, शत्रवः &c. -श्रुत
a. once heard. -श्रुत a. keeping in
mind what one has heard once. -श्रुतिः
f. memory संश्रुति f. seventy one

-सर्ग a. closely attentive. -साक्षिक a.
witnessed by one. -हायन a. one year
old; Mā. 4. 8; U. 3. 28. (-नी) a
heifer one year old.

एकक a. 1 Single, alone, solitary,
without a co-adjutor; U. 5. 5. 2
Same, identical.

एकतम a. (n. °तम् f. °ना) 1 One of
many. 2 One (used as an indefinite
article).

एकतर (n. °तरं) 1 One of two,
either. 2 Other, different. 3 One of
many.

एकतस् ind. 1 From one side, on
one side. 2 Singly, one by one,
एकतः-अन्यतः on one side on the other
side; R. 6. 85; Ki. 5. 2.

एकत्र ind. 1 In one place. 2 To
gether, all taken together.

एकदा ind. 1 Once, once upon a
time, at one time. 2 At the same
time, all at once, simultaneously,
H. 4. 93.

एकधा ind. 1 In one way. 2 Singly.
3 At once, at the same time. 4
Together.

एकल a. Alone, solitary; U. 4.

एकशस् ind. One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् a. Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् num. a. Eleven.

एकादश a. (सी f.) Eleventh. -शी
The eleventh day of every fortnight
of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu
-COMP. -द्द्वारं the eleven holes of the
body see ल. -रुद्राः (pl.) the eleven
Rudras; see रुद्र.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, associa-
tion. 2 Common nature or property.

एकीय a. Belonging to, or proceed-
ing from, one. -यः A partisan, an
associate.

एज् I. 1 A. (epic P.) (एजते, एजित)
1 To tremble. 2 To move, stir. 3 To
shine (P.). -WITH अप् to drive away.
-उद् to rise, go upwards.

एजक a. Shaking.

एजन् Trembling, shaking.

एद् 1 A. (एदते, एदित). To annoy,
resist, oppose.

एड a. Deaf. -डः A kind of sheep.
-COMP. -मुक a. 1 deaf and dumb;
cf. अनेहडुक. 2 wicked, perverse.

एडकः 1 A ram. 2 A wild goat.
-का A ewe.

एणः, एणकः A kind of black ante-
lope; the several kinds of deer are
given in this verse: -अनुचो माणवो जेय
एणः कुण्डमाः स्वतः । रुग्णैरमुषः शोकः श्वरः
शोण उच्यते ॥ -COMP. -अजिनं deer-skin
-तिलकः, -सुत the moon; so °अंकः
लालनः &c. -दृशू a. one having eyes
like those of a deer. (-म.) Cap
ricorn.

एणी A female black deer.

एत a (एता स्त्री f.) Of a variety

gated colour; shining. — तः A deer or antelope.

एतद् *pron. a. (m. एतः, f. एता, n. एतद्)* 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker सनीपतरार्धं चैतद् इति). In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एषोऽहं कार्यवशादायोप्यिकस्तदानीतनश्च सङ्गतः U. 1. 2 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इदं or any other pronoun; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147; इति यदुक्तं तदेतत्क्रियं. 3 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; Ms. 257. — *ind.* In this manner, thus, so. *Note.*

एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; e. g. °अन्तर immediately after this; °अंत ending thus. — *Comp.* — द्वितीय *a.* one who does anything for the second time. — प्रथम *a.* one who does anything for the first time.

एतदीय *a.* Belonging to this.

एतनः Breath, expiration.

एतद् *ind.* Now, at this time, at present.

एतादृक्, -दृश, -दृश (—रि, —रि *f.*) *a.* 1 Such, such like; सर्वेति नेतादृशः Bh. 2. 51. 2 Of this kind.

एतावत् *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावदुक्त्वा विरेते ह्येदं R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्नि विभक्तौ यवतं सेवितुं M. 2. — *ind.* So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एव 1 *A.* (एवते, एवति) 1 To grow, increase; Pt. 2. 164. 2 To prosper, live in comfort; द्विवेकी सुखमेवेति Pt. 1.

318. — *Caus.* To cause to grow or increase; to greet, honour; Ku. 6. 90.

एव Fuel; सुदृग्यावस्थया बहिरावेष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99.

एवतुः 1 A man. 2 Fire. एवम् *n.* Fuel; यथैवांति सनिद्वेतिर्मससात् कुरुतेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37; अनलायायुरुचंदनैवसे R. 8. 71.

एवा Prosperity, happiness. एवित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased. 2 Brought up; ह्यज्ञावैः समवेधितो जनः S. 2. 18.

एवम् 1 Sin, offence, fault; Si. 14. 35. 2 Mischief, crime. 3 Unhappiness. 4 Censure, blame.

एवस्वत् or एवस्विन् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एरुहः The castor-oil plant (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादो देशे परंक्षेपि दुमायते.

एलकः A ram; see एडक.

एलवाल *n.*, एलवालक 1 The fragrant bark of कलिय. 2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलविलः N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलानां फलः रेणवः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. 2 Cardamoms (the seed of the plant). — *Comp.* — पर्णी the plant Mimosa Octandra.

एलीका Small cardamoms.

एव *ind.* 1 This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एवमेव quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अयंभ्यगा विरहितः पुरुषः च एव Bh. 2. 40; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तद्व्यमेवामिहितता

मवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; (4) already; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as, chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेय कस्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87; (6) like, as (showing similarity); श्रीस्त एव मेच्छ G. M. (—तव इव); and (7) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4 it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (8) detraction; (9) diminution; (10) command; (11) restraint; or (12) used merely as an expletive.

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवतो Ku. 6. 84; ब्रवा एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमस्तु be it so, amen; एवेव if so. 2 Quite so (implying assent), एवं सदात्य मयवन् Ku. 2. 31. — *Comp.* — अवस्थ *a.* so situated or circumstanced. — आदि, — आद्य *a.* such and the like. — कारं *ind.* in this manner. — गुण *a.* possessing such virtues; S. 1. 12. — प्रकार, — माय *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. — भूत *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. — रूप *a.* of such a kind or form. — विध *a.* of such a kind, such.

एव 1 U. (एवति-ते, एवति) 1 To go or approach. 2 To hasten towards, fly at. With परि to seek.

एवणः An iron-arrow. — जं 1 Seeking. 2 Wish. — जा Wish, desire.

एवाजिका A goldsmith's balance.

एवा Desire, wish.

ऐच्छि *a.* Desiring, wishing (at the end of comp.); यौक्ते विषयेषिणाम् R. 1. 8.

ऐ.

ऐः *m. N. of Siva.* — *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Halo, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

ऐकद्यं *ind.* At once.

ऐकद्य Singleness of time or occurrence.

ऐकपत्यं Sole sovereignty, supreme power.

ऐकपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a simple word.

ऐकपद्यं 1 Unity of words. 2 Being formed into one word.

ऐकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement; R. 18. 36.

ऐकागारिकः A thief; केनचित् हस्तवैतिकागारिण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. 2 The owner of a single house.

ऐकाग्र्यं Intentness on one object.

ऐकाग्रिः A soldier of the bodyguard; Rāj T 5 249

ऐकात्म्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. 2 Identity, sameness. 3 Oneness with the Supreme Soul.

ऐकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. 2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साध्येन हेतुरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याविरच्यते Bhāṣhā P. 69.

ऐकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect. 2 Assured, certain. 3 Exclusive.

ऐकान्तिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

ऐकाध्वं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. 2 Consistency in meaning.

ऐकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephemeral. 2 Of one or the same day, quotidian.

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity. 2 Unanimity. 3 Identity, sameness. 4 Especially the identity of the human

soul or of the universe with the Deity. 5 An aggregate.

ऐक्य *a.* (की *f.*) Made of, or produced from, sugar-cane, — चं 1 Sugar.

2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्य *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्य *a.* 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. 2 Bearing sugar-cane. — कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्यभारिक *a.* Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्यवाक *a.* Belonging to Ikshvāku — कः, कुः 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमेवमकः खल्वति U. 5. 2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

ऐक्य *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the इक्षु tree. — दं The nut of the इक्षु tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Optional, voluntary. 2 Arbitrary.

ऐहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.
ऐह (ल) बिहः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐण *a.* (की *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y 1. 259.

ऐणव *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यः A kind of coitus (रतिषय).
ऐतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेयिन् *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.
ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Traditional. 2 Historical. —कः 1 An historian. 2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Rām.; किलेऐतिह्ये. (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Pramāṇas or proofs by the Paurāṇikas and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान &c.; see अनुमान.)

ऐतदर्थं Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इदं, i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope); इदं त्वैतदर्थं Māl. 2. 7.
ऐनसं Sin.

ऐन्व *a.* (की *f.*) Lunar. —वः A lunar month.
ऐन्द्र *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50. —द्वः N. of Arjuna and of Vāli. —द्वी 1 N. of a Rik

addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिद्वैदी समाम्नाता J. N. V. 1 The east, (presided over by Indra); Ki. 9. 18. 3 Misfortune, misery. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5 Small cardamoms.

ऐन्द्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. 2 Familiar with magic. —कः A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

ऐन्द्रलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head
ऐन्द्रशिरः A species of elephant.

ऐन्द्रिः 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vāli, the monkey chief. 2 A crow; ऐन्द्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विद्वारस्तनी द्विजः R. 12. 22.

ऐन्द्रिय-यक *a.* 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. 2 Present, perceptible to the senses. —च The world of the senses.

ऐन्य *a.* (की *f.*) Consisting of fuel. —नः N. of the sun.

ऐयत्वं Quantity, number.
ऐरावणः Indra's elephant.

ऐरावतः 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. 2 An excellent elephant. 3 One of the chiefs of the Nāgas or serpent-race (inhabiting Pātālā.) 4 The elephant presiding over the east. 5 A kind of rainbow. —त्री 1 The female of Indra's elephant. 2 Lightning. 3 N. of the river Rāvt in the Panjāba (—इरावती).

ऐरेचं Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐरः 1 N. of Purūravas (son of Ilā and Budha). 2 The planet Mars.

ऐलवालुकः N. of a perfume.

ऐलबिलः 1 N. of Kubera; Si. 13. 18. 2 The planet Mars.

ऐलेयः 1 A kind of perfume. 2 Mars.

ऐश *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to Siva, R. 2. 75. 2 Supreme; regal.

ऐशान *a.* Belonging to Siva. —नी 1 The north-eastern direction. 2 N of Durgā.

ऐश्वर *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Majestic, 2 Powerful, mighty, 3 Belonging to Siva; R. 11. 76. 4 Supreme, royal. 5 Divine. —रि N. of Durgā.

ऐश्वर्यं 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; ऐश्वर्यस्थितोऽपि M. 1. 1. 2 Might, power, sway. 3 Dominion. 4 Affluence, wealth, greatness. 5 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐषमस् *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

ऐषमस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

ऐष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Sacrificial, ceremonial. —Comp. —पूतिक *a.* belonging to श्राद्ध (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐहलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. परलौकिक).

ऐहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. 2 Local. —कः Business (of this world).

ओ.

ओ *m.* (ओः) N. of Brahmā. —*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh). 2 An interjection of (1) calling; (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. 2 A refuge, shelter. 3 A bird. 4 A Sūdra.

ओकणः (णिः) A bug; so ओकोन्नी.

ओकश्च *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in दिवौकश्च or स्वर्गोक्च a god. 2 An asylum, refuge.

ओक्ष 1 P. (ओक्षति, ओक्षित) 1 To be dry. 2 To be able; be sufficient. 3 To adorn or grace. 4 To refuse. 5 To ward off.

ओषः 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनरुषेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. 2 An inundation. 3 A heap, quantity, multitude 4 The whole. 5 Continuity. 6 Tradition, traditional instruction. 7 A king of dance.

ओषारार See under ओष

ओष 4 10 U (ओषति ओषति ओषति) To be strong or able.

ओज *a.* Odd, uneven. —ज = ओजश्च q. v.

ओजश्च *n.* 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy. 2 Virility, the generative faculty. 3 Splendour, light. 4 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds (considered by Dandin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समासभूयस्त्वमेतद्वयस्य जीवितम् Kāv. 1. 80; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. 5

Water. 6 Metallic lustre.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य *a.* Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विन् *a.* Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful.

ओडः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. —द्वः The Javā-flower.

ओत *a.* Woven, sewn with threads across. —Comp. ओत *a.* 1 sewn cross-wise and length-wise. 2 extending in all directions

ओतुः A cat (/ also) as in स्तूलो (की) दु

ओदनः, —नं 1 Food, boiled rice; e. g. दध्नादनः, घृत. 2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk.

ओम् *ind.* 1 The sacred syllable om, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. 2 As a particle it implies (a) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!); (b) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमिस्तु व्यतानमायः Māl. 6; ओमिस्तु व्यतानमायः शर्मणि इति Si. 1. 75; द्वितीयश्लोकोमिति ब्रह्म S. D. 1. (c) command. (d) auspiciousness; (e) removal or warding off. 3 Brahman. —Comp. —कार 1 the sacred syllable ओम्. 2 the exclamation ओम्.

ओरफः A hard scratch; Māl. 7.

ओर *a.* Wet, damp

ओर 1 P 10 U (ओरति ओरति यदि आरति) To cast or throw upwards, throw up

ओष्ठ *a.* Wet, damp.—*ह्र*: A hostage; आगतः come or received as a hostage; (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhasālabhanjikā).

ओषः Burning, combustion.

ओषणः Pungency, sharp flavour.

ओषधिः,—*घी f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general). 2 A medicinal plant or drug. 3 An annual plant or herb

which dies after becoming ripe. —Comp. —*ईशः*, —*गर्भः*, —*नाथः* the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants). —*ज a.* produced from plants. —*धरः*, —*पतिः* 1 a dealer in medicinal drugs. 2 a physician. 3 the moon. —*प्रस्थः* the capital of Himālaya; तस्यालौक्यप्रस्थं स्थितये हिमवतुर्. Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओष्ठः A lip (lower or upper). —Comp. —*अधरो-र* the upper and lower lip. —*ज a.* labial. —*जाहः* the root of the lip. —*पल्लवः-वं* a sprout-like or tender lip. —*पुटं* the cavity made by opening the lips.

ओष्ठच *a.* 1 Being at the lips 2 Labial (as the sounds).

ओष्ण *a.* A little warm, tepid.

औ.

औ *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) addressing; (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औचिद्यक्यं The text of the Ukthas.

औच्यं A peculiar mode of recitation.

औक्षकं, औक्षं A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62.

और्यं Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

औघः Flood.

औचित्यं, औचितो 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety. 2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence; सामर्थ्यनौचिति देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वराद्यः S. D. 2.

औघैःअवसः N. of Indra's horse.

औजसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Energetic, vigorous. —*कः* A hero.

औजस्य *a.* Conducive to vigour or energy. —*स्य* Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औजस्यं Brightness, brilliancy.

औडुपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Crossing in a boat. —*कः* A passenger in a boat or raft.

औडुवर—औडुवर *q. v.*

औडः An inhabitant, or the king, of the Odra country, *q. v.*

औत्कंठ्यं 1 Desire, longing for. 2 Anxiety.

औत्कण्ड्यं Excellence; superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तर *a.* (री, —*रा f.*) Northerly. —Comp. —*पथिक a.* going in the northern direction.

औत्तरेयः N. of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarā

औत्तानपाद्, —*दिः* 1 N. of Dhruva. 2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Inborn, innate. 2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पान *a.* Treating of portents.

औत्पातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Portentous prodigious calamitous R 14 53

—*कः* A portent

औत्सर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Borne or placed upon the lip.

औत्सर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). 2 General (opp. to particular), not restricted. 3 Leaving, quitting. 4 Natural, inherent. 5 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. 2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्सुक्यवान्वसाद्यति प्रतिज्ञा S. 5. 6; औत्सुक्येन कृतवत्ता सह्युता व्यावर्तमाना खिया Ratn. 1. 2.

औदक *a.* (की *f.*) Aquatic, watery, referring to water.

औदचन *a.* (नी *f.*) Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

औदनिकः A cook.

औदरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वभौदरिकस्याम्य-वहारमेव विषयः V. 3; M. 4.

औदर्यं *a.* 1 Being in the womb. 2 Entered into the womb.

औद्वितं Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदार्यं 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. 2 Greatness, excellence. 3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्तिः); स सौधवैद्यामिवोपशालिनीं विनिश्चितायामिति वाच-मादौ Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्यं, औदास्यं 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्यालोचि प्रजः पातुनौदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजसि भागीरथि G. L. 4. 2 Solitariness, loneliness. 3 perfect indifference (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औडुवर *a.* (री *f.*) Made of, or coming from, the Udumbara tree. —*रः* N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. —*री* A branch of उडुवर tree. —*रं* 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. 2 The Udumbara fruit. 3 Copper.

औडुव्रं The office of the Udgatṛi priest.

औडालकं A bitter and acrid substance like honey

औदोक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Showing indicative of

औदृश्यं 1 Arrogance, insolence 2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds, औदृश्यमायोजितकामस्य Māl. 1. 4.

औदारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. —*क* A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्भिद् 1 Spring water. 2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained in marriage, Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. —*क* A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औद्वस्यं Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

औलस्यं Height, elevation (moral also).

औपकर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being near the ears.

औपकार्यं, —*पां* A residence, a tent.

औपमस्तिकः —*ग्रहिकः* 1 An eclipse. 2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). —*क* Figurative application.

औपजाडुक *a.* (की *f.*) Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. 2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपधर्म्यं 1 A false doctrine, heresy. 2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेयं The wheel of a carriage (रथान्).

औपनायनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to, or serving for, उपनयन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68.

औपनिधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Forming, or relating to, a deposit. —*क* A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिषद् *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. 2 Based or founded on derived from, the Upanishads औपनिषद् दर्शन (another name for Vedānta phul) —*क* 1 The supreme

soul, Brahman. 2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishada.

औपनीविक *a.* (की *f.*) Being or placed near भीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); औपनीविकमण्डल किछु छी (कर) 1. 10. 60; Bk. 4. 26.

औपपत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ready at and, within reach. 2 Fit, proper. 3 heoretical.

औपमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Serving or a simile or comparison. 2 Shown or a simile.

औपम्यः Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आलोपम्येन यूतिष्ठ दयां कुर्वति साधवः 1. 1. 12.

औपयिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Proper, fit, ght. 2 Obtained by efforts. —कः —क means, an expedient, a remedy; वसोपायिकं गरीयसी Ki. 2. 35.

औपरिह *a.* (की *f.*) Being or produced above.

औपरी (रौ) धिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 oceeding from, or relating to, your or kindness. 2 Opposing, peding. —कः A staff of the wood the Pilu tree.

औपल *a.* (की *f.*) Stony, of stone. औपवस्तं Fasting, a fast.

औपवर्द्ध 1 Food suitable for a fast. Fasting.

औपवास्यं Fasting.

औपवाह *a.* 1 Serving for riding —हः 1 A king's elephant. 2 Any yal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Getting liveood by entire devotion to any ployment.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Mened in a supplementary addition. Supplementary.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Able to e with adversity. 2 Portentous.

औपस्थिक *a.* Living by fornication. औपस्थ्यं Cohabitation, sexual interurce.

औपहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) Serving as oblation or offering. —कः An ring or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Conditional, ertaining to attributes or proper, an effect produced.

औपाध्यायक *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपासन *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to गृहाग्नि or household fire. —नः A fire used for domestic worship.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the Sūtras (for ओम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them).

औरस्य *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to or produced from a ram. —अं 1 Mutton. 2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (अः also).

औरस्यकः A flock of sheep.

औरस्यिकः A shepherd.

औरस्य *a.* (की *f.*) Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; R. 16. 88. —सः, —सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2. 128.

औरस्य—औरस्य q. v.

और्ण, और्णिक, और्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Woollen.

और्ध्वकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्ध्वदेहं A funeral ceremony.

और्ध्वदे (दे) धिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a deceased person, funeral; क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites. —कः Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्व *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to Aurva. 2 Produced from the thigh. —इः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi.

[He was a descendant of Bhrigu. The Mahabharata relates that the sons of Kartavirya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (dru), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him the sons of Kartavirya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhargavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavyagni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Ayodhya]. 2 Submarine fire; त्वमि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवाधुराशी S. 3. 3; so और्वकः.

और्वकः A collection of owls.

और्वक्यः N. of Kanāda, the proounder of the Vaisheshika philosophy (see और्वक्यदर्शन in Sarva. S.).

और्वक्यं Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस *a.* (की, —सी *f.*) Belonging or peculiar to Usanas, originating from Usanas, or taught by him. —सः The law-book of उशनस (a treatise on civil polity).

औशीनरः The son of Uśnara. —री N. of the wife of king Purūravas.

औशीर 1 The handle of a fan or chowri. 2 A bed; औशीर कानचार कृतोद्भूत Dk. 72. 3 A seat (chair; stool &c.). 4 An unguent made of Uśira. 5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर q. v. 6 A fan.

औष्णं 1 Pungency. 2 Black pepper.

औषधं 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. 2 A medicament, medicine in general. 3 A mineral.

औषधिः, —धी *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general); see औषधि. 2 A medicinal herb; अद्विष्टो हि मणिमन्त्रोपधीनां प्रमात्र Ratn. 2. 3 An herb which emits fire, विरमति न ज्वलितुमौषधयः Ki. 5. 24 (तृणज्योतीषि Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. 4 An annual or deciduous plant; विपत्तिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औषरं, —रकं Rock-salt.

औपस *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to dawn, early. —सी Day-break, morning.

औपसिक, औपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Early born or produced at dawn.

औद् *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to, or produced from, a camel. 2 Abounding in camels. —अं The milk of a camel.

औद्गकः A multitude of camels Si 5. 65.

औद्घ *a.* Relating to the lip, labial —Comp. —वर्णः a labial letter; i. e. उ, ऊ, ए, ऐ, ओ, अ, इ, ए, and व. —स्थान *a.* pronounced with the lips. —स्वरः a labial vowel.

और्ण Heat, warmth.

और्ण्यं, और्ण्यं Heat; R. 17. 33.

क.

कः 1 Brahman. 2 Vishnu. 3 Kāma. 4 Fire. 5 Wind or air. 6 Yama, the sun. 8 The soul. 9 A king or ace. 10 A knot or joint. 11 A cock. 12 The king of birds. 13 A L. 14 The mind. 15 Body. 16 a. 17 A cloud. 18 A word sound Har —कः 1 Happiness, joy, plea

sure (as in नक). 2 Water; सत्येन माभिरक्ष त्वं वरुणस्वमिशास्य के Y. 2. 108; के शवे पतिते दृष्टा पांडवा हंसधुरीणः Subhāsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव). 3 The head; as in केवरा (=क शिरो वारयतीति)

कस —स 1 A drinking vessel cup, goblet 2 Bel metal, white copper

3 A particular measure known as आढक, q. v. —सः N. of a king of Mathurā, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Kṛishna. [He is identified with the Asura Kālanemi, and acted inimically towards Kṛishna and became his implacable foe. The क which made him so was the fo owing While

after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akrura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter. -COMP. -अरिः, अरातिः, जित्, कृष, द्विष, हन् *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa', i. e. Krishna; स्वयं संविकारिणा कसारिणा इतेन Ve. 1; निषेदिवात् केसकुपः स विद्रे Si. 1. 16. -अस्थि *n.* bell-metal. -कारः (री. f.) 1 a mixed tribe; कंसकार-शखकारी ब्राह्मणास्तंभवतुः Sabdak. 2 a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder.

कंसक Bell-metal.

कक् 1 A. (कक्ते, ककित) 1 To wish. 2 To be proud. 3 To be unsteady; see कच्.

ककुजलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् *f.* 1 A summit, peak. 2 Chief, head; see ककुद् below. 3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. 4 A horn. 5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर &c.) (According to Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद् in adj. or Bah. comps.; e. g. विककुद्). -COMP. -स्थः an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasāda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवंशः ककुद् नृपाणां ककुत्स इत्यादितलस्योभृत् R. 6. 71. Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they, headed by Indra, went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore called *Rakutsīha* 'standing on a hump'.

ककुद्-दं 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. 2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull). 3 Chief, foremost, pre-eminent ककुद् देवविद् वसोपमः Mk 1 5 ककुद् नृपाणां

R. 6. 71. 4 A sign or symbol of royalty; नृपतिककुद् R. 3. 70, 17. 27.

ककुद् *α.* Furnished with a hump. -*m.* 1 A mountain (having peaks). 2 A buffalo; श्वेद्व्याः ककुद्भतः R. 4. 22; a humped bull; 13. 47; Ku. 1. 56. -ही The hip and the loins.

ककुद् *α.* 1 Peaked; furnished with a hump &c. -*m.* 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. 2 A mountain. 3 N. of king चितक. कन्या-सुता N. of Revati and wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 20.

ककुद् *m.* A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

ककुद्दर The cavities of the loins; Y. 3. 96 (जवनक्ष्प).

ककुद् *f.* 1 A direction, quarter of the compass; दिशुक्तः कतिन द्विष इव न राजंदि ककुद् Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9. 25. 2 Splendour, beauty. 3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. 4 A sacred treatise or Śāstra. 5 A peak, summit.

ककुम् 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. 2 The tree Arjuna; ककुम्भसुतः शैलः U. 1. 33. -भं A flower of the Kufaja tree; Me. 22.

ककुलः The Bakula tree.

ककूलः-ली N. of a plant bearing a berry; ककूलोक्तजन्ति Māl. 6. 19. v. 1. -लं, -लकं 1 A berry of this plant. 2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

ककूखट *α.* 1 Hard, solid. 2 Laughing.

ककूखटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hidingplace. 2 The end of the lower garment; see कक्षा. 3 A climbing plant, creeper. 4 Grass, dry grass; यत्सु कक्षस्तत एव वह्निः R. 7. 55, 11. 75; Ms. 7. 110. 5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. 6 The arm-pit; श्रिष्योद्विषं कक्षे शस्त्रेतेऽभि-मारुतं Si. 2. 42. 7 The harem of a king. 8 The interior of a forest; आशु निर्मल्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27; कक्षातलतो बाहुः Rām. 9 The side or flank (of anything). 10 A buffalo. 11 A gate. 12 A marshy ground. -क्ष 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. 2 An elephant's rope; also his girth. 3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band (in general); Si. 17. 24. 4 A surrounding wall; a wall. 5 The waist, middle part. 6 A courtyard; area. 7 An enclosure. 8 An inner apartment, a private chamber; a room in general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224; गृहकलहसंज्ञाननुसरत् कक्षातलप्रावितः K. 63, 182. 9 A harem. 10 Similarity. 11 An upper garment. 12 Objection or reply in argument (in Logic &c.) 13 Emulation or rivalry. 14 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the

lower part of the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waist-band (Mar. कंकोटा). 15 Tying up the waist. 16 The wrist. -क्ष 1 A star. 2 Sin. -COMP. -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration; R. 11. 92. -अंतरं inner or private apartment. -अवेक्षकः 1 a superintendent of the harem. 2 a keeper of a royal garden. 3 a door-keeper. 4 a poet. 5 a debauchee. 6 a player; painter. 7 an actor. 8 a paramour. 9 strength of feeling or sentiment (Wilson). -धरं the shoulder-joint. -पः a tortoise. -(क्ष) पटः a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. -पुटः the arm-pit -शाचः-युः a dog.

कक्षा 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. 2 A woman's girdle or zone; Si. 10. 62. 3 The upper garment. 4 The border of a garment. 5 The inner apartment of a palace. 6 A wall, enclosure. 7 Similarity

कक्ष्या An enclosure; division of a large building.

कक्षः 1 A heron. 2 A variety of mango. 3 N. of Yama. 4 A Kshatriya. 5 A false or pretended Brāhmana. 6 Name assumed by Yudhishthira in the palace of Virāṭa. -COMP. -पत्र *α.* furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-त्रः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31, U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -पवित्र *m.* २ ३ कक्षपत्रः. -सुखः a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. -शायः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कक्षटः, कक्षटकः 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements, Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59. 2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अंकुश).

कक्षणः-ण 1 A bracelet; दानेन पाणिर्न तु कक्षणेन विभालि Bh. 2. 71; इदं हवर्णकणं गृह्यतां H. 1. 2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); U. 1. 18; Māl. 9. 9; देव्यः कक्षणोत्सृज्य निलिता राजन् वरः प्रेष्यतां Mv. 2. 50. 3 An ornament in general. 4 A crest. -ण Water-spray; चित्तं हृष्यती नयनयुगले कक्षणमरु Udb. -णी, कक्षणिका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. 2 An ornament furnished with bells.

कक्षतः-तं, कक्षती, तिका A comb, hair-comb; Si. 15. 33.

कक्षरं Buttermilk (mixed with water).

कक्षालः-लं A skeleton; Māl. 5. 14. -COMP. -पाणिन् *m.* N. of Siva. -क्षेप *α.* reduced to a skeleton; U. 3. 43.

कक्षालयः Body.

कक्षेष्टः-ष्टिः The Asoka tree.

कक्षोली = कक्षोली *q. v.*

कक्षुल The hand.

कक्ष् L 1 P (कक्षति, कक्षित) To

sound, cry. -II. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); त्वक् च कच कच वरं Bk. 14 94. 2 To shine.

कचः 1 Hair (especially of the head); कचेषु च निगृहीतान् Mb.; see ग्रह below; अलिनीजिह्वः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. 2 A dry or healed sore, scar. 3 A binding, band. 4 The hem of a garment. 5 A cloud. 6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor but the demons killed him twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth, which the kind father did. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no brahmana, but would become a Kshatriya's wife]. -चा A female elephant. -COMP. -अग्रं curls, end of hair. -आचित a. having dishevelled hair; Ki. 1. 36. -ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. -पक्षः, -पाशः, -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापायाः कचाक्षरे) :-मालः smoke.

कचंगनं A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचाकाक्षि ind. 'Hair against hair', (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगलः The ocean.

कचाङ्गुरः A gallinule.

कचुर a. 1 Bad, dirty. 2 Wicked, vile, debased.

कञ्चित् ind. A particle of (a) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कञ्चित् अहमि विसृतवानसि त्वं S 6; कञ्चित्प्रीणामनवा प्रदतिः R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9; (b) joy; (c) auspicious

कञ्चु-कञ्च 1 Bank, margin skirt, bordering region (whether near

water or not); यमुनाकञ्चमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; नंदमादनकञ्चोऽप्यासितः V. 5; Si. 3. 80. 2 A marsh, morass, fen. 3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कञ्चा. 4 A part of a boat. 5 A particular part of a tortoise (as in कञ्चप). -कञ्चा A cricket. -COMP. -अंतः the border of a lake or stream. -पः (पी. f.) 1 a turtle, tortoise; केशव धृतकञ्चपरुष जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; Ms. 1. 44, 12-42. 2 An attitude in wrestling. 3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. (पी) 1 a female tortoise. 2 A kind of lute; also the lute of Sarasavati. -कञ्चः f. marshy ground, morass.

कञ्च (कञ्चा) टिका, कञ्चाटी The end or hem of a lower garment which, after being carried round the body, is gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.

कञ्चुः-कञ्चु f. Itch, scab.

कञ्चुर a. 1 Scabby, itchy. 2 Unchaste, libidinous.

कञ्जल 1 Lamp-black or soot, considered as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally, or sometimes as an ornament; यथा यथा चैव चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा दीपशिखेव कञ्जलमलिनमेव कर्मकेवलसुदृढमिति K. 105; अद्यापि तां विधुतकञ्जलोल्लेखेनां Ch. P. 15; कालिमा Amaru. 88. 2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony (used as a collyrium). 3 Ink. -COMP. -ध्वजः a lamp. -रोचकः -कं the wooden stand on which a lamp is placed.

कञ्च 1 A. 1 To bind. 2 To shine.

कञ्चारः The sun. 2 The Arka plant.

कञ्चुकः 1 An armour, mail. 2 The skin of a snake, slough; Pt. 1. 65. 3 A dress, garb, cloth (in general); चर्म ° ज्वेदितः S. 5. 4 A dress fitting close to the upper part of the body. robe; अंतःकञ्चुककञ्चुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; Pt. 2. 64. 5 A bodice, jacket; कञ्चिविद्वंजजिजिनकञ्चुकः Si. 6. 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81; (Phrase:-निद्रति कञ्चुककारं प्रायः श्रुस्तनक्ति नारी; cf. "a bad workman quarrels with his tools").

कञ्चुकाङ्गः A snake.

कञ्चुकित a. 1 Furnished with armour, mailed. 2 Having a garment; कञ्चा ° Bh. 3. 130.

कञ्चुकिर a. Furnished with armour or mail. -m. 1 An attendant on the women's apartments, a chamberlain; (an important character in dramas अंतःपुरचरौ वृद्धौ विप्रौ शुभगणान्वितः । सर्वकार्यार्थकुशलः कञ्चुकीत्यभिधीयते ।). 2 A libidinous man, debauchee. 3 A serpent. 4 A door-keeper. 5 Barley.

कञ्चुलिका, कञ्चुली A bodice; त्वं मुनापि निमिषं कञ्चुलियं दत्ते मन्त्रहारिणी लक्ष्मीं Amaru 23

कञ्चः 1 The hair 2 N of Brahmā

-जं 1 A lotus. 2 Ambrosia, nectar. -COMP. -जः N. of Brahmā. -नाम N. of Vishnu.

कञ्जकः -की A kind of bird.

कञ्जनः 1 The god of love. 2 A kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कञ्जरः, कञ्जारः 1 The sun. 2 An elephant. 3 The belly. 4 An epithet of Brahmā.

कञ्जलः A kind of bird.

कञ्च 1P. (कञ्चति, कञ्चति) 1 To go. 2 To cover. WITH प्र 1 to appear. 2 to shine. (Caus. -कञ्चयति) to show, display, exhibit, manifest; औज्यत्वं परमागतः प्रकटय्य सुखप्रदां प्रथममेकरसाममुद्धतौ U. 4. 15, Ratn. 4. 16.

कञ्चः 1 A straw-mat; Ms. 2. 204. 2 The hip. 3 The hip and loins; the hollow above the hips. 4 The temples of an elephant; कञ्चमनिर कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37. 3. 37, 4. 47. 5 A kind of grass. 6 A corpse. 7 A hearse, bier. 8 A particular throw of the dice in hazard; नर्दितदार्ष्टितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8, 9 Excess (as in उत्कट). 10 An arrow. 11 A custom. 12 A cemetery, burial-ground. -COMP. -अग्रः a glance, a side-long look, leer; गार्दं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29; also 25, 28; Me. 35. -उदकं 1 water for a funeral libation. 2 rut, ichor (issuing from an elephant's temples). -कारः 1 a mixed tribe (of low social position); (शूद्राणां वैश्यतश्चो-यात् कटकार इति स्मृतः Usanas). 2 a weaver of mats. -कोलः a spitting pot. -खादकः 1 a jackal, 2 a crow. 3 glass-vessel. -चोषः a hamlet inhabited by birdsmen. -पूतनः, -ना a kind of departed spirits; अमेत्यकुपपाशी च क्षत्रियः कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71; उच्छालाः कटपूतनाग्रभूतयः साराणि कुर्वते Māl. 5. 12; (पूतन v. l.); also 23. -प्रः 1 Siva. 2 an imp or goblin. 3 a worm. -प्रोथः, -थ the buttocks. -भंगः 1 gleaming corn with the hands. 2 any royal calamity or misfortune. -मालिनी wine.

कटकः -कं 1 A bracelet; आश्वमेधक-टकां रहसि स्मरानि Ch. P. 15. 2 A zone or girdle. 3 A string. 4 The link of a chain. 5 A mat. 6 Sea-salt. 7 The side or ridge of a mountain; शकुलवृक्षे कटकैरिव सैः Ku. 7. 52; R. 16. 31. 8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65. 9 An army, a camp; Mu. 5. 10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). 11 A house or dwelling. 12 A circle, wheel.

कटकिक m. A mountain.

कटंकः 1 Fire. 2 Gold. 3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house

कटाहः 1 A frying pan a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a

semispheriodal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कटई. 2 A turtle's shell. 3 A well. 4 A hill or mound of earth. 5 fragment of a broken jar, Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32.

कटिः, -डी f. 1 The hip. 2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिसे हरे मनः in S. D. 574 is said to be ग्राम्य). 3 An elephant's cheek. -Comp. -तटे the loins; कटितटनिवेशित Mk. 1. 27. -त्रे 1 a cloth girt round the loins. 2 a zone, girdle. -मोयः the buttocks. -मालिका a woman's girdle or zone. -रोहकः the rider of an elephant. -शीर्षकः the loins. -कुंखला a girdle furnished with small bells. -सूत्रं a woman's girdle or zone.

कटिका The hip.

कटीरः -रे 1 A cave, hollow. 2 The cavity of the loins. -रे A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriors.

कटु a. (डु or दी f.) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a rasa or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, & लघण) Bg. 18. 9. 2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 43. 3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. 4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant; श्रवणकटु सुगणमिकदात्म्यं दिव्यः R. 6. 85. 5 Envious. 6 Hot, impetuous. -हुः Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -हु n. 1 An improper act. 2 Scandal, reproach, censure. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a gnat, mosquito -क्राणः the विष्टिम bird. -मंथि n. dried ginger; so 'भंगः', 'भद्रं' dried ginger or ginger. -निष्प्रावः grain not inundated. -मोदं a certain perfume. -रवः a frog.

कटुक a. 1 Sharp, pungent. 2 Impetuous, hot. 3 Unpleasant, disagreeable. -कः Pungency, acerbity (as one of the six flavours); see कटु above.

कटुकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोलः 1 A pungent taste or flavour. 2 A man of an inferior and degraded caste, such as a Châpdâla.

कट 1 P. To live in distress; see कट.

कटः N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampâyana, teacher of that branch of the Yajurveda which is called after him. -उः The followers of that sage. -Comp. -धुरीः a Brâhmana well-versed in the कट branch of the Yajurveda. -ओत्रियः a Brâhmana who has mastered the कट branch of the Yajurveda.

कटमर्दः An ep. that of Siva.

कटार a. Hard, stiff.

कटिका Chalk.

कटिन a. 1 Hard, stiff; कटिनविषमनिक-वेणी सारसी Me. 92; Amaru. 72; so 'स्तनी'. 2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदीर्य कटिनाः सलु क्षियः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so 'हृदय'. 3 Inexorable, inflexible. 4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितान्तकटिनं रुजं मन न देद सा मानसीम् V. 2. 11. 5 Giving pain. -नः A thicket. -ना 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. 2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also in this sense).

कटिनिका, कटिनी 1 Chalk. 2 The little finger.

कटोर a. 1 Hard, solid; कटोरस्थिबंधि Mâl. 5. 34. 2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कटोर यज्ञः किल ते नियं U. 3. 27; so 'हृदय', 'विच'. 3 Sharp, piercing; 'अंशुः' Sânti. 1. 22. 4 Full developed, complete, full-grown; कटोरमयी जानकीं विसृज्य U. 1. 1. 49; so कटोरतराधिपलाच्छनखिः Si. 1. 20. 5 (Fig.) Matured, refined; कलाकलापालाचनकटोर-नहिभिः K. 7.

कटुमर्दं q. v.

कट a. 1 Dumb. 2 Hoarse. 3 Ignorant, foolish.

कटंग (क) रः Straw.

कटंग (क) रीय a. To be fed with straw. -यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कटवं A kind of vessel.

कटविका Science (कलंडिका).

कटं (लं) वः Stem or stalk (of a pot-herb).

कटार a. 1 Tawny. 2 Proud, haughty, impudent. -रः 1 The tawny colour. 2 A servant.

कटितुलः A sword, scimitar.

कण 1. 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress); moan. 2 To become small. 3 To go: -II. 10 P. or Caus. To wink, to close the eye with the lashes.

कणः 1 A grain; संकुलकणान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 92. 2 An atom or particle (of anything). 3 A very small quantity; द्रविणं Sânti. 1. 19; 3. 5. 4 A grain of dust; R. 1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 7. 5 A drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही मालिनीतरंगाम् S. 3. 5; अंबु, अम्बु; Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. 6 An ear of corn. 7 Spark (as of fire). -Comp. -अदः, -भक्षः, -भुज m. a nickname given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaisesika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). -जीरकं small cumin seed. -भक्षकः a kind of bird. -लायः a whirlpool.

कणपः A kind of ron lance or bar.

लोहसामसु कणपः Vajrayant.

कणं &c. Dh.

कणशः ind. In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तदित् कणशो विकीर्यते (मस) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकः 1 A grain. 2 A small particle. 3 An ear of corn. 4 A meal of parched wheat.

कणिका 1 An atom, a small or minute particle. 2 A drop (of water), Me. 98. 3 A kind of corn or rice.

कणिका, -कं An ear of corn.

कणीक a. Small, diminutive.

कणे ind. A particle expressing the satisfaction of a desire (श्रद्धावन्नि-वात); कणेहव्य पयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied'.

कणेरा-रः f. 1 A she-elephant. 2 A courtesan, a harlot.

कटकाः, -कं 1 A thorn; पादलग्नं करस्थेन कटकेन कटकं (उद्धेतु) Chân. 22. 2 A prickle, sting; Y. 3. 53. 3 (Fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government; उन्मत्तलोकात्मककटकेन R. 14. 73, तिदिनसुदृढदानवकटकं S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260.

4 (Hence) Any source of vexation or annoyance, nuisance; Ms. 9. 253.

5 Horriprilation, erection of hair.

6 A finger-nail. 7 A vexing speech.

-कः 1 A bamboo. 2 A workshop, manufactory. -Comp. -अशनः, -भक्षकः, -भुज m. a camel. -उद्धरणं 1 (lit.) extracting thorns, weeding. 2 (fig.) removing annoyances; extirpating thieves and all such sources of public annoyance; कटकेन्द्रणे निवृत्तमतिष्ठेद्यलमुचनम् Ms. 9. 252. -द्वुनः 1 a thorn, bush; भवति नितरां स्तुतिः उद्धेने कटकुन्नाः Mk. 9.

7. 2 the Sâlmali tree (Mar. सावरी).

-फलः the bread-fruit tree. -मूर्धनं suppressing disturbances. -विशोधनं extirpating every source of trouble, राज्यकटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1.

कटकित a. 1 Thorny. 2 Covered with erect hair; thrilled, horripilated; प्रीतिकटकितस्वचः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22.

कटकिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Thorny, prickly; कटकिनो वनातः Vikr. 1. 116.

2 Vexatious, troublesome. -Comp. -फलः the breadfruit tree (पनस).

कटकिलः Any thorny kind of bamboo.

कट 1. 10. U. (कटतिने, कटयतिने, कटित) 1 To mourn, grieve for. 2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the gen. or loc. or dat. case); पश्चिन्मस्य वा-भरवायुसुकटते जतः U. 6. 21; यथा स्वगात्रं मोहकंते V. 3; हस्त-भ्यामालीलिषे वैत समु कटते K P 1.

कट-ठ 1 The throat कटे पिपीडम् मासति Mk. 8, कट

S 4. 5; कंठेयु स्खलितं गतेषु शिशिरे पुंस्कोक्ति-
लानां स्तम् 6. 3. 2 The neck; कंठाश्लेष-
सिद्धे द्वाथिलता Pt. 4. 6; कंठाश्लेषप्रणविनि
जने कि पुनर्द्वारस्य Me. 3. 97, 112; Amaru.
19, 57; Ku. 5. 57. 3 The voice; सा
मुक्कः चक्रं R. 14. 65; किलरकंठि S. 63;
आर्यपुत्रोपि प्रमुक्तकंठं रोदिति U. 3. 4 The
neck or brim of a vessel. 5 Vicinity,
immediate proximity (as in उपकंठ).
-Comp. -आभरणं a neck-ornament;
परीक्षितं काव्यद्वयर्णमेतद्विकस्य कंठाभरणत्वेन
Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सत्स्वती-
कयभरण. -कृणिका Indian lute. -गत a.
being at or in the throat, coming to
the throat, i. e. on the point of
departing; न वदेद्यवर्णी भाषां प्राणिः कंठातरिपि
Subhāsh. -तटः, -दं-डी the side of the
neck. -दृष्ट a. reaching to the neck.
-नीडकः a kite. -नीलकः a large lamp
or torch (Mar. मशाल). -पात्रकः 1 a
rope tied round an elephant's neck.
2 a halter in general. -सूत्रा a short
necklace; विदुषा कंठसूत्राद्वेन Vikr. 18.
102. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the
neck. (fig.). 2 a dear or beloved
object. -लतः 1 a collar. 2 a horse's
halter. -वर्तिन् a. being at or in the
throat; i. e. on the point of depart-
ing; प्राणिः R. 12. 54. -शोषः (lit.) 1
drying up or parching of the throat.
2 (fig.) fruitless expostulation.
-सञ्जनं hanging on, by, or round the
neck. -सूत्रं a kind of embrace; यक्षुर्वते
यक्षसि वधमस्य स्तनाभिवातं निविडोपग्रहात् ।
परिधनार्थं शनैर्विद्व्यास्तत्कंदसूत्रं प्रवर्तति संतः;
कंठसूत्रमपदिश्य योषितः R. 19. 22; (also
called स्तनालिन). -स्थ a. 1 being in
the throat. 2 guttural.

कंठतः ind. 1 From the throat, 2
Distinctly, explicitly.

कठालः 1 A boat. 2 A spade, hoe.
3 War. 4 A camel. -ला A churning
vessel.

कटिका A necklace of a single
string or row.

कटी f. 1 Neck, throat. 2 A neck-
lace, a collar. 3 A rope round the
neck of a horse. -Comp. -रवः 1 a
lion. 2 an elephant in rut; कटीरवमहा-
ग्रहेण न्यस्तत् Dk. 7. 3 a pigeon, 4
explicit declaration or mention;
(इति कटीरेणोक्तम्).

कटीलः A camel.

कंठेकालः N. of Siva.

कन्थ a. 1 Relating or suitable to,
or being at, the throat. 2 Guttural.
-Comp. -वर्णः a guttural letter;
namely अ, आ, इ, ए, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, ऌ, and ॡ.
-स्वरः a guttural vowel (अ & आ).

कंडू 1 U. 1 To be glad or satisfied.
2 To be proud. 3 To unhusk. —10
U. (कंडूयति-ते, कंडति.) 1 To thresh
(corn, grain &c.) unhusk. 2 To
defend protect

कंडप 1 Threshing, separating the

chaff from the grain; अज्ञानतार्थं तत्त्वै
(अभ्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा. 2 Chaff. -नी
1 A wooden mortar in which the
threshing of corn or grain is per-
formed. 2 A pestle.

कंडरा Sinew.

कंडिका A short section, shortest
subdivision; (as in the शुक्र यजुर्वेद).

कंडुः m. f. कंडूः f. 1 Scratching.
2 Itching; कपोलकंडूः कतिनिर्विनेतुं Ku. 1.
9; Sānti. 4. 17.

कंडूतिः f. 1 Scratching. 2 Itching,
itch.

कंडूयति-ते Den. U. (p. p. कंडूयित) 1
To scratch, rub gently; कंडूयमानेन
कटं कटाचित् R. 2. 37; शृगीनकंडूयत कृष्णसारः
Ku. 3. 36; कंडूने कृष्णद्वयस्य वामनयने कंडूयनानां
स्त्री S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 42.

कंडूयनं Scratching, rubbing; कंडूयने-
दशानिवाणेश्च R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for
rubbing.

कंडूपनकः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कंडूया 1 Scratching. 2 Itching.

कंडूल a. Having an itchy sen-
sation, feeling the itch, itchy कंडूल-
द्विपण्डपिडकपणोक्तकेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9.

कंडोलः 1 A basket for holding
grain (of cane or bamboo). 2 A
safe, store-room. 3 A camel. -ली The
lute of a Chandalā.

कंडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्वः N. of a sage, foster-father
of Sakuntalā and progenitor of the
line of कण्व Brāhmanas -Comp.
-दुहितुः -सुता Sakuntalā, Kanva's
daughter.

कतः, कतकः The clearing nutplant
(the nut of which is said to clear
muddy water); फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यं-
वुषसादनम् । न नामयद्वर्णदेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति
Ms. 6. 67. -त, -तकं The nut of this
tree; see अंबुनसादन also.

कतम pron. a. (-मत् n.) Who or
which of many; अपि जायते कतमेन दिग्भा-
गेन यतः स जायते इति V. 1. अथ कतमे पुनर्क-
तमधिकृत्य ग्राह्यानि S. 1; कतमे ते युष्मास्तत्र
राजुदाहृत्यार्यमिश्राः Māl. 1; (sometimes
used merely as a strengthened sub-
stitute for किम्).

कतर pron. a. (°त् n.) Who or
which of two; नैतद्विदुः कतवो गरीयो यद्वा
जयेम यदि वा नो जयेमः Bg. 2. 6.

कतमालः Fire; cf. खतमाल.

कति pron. a. (always declined in
the plural only; कति कतिभिः &c.) 1
How many; कथमयः कति स्यातः Rv.
10. 88. 18. 2 Some. When followed
by चिद्, चन or अपि it loses its inter-
rogative force and becomes indefinite
in sense, meaning 'some', 'several',
'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पद्मिण्या
S. 2. 12; कथमपि वासराणि Amaru. 25;
तस्मिन्मदौ स कामी नोत्था
नामान् Me 2

कतिहुतम् ind How many times

कतिधा ind. 1 How often. 2 In how
many places or parts.

कतिपय a. 1 Some, several, a
certain number; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः क्वच
U. 3. 20; Me 23; कतिपयदिवसापगमे some
days having elapsed; वर्षैः कतिपयैरेव प्राधि-
तस्य स्वैरेव Si. 2. 72.

कतिविध a. Of how many kinds.

कतिहास ind. How many at a time

कथ् 1 A. (कथ्यते, कथित) 1 To boast,
swagguer; कुत्सा कथ्यन्ते न कः Bk. 16. 4,
कुत्सितकर्मणा सर्वं कथ्यथाः Mb. 2 To praise,
to celebrate. 3 To abuse, revile
-With चि 1 to boast; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थ्य-
माना विकथ्यते V. 2. 2 to depreciate,
disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य दुर्णैरस्मान्
विकथ्यते Mb.

कथनं, -नर Bragging, boasting.

कत्सवरं The shoulder.

कथ् 10 U. (कथयति, कथित) 1 To tell,
communicate (usually with dat. of
person); राममित्रमनवर्योक्तं मैथिलाय
कथयामिष्व सः R. 11. 37. 2 To declare,
mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. 3 To
converse; talk with, hold conver-
sation with; कथयित्वा हनूमेधेन सह Rām.
4 To indicate, betray, show; V. 1.
7; आकारसदृशं चेद्विनिर्वाच्य कथयति S 7.
5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरम-
यस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां
नीतिस्सादिषु कथ्यते H. 1. 1. 6 To inform,
give information about, complain
against; Mk. 3.

कथक a. A narrator, a relator. -कः
1 A chief actor. 2 A disputant. 3 A
story-teller.

कथनं Narration, relation, de-
scription.

कथम् ind. 1 How, in what way,
in what manner, whence; कथं मारुतके
त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; सातुर्बन्धाः कथं न स्युः सपदो
मे निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमालानं निवे-
द्यमि कथं वात्साह्वारं करोमि S. 1 (where
the speaker is doubtful as to the
propriety of what he says). 2 It
often denotes surprise (Oh! indeed!),
कथं मामेवोद्दिशति S. 6. 3 It is often con-
nected with the particles इव, नाम, तु, वा
or हिन्द in the sense of 'how indeed',
'how possibly', 'I should like to
know' (where the question is general-
ized); कथं वा गम्यते U. 3; कथं नानैतद् U
6. 4 When connected with the parti-
cles चिद्, चन or अपि it means 'in every
way', 'on any account', 'somehow',
'with great difficulty', 'with great
efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me 3,
कथमनुकामिते न चिन्तितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्त
वर्तत वाचिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143,
कथंचिदीक्षां मनसां वधुदुः 3. 34; कथं कथमपि
उत्थितः Pt. 1; विद्वज्य कथमनुनाम् Ku 6.
3; Me. 22; Amaru. 12, 39, 50, 73.
-Comp. -कथिक an inquisitive person
-कार् ind in what manner how

S 2 52,

कथंता संके Sk.; N. 17. 126. -प्रमाण *a.* of what measure. -सूत *a.* of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). -रूप *a.* of what form.

कथंता What sort or manner.

कथा 1 A tale, story. 2 A fable, feigned story; कथाचक्रेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथ्यते H. 1. 1. 3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पापनामलग्ने नृसे यतः Si. 2. 40. 4 Talk, conversation, speech. 5 A variety of prose composition often distinguished from आख्यायिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोककृत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः। परंपराश्रया वा स्वात् सा मता-ख्यायिका बुधैः॥); see under आख्यायिका also. का कथा, or कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', how much more, or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसेवने ज्याशब्देनैव दूरतः। हुंकरणेव धनुषः स हि विद्वान्मोहति S. 3. 1; अमितनमोपि नादश्च भजते केव कथा शरीरि R. 8. 43; आन-बाममुनाम्यां साधे त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve 2. 25. -COMP. -अनुरागः taking pleasure in conversation. -अंतरं 1 the course of conversation; स्वर्तव्योस्ति कथास्तरे भवत Mk. 7. 7. 2 another tale. -आरंभः commencement of a tale. -उदयः the beginning of a tale. -उद्धतः 1 the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना; where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (सूतार) or their sense; see S. D. 260; *e. g.* in Ratn.; Ve. or Mudrārākṣhasa. 2 commencement of a tale or narration; आहुमासकथोद्धतं शास्त्रिणोऽप्यो जयर्षभः R. 4. 20. -उपाख्यानं narration, relation. -उल्लेख 1 the guise of a fable. 2 giving a false account. -नायकः, -पुरुषः the hero (of a story). -पिठं the introductory part of a tale or story. -प्रबंधः a tale, fiction, fable. -प्रसंगः 1 conversation, talk or course of conversation; नानाकथाप्रसंगावस्थितः H. 1 मिथः कथाप्रसंगेन विवादं किल चकतः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. 2 a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जनेरुदाहृतः Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -प्राणः an actor. -मुखं the introductory portion of a story. -योगः course of conversation. -विपर्ययः changing the course of a story. -शेषः, -अवशेष *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, *i. e.* dead, deceased; (कथाशेषतां गतः 'dead', 'deceased'). (-यः) the remaining part of a story.

कथानकं A small tale; *e. g.* Vetālapanchavimsati.

कथित *p. p.* 1 Told, described, narrated. 2 Expressed (वाच्य).

-COMP. -पक्वं tautology repetition considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence where a word

is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; S. D. 575 *ad loc.*

कद् I. 4. A. (कथते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. -II. 1 A. (कदते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. 2 To grieve. 3 To call. 4 To kill or hurt; see कद्.

कद् *ind.* This particle, which is a substitute for the word क्, is often used as first member of comp., and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything.

-COMP. -अक्षरं 1 a bad letter. 2 bad writing. -अग्निः a little fire. -अवचम् *m.* a bad road. -अन्नं bad food. -अपत्यं a bad child. -अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. -अर्थ *a.* useless, unmeaning. -अर्थनं, -ना troubling, tormenting, torture. -अर्थयति Den. P. 1 to despise, slight. 2 to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. -अर्थित *a.* 1 despised, disdained, slighted; कर्त्तव्यत्वापि हि विचित्रत्वेन शक्यते वैयर्थ्येणः प्रमर्दम् Bh. 2. 106.

2 tormented, teased; आः कर्त्तव्यतां हने-निर्वारितं वरिषाद्विषकारिभिः U. 5. 3 insignificant, mean. 4 bad, vile. -अर्थः a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. -भावः avarice, stinginess. -अश्वः a bad horse. -आकार *a.* deformed, ugly. -आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked, depraved, (-रः) bad conduct. -उद्गः a bad camel. -उत्तमः *a.* tepid, lukewarm. (-जः) lukewarmness. -रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कथं-चर्द्धीनं वमजं ध्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. -वद् *a.* 1 speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं प्रियायै कद्दं हंस-कोकिलम् Bk. 6. 75; वाचिनां वरनकद्दो दृष्टः Si. 14. 1. 2 vile, contemptible.

कदकं A canopy, awning.

कदन् 1 Destruction, slaughter, havoc. 2 War. 3 Sin.

कदंबः, कदंबकः 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमी-द्वयः कदंबः U. 3. 20; Māl. 3. 7; U. 3. 41; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. 2 A kind of grass. 3 Turmeric. -कं 1 A multitude; द्वायावद्वक्त्रं दृग्गुलं रोमं यमस्यस्तु S. 2. 6. 2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकदंबकदंबकराजितम् Ki. 5. 9. -COMP. -अनिलः 1 a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमालतीयुगलयः प्रौढाः कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. 2 spring. -कोरकन्यायः see under न्याय. -चातुः a fragrant breeze; = अनिल.

कद्दूरः 1 A saw. 2 An iron goad for an elephant. -रं Coagulated milk.

कदलः, कदलकः The plantain tree; ऊर्ध्वं दृग्गुलः कदलस्य कांक्षी Anaru. 95.

-क्षी 1 The plantain tree किं दासि बाल कदलीय Mk 1 20

सरसकदलीस्तंभगतप्रलम्बं Me 96, 77; Ku 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag carried by an elephant. 4 A flag or banner.

कदा *ind.* When, at what time, कदा गमिष्यसि-यप गच्छासि; कदा कथयिष्यसि &c when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time', न कदापि never; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once', आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् विमेति कदाचन Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other', अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2 37, 12. 21; नाक्षः क्वचिद्वदाचित् Ms. 4 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now', कदाचित् काननं जगहि कदाचित् कमलवनेषु रेमे K. 58 *et seq.*)

कदु *a.* (दु or दू. f.) Tawny -दुः, -वृ. f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nāgas. -COMP. सुतः, -सुतः a serpent.

कनकं Gold; कनकचलयं तप्तं तप्तं मया प्रातिसर्पते S. 3. 13; Me. 2, 37, 67. -क 1 The Palāsa tree. 2 The Dhattura tree. 3 Mountain ebony. -COMP. -अंगवं a gold bracelet. -अचलः, -अदिः, -गिरिः, -शैलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना कञ्ची ते रम्यंते किल वन-काचलेन सार्वम् Bv. 2. 9. -आलुका a golden jar or vase. -आह्वयः the Dhattura tree. -दंकः a golden hatchet. -दंडः, -दंडकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. -पद्मं an earring made of gold; जीवति मंगलपत्रः परिहृत्य कापात् कर्णे दूतं कनकपद्मनालपद्मा Ch. P. 10. -परागः gold-dust. -रसः 1 a yellow orpiment. 2 fluid gold. -सूचं a gold necklace, काव्या कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पं विनाशितः Pt 1. 207. -स्थली 'a land gold', gold-mine

कनकमय *a.* Made of gold, golden कनकखलं N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it, (तीर्थं कनकखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेवसि पावनं), नन्नादृक्चरुनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णा जहोः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनन *a.* One-eyed; cf. काण. कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; रीतिः नः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

कनिष्ठ *a.* (Saperl. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least 2 The youngest.

कनिष्ठिका The little finger. कनिष्ठिकाप्रदेशिकादिदासा Subhāsh.

कनीनिका, कनीनी 1 The little finger. 2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीच *a.* (सी. f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. 2 Younger, कनीयान् प्राता, कनीयसी भगिनी &c.

कनेरा 1 A harlot 2 A female elephant (cf. कनेय).

कतुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. 2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). 3 Granary.

कथा A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्ण कथा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86; Sānti. 4. 5, 19. —COMP. —धारण wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन् *m.* a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कदम्बः—दं 1 A bulbous root. 2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also); ज्ञानकदम्बः 3 Garlic. 4 A knot. —दः 1 Cloud. 2 Camphor. —COMP. —मूले a radish. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कदम्बः The white water-lily; cf. वदोद्.

कदम्बः—रं A cave, a valley; किं कदम्बः कदम्बः प्रलयसुपगताः Bh. 3. 69; वदुधायकं दृष्टमिच्छति V. 1. 16; Me. 56. —रः A hook for driving an elephant. —रः A cave, valley, hollow. —COMP. —आकारः a mountain.

कदम्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; व्रजनश्रुति कदम्पः Bg. 10. 28; कदम्प इव रूपेण Mb. 2 Love.—COMP. —कूपः Pudentia Muliebre. —ज्वरः fever of love, passion, vehement, desire. —द्वहनः N of Siva —सुषलः—सुसलः the male organ of generation. —झूललः 1 membrum virile. 2 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रविबंध).

कदलः—लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40. 2 Reproach, censure. 3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. 4 A portent. 5 Sweet sound. 6 The plantain tree; कंदलद्वेलासाः पयस्विद्वः Amaru. 48.—लः 1 Gold. 2 War, battle. 3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kandala flower; विदलकंदलकंपनलालितः Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कदली 1 The plantain (or the Banana) tree; अरकशरणिमिरिं कुसुमैर्न कदली सलिलमयीः । कोपाद्वर्षाये स्तरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Me. 21; Rs. 2. 5. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A flag. 4 Lotus-seed. —COMP. —कुसुमं a mushroom.

कदुः *m. f.* A boiler; oven.

कडुकाः—कं A ball for playing with; पातितोऽपि कराग्रितस्तत्वेन कडुकाः Bh. 2. 85; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; R. 16. 93. —COMP. —लीला any game with a ball.

कदोदः (—दुः) 1 The white lotus. 2 The blue lotus; (a provincial form for नीलोत्पल); मेघकुलायमाननेत्रकंदोदयुगलः Māl. 7.

कधरः 1 The neck 2 'The holder of water', a cloud —रा The neck; कधरा समग्रहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संयति जहास कस्यचित् Y. 2. 220; Amaru. 16; see उत्तरवर् also

कधि The ocean / The neck

कन 1 Sin. 2 A swoon, fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संनद्धवेस्त्रानसकन्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53. 2 An unmarried girl; virgin, maiden; युहे युहे दुष्पाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रहंति Māl. 7; Y. 1. 105. 3 A technical name for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षामेवद्वौ नववर्षा च सोहिणी । दशमे कन्यका प्रोक्ता अत उर्ध्वं सखला Sabdak.). 4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition; see under अन्यकौ. 5 The sign *Virgo*. —COMP. —छलः seduction; पैशाचः कन्यका-च्छलात् Y. 1. 61. —जनः maiden; विद्युदु-सुगः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1. —जातः the son of an unmarried girl; Y. 2. 129 (—कानीन).

कन्यसः The youngest brother. —सा The little finger. —सी The youngest sister.

कन्या 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. 2 A girl ten years old. 3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. 4 A woman in general. 5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, *i. e.* *Virgo*. 6 N. of Durgā. 7 Large cardamoms. —COMP. —अंतःपुरं the women's apartments; इवहितेति कन्यातःपुरं कश्चिद्विशति Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. —आरा *a.* following after or hunting young girls. (—दः) 1 the inner apartments of a house. 2 a man who hunts or goes after young girls. —कुञ्जः N. of a country. (—रजं) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja. —गतं the position of a planet in the sign *Virgo*. —ग्रहणं taking a girl in marriage. —दत्तं giving away a girl in marriage. —दूषणं defilement of a virgin. —दोषः a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c.). —धनं dowry. —पतिः 'daughter's husband', a son-in-law. —पुत्रः the son of an unmarried daughter (called कानीन). —पुरं the women's apartments. —मर्तुं *m.* 1 son-in-law. 2 N. of Kārtikeya. —रत्नं a very beautiful girl; कन्यारत्नयोगिजम्भ भवतामस्ते Mv. 1. 30. —राशिः the sign *Virgo*. —वेदिन् *m.* a son-in-law (marrying one's girl); Y. 1. 262 —शुल्कं money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. —स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband by a maiden. —हरणं ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यका 1 A young girl. 2 A virgin. कन्यामय *a.* Consisting of, or in the form of, a young girl R. 6 11-16 86 & The harem (consisting mostly of girls)

कपटः—दं Fraud, deceit, trick, cheating; कपटज्ञानमये स्त्रेनमत्रयानां Pt. 1. 191, कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9. 5. —COMP. —तापसाः one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. —पटु *a.* adopt in decent, deceitful; छलयन् प्रजास्त्वमनुतेन कपटपटुरेद-जालिकः Si. 15. 35. —प्रवचः a fraudulent contrivance; H. 1. —लेख्यं a forged document. —वचनं deceitful talk. —वेष *a.* disguised, masked. (—ज्ञः) disguise.

कपटिकः A rogue, cheat.

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin). 2 Braided and matted hair, especially of Siva, G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin); मित्राण्यभिज्ञतां याति यस्य न स्तुः कपर्दि (दं) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कपाटः—दं 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटवधः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34, स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्वर्णेति नोपाजितः Bh. 3 11. 2 A door; Si. 11. 60. —COMP. —उद्घाटनं the opening of a door. —घ्नः a house-breaker, thief. —संघः the junction of the leaves of a door.

कपालः—लं 1 The skull, skull-bone, वृद्धापीडकपालसंकुलमलन्मंदाकिनीवारयः Māl. 1. 2; रुद्रो येन कपालपाणिपुटके मिश्रादनं करितः Bh. 2. 95. 2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन मिश्राथी Ms. 8. 93 3 A multitude, collection. 4 A beggar's bowl, Ms. 6. 44. 5 A cup, jar in general; पंचकपालः 6 A cover or lid. —COMP. —पाणिः, भृत्, मालिन, शिरस् *m.* epithets of Siva. —मालिनी N. of Durgā.

कपालिका A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78, 8. 250.

कपालिन् *a.* Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3. 243. 2 Wearing skulls; कपालि वा स्यादथर्वेदोस्वरं (वदुः) Ku. 5. 78. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva; कर् कर्णं कुर्वत्यपि किल कपालिन्स्तवः G. L. 28. 2 A man of low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa mother and fisherman father).

कपिः 1 An ape, a monkey; कपेरत्रा-सिद्धिर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. 2 An elephant —COMP. —आस्याः incense. —वृजः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) of Sugriva. —हृद्गः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet of (1) Hanūmat; नश्यन्ति ददर्श हृद्वानि कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugriva, व्यर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्रस्यनपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः *f.* N. of a plant. —केतनः, ध्वजः N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1 20. —जः, —तेलं, —नामन् *n.* storax or benzoin. —प्रभुः an epithet of Rāma. —लोहं brass.

कर्पिजलः 1 The Chātaka bird 2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —वृष The fruit of the above tree —COMP. आस्य a kind of monkey

कपिल *a.* 1 Tawny; reddish; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbb. 2 Having tawny hair; Ms. 3. 8; (Kull. कपिलकेश). -ल 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23.). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. 2 A dog. 3 Benzoin. 4 Incense. 5 A form of fire. 6 The tawny colour. -ल 1 A brown cow. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A kind of tumber. 4 The common leech. -COMP. -अन्वः an epithet of Indra. -युतिः the sun. -धारा an epithet of the Ganges. स्मृति *f.* the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of Kapila.

कपिश *a.* 1 Brown, reddish-brown. 2 Reddish; (छायाः) सञ्जापयोदकपिशाः विशि-ताशनानां S. 3. 27; तोये कांचनपदरेखकपिशे 7 12; V. 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. -र 1 The brown colour. 2 Storax or coarse benzoin. -ज्ञ 1 The Mādhavi creeper. 2 N. of a river.

कपिशित *a.* Embrowned; Si 6. 5. कपुच्छलं, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. 2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय *a.* Mean, worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः 1 A dove, pigeon. 2 A bird in general. -COMP. -अंघ्रिः *f.* a sort of perfume. -अंजनं antimony. -अरिः a hawk, falcon. -चरणा a sort of perfume. -पालिका, -पाली *f.* an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. -राजः the king of pigeons. -सारं antimony. -हस्तः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.

कपोतकः A small pigeon. -कं Antimony.

कपोलः A cheek; शामशामकपोलमाननं S. 3 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. -COMP. -कायः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 36. -फलकः the (broad) cheeks. -भित्ति *f.* the temples and cheeks; or excellent (*i. e.* broad) cheeks; cf. गंडभिन्नि. -रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफापचयादारोग्यैक-मूलनाशयामिद्वितीः Dk. 160; प्राणप्रवाणसमये कफवातपित्तैः कंठावरोधनविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. 2 A watery foam or froth in general. -COMP. -अरिः dry ginger. -कूचिका saliva, spittle. -क्षयः pulmonary consumption. -हन्, -नाशन, -हर *a.* removing phlegm: antiphlegmatic. -ज्वर fever caused by excess of phlegm

कफल *a.* Phlegmatic. कफित *a.* (नी *f.*) Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. कफणिः, कफोणिः. (णी *f.*) The elbow.

कवचः, -धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (स्व) द्रव्यकवचं तमेरुं दर्शयति R. 7. 51, 12. 49. -धः 1 The belly. 2 A cloud. 3 A comet 4 N. of Rāhu. 5 Water (said to be *n.* also in this sense); Si. 16. 67. 6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyana. [While Rama and Lakshmana lived in the Dandak forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rama and Lakshmana].

कवर, -री Usually written कवर, -री q. v.

कवित्थः The wood-apple tree. कम् 1. 10. A (कामयते, कसित, कान्त) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कस्य कामयमानं मानसं कामयसे कस्य Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of प्राप्यत); कलहंसको मंदारिका कामयते Māl. 1. 2 To long for, wish; desire; न वीरः शब्दमकामयति R. 14. 4; निष्कलुषं चक्रे कुवे-रात् 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. WITH अभि 1 to love. 2 to desire; -नि or -न to desire excessively, long vehemently.

कमठः 1 A tortoise; संप्रातः कमठः स चापि नियते नटस्त्वदिदेशतः Pt. 2. 184. 2 A bamboo. 3 A water jar. -ठी A female tortoise or a small tortoise. -COMP. -पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः, -लु A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलुपाने-मायस्तनुव्यागो बहुयुग्मः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनीके-सिकता; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -COMP. -तः the tree of which Kamandalus are made. -धरः an epithet of Siva.

कामन *a.* 1 Lustful, libidinous. 2 Lovely, beautiful. -तः 1 Cupid, the God of love. 2 The Asoka tree. 3 N. of Brahmā.

कामनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयमकं Ku. 1. 37. 2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखा-वसकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3. 9 v. 1.

कामर *a.* Lustful, desirous. कमल 1 A lotus; कमलननंमसि कमले च कुवलये तानि रुचकलतिकायां K. P. 10; so हस्त, नेत्र, चरण, &c. 2 Water. 3 Copper. 4 A medicament, drug. 5 The Śārāsa bird. 6 The bladder. -लः 1 The Śārāsa bird. 2 A kind of deer. -COMP. -अक्षी *f.* a lotus-eyed lady. -आकरः 1 an assemblage of lotuses. 2 a lake full of lotuses. -आलया an epithet of Lakshmi Mn. 2 lotus seated N of Brahmā कान्तानि

पूर्व कमलासनेन Ku. 7. 70. -ईक्षणा a lotus-eyed lady. -उत्तरं safflower. -खड an assemblage of lotuses. -जः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. -जन्मन् *m.* -भवः, -पोतिः, -संभवः 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahmā.

कमलकं A small lotus. कमला 1 an epithet of Lakshmi. 2 An excellent woman. -COMP. -पति, -सखः an epithet of Vishnu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; सन्निहिव स्थलकमलिनी न प्रवृद्धा न मृता Me. 90; रम्यतर कमलिनीहरितैः सरोधिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. 2 An assemblage of lotuses 3 A place abounding with lotuses

कमा Beauty, loveliness. कमित *a.* (नी *f.*) Lustful, libidinous.

कंप 1 A. (कंपते, कंपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig. also), चक्रे तीर्थंहाहिवे तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिर्विचरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70 - WITH अहु to pity, take compassion on; नयमाना हुजिष्यात्वं कंपते नातुकंपते Mk. 4. 8; किं वराकीं नातुकंपते Māl. 10 (Caus.) to pity; Ku. 4. 39. -आ to shake, tremble. (-Caus.) to shake, put in motion; अनेकहाकंपितपुष्पा-नवी R. 2. 13; Rs. 6. 22. -न to shake, tremble; शकंपत हुजः सव्यः Rām.; शकंपत महाहैः Mb. (-Caus.) to shake, put in motion; Bk. 15. 23. -वि to shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकवलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं यामी बाहु-संयुज विकंपते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. (-Caus.) to shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17 -समहु to pity, feel pity for; R. 9. 14 कंपः 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपन किंचित्-तिगुह्य मूलः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; नयकंपः, विद्रुक्कंपः &c. 2 A modification of the Svarita accent. -पर Shaking, moving, tremor. -COMP. -अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. -लम्बन् *m.* wind.

कंपन *a.* Trembling, shaking. -नः The Śisira season, (November-December). -नं 1 Shaking, tremor 2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind. कंपिल-कंपिल q. v.

कंप *a.* Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विशाव कंपाणि सुखानि क प्रति N. 1. 142; कंसा शाखा Sk.

कंब 1. P. (कंबति, कंबित) To go, move.

कंबर *a.* Variegated. -रः Variegated colour.

कंबलः 1 A blanket (of wool); कंबल-वंतं न वापते शीतं Subhāsh. ; कंबलावृतेन तेन H. 3. 2 A dewlap. 3 A sort of deer. 4 An upper garment of wool. 5 A wall -र Wate -COMP. -वाद्यकं a kind of carriage covered with a

coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कंवलिका 1 A small blanket. 2 A kind of female deer.

कंवलित् *a.* Covered with a blanket. —*m.* A bullock, ox. —*COMP.* -वाहकं a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कवी (वी) *f.* A ladle or spoon.

कंडु *a.* (डु or डू *f.*) Spotted, variegated. —डु: —डु (*m. n.*) A conch, shell; स्मरस कंडुः किमयं चक्रास्ति दिवि विहोवीजयवादीयः N. 22. 22. —डु: 1 An elephant. 2 The neck. 3 The variegated colour. 4 A vein of the body. 5 A bracelet. 6 A tube-shaped bone. —*COMP.* -कंटी a lady having a neck like a conch-shell. —जीवा 1 a conch-shaped neck, (*i. e.* a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). 2 a lady having a neck like a conch-shell.

कंजोः 1 A shell. 2 A kind of elephant. 3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंजोः सनेरे सेहु तस्य सीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कम *a.* Lovely beautiful.

कर *a.* (र or री *f.*) (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c; दुःखं, दुःखं, भयं &c. —रः 1 A hand; करं ध्यायन्त्याः विभक्ति रतिस्वस्वमयं S. 1. 24. 2 A ray of light, beam; यमुद्वर्तुषा ध्वंसित इवाले-बित्तकरः V. 4. 84; also प्रातिष्ठलताग्रपगते हि विभो विफलध्वमेति बहुसाधनता । अवलंबनाय दि-नमर्तुश्च पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमेति Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 The trunk of an elephant; के. सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. 4 A tax, toll, tribute; दुषा करा-क्रातमहीमुदुक्करैरसंशयं संप्रति तेजसा रविः Si. 1. 70. (where कर means 'ray' also); (द्वे) अपरान्तमहीपालव्याजिन रवेयं करं R. 4. 58, Ms. 7. 128. 5 Hail. 6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs. 7 The asterism called हस्त. *COMP.* -अग्रं 1 the forepart of the hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. -आघातः a stroke or blow with the hand. -आरोहः a finger-ring. -आलंबः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. —आस्फोटः 1 the chest. 2 a blow with the hand. -कंदकः -कं a finger-nail. -कनलं -पंकजं -पञ्च a lotus-like hand, a beautiful hand; वरकमलपतिगैरिबुनीवारशयैः U. 3. 25. -कलशः, -शे the hollow of the hand (to receive water). -किसलयः, -यं 1 'sprout-like hand', a tender hand; कपकिंसलयतालेकुंबया नयमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. 2 a finger. -कोषः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water पिनमनु Ghat 22 वर -अग्रं 1 levy ng a tax 2 taking

the hand in marriage. 3 marriage.—ग्रहः 1 a husband. 2 a tax-collector. —जः a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरजगुणात् Ve. 4. 1; so Amaru. 85. (जं) a kind of perfume. —जालं a stream of light. —तलः the palm of the hand; वन्देवता-करतलेः S. 4. 4; करतलगतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु मवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. °आमलकं (lit.) an *amalaka* fruit (fruit of the *Myrobalan*) placed on the palm of the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand; cf. करतलामलकफलवदलिलं जगदलोकायता K. 43. °रथ *a.* resting on the palm of the hand. —तालः, —तालकं 1 clapping the hands; स जहास दत्तकरतालमुच्चैः Si. 15. 39. 2 a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —तालिका, —ताली 1 clapping the hands; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकात् दानादिदात्री भवतीभिषयः N. 3. 7. 2 beating time by clapping the hands. —तोषा N. of a river. —द *a.* 1 paying taxes. 2 tributary; कदीकृताखिलद्व्या भेदिनी Ve. 6. 18. —पत्रं a saw. —पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. —पट्टः 1 a tender hand. 2 a finger; cf. °किसलय. —पालः, —पालिका 1 a sword. 2 a cudgel. —पीडनं marriage; cf. पाणिपीडन. —पुटः the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything —पुष्टं the back of the hand. —चालः, —चालः 1 a sword; अधोऽधटः कर्वालपाणिर्व्यापादितः Māl 9; स्तेकनविहनिधने कलयति कर्वालम् Gīt. 1. 2 a finger-nail. —भारः a large amount of tribute. —भूः a finger-nail. —भूपणं an ornament worn round the wrist such as a bracelet. —मालः smoke. —सूक्तं a king of weapon; see द्वादश. —रहः 1 a finger-nail; अनाघातं पुणं किसलयमयत्नं कररहैः S. 2. 10; Me. 96. 2 a sword. —वरिः, —वीरकः 1 a sword or scimitar. 2 a cemetery. 3 N. of a town in the S. M. country. 4 a kind of tree. —शाखा a finger. —शीकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. —शूकः a finger-nail. —सारः fading away of rays. —सूत्रं a marriage string worn round the wrist. —स्थालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः clapping the hands.

करकः -कं The water-pot (of an ascetic); K. 41. —कः The pomegranate tree. —कः, —का, —कं Hail; तान्कुर्वीथास्तुलकरकावृष्टिपातावकीर्णान् Me. 54; Bv. 1. 85. —*COMP.* -अंशन् *m.* the co-
coa-nut tree. —आसारः a shower of hail. —जं water. —पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करकः 1 A skeleton. 2 The skull; प्रेतकः करकावकस्यादस्थिचंस्थं स्वपुटयतनपि Māl 5 16 also 5 19 3 A small pot (of nut) a small

box, as in ताम्बूलकरकवाहिनी (used in Kādambari).

करंजः N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करटः 1 An elephant's cheek 2 Safflower. 3 A crow; Sānti. 4. 19 4 An atheist, unbeliever. 5 A degraded Brāhmaṇa.

करटकः 1 A crow; Mk. 7. 2 N. of कर्णिरथ the propounder of the science and art of theft. 3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करदिन् *m.* An elephant; दिगंते श्रवते नदमलिनगंडाः करदिनः Bv. 1. 2.

करं (रे) हुः A kind of bird (crane)

करणं 1. Doing, performing, accomplishing, effecting; परहितं, संख्यां, श्रिवं &c. 2 Act, action. 3 A religious action. 4 Business, trade. 5 An organ of sense; ब्रह्मा करणेऽन्वितं सा निषतती पतिमव्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42; पट्टकरो-प्राणिभिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. 6 The body, उपनाममद्विहासिनां करणं यच्च कांतिमत्तथा Ku 4. 5. 7 An instrument or means of an action; उपभितिकरणब्रह्मणं T. S. 8 (In Logic) The instrumental cause which is thus defined:—व्यापारवद्व्या-
पारणं कारणं करणं. 9 A cause or motive (in general). 10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.) सायकतयं करणं P. I. 4. 42; or क्रियाया. परिनिष्पातित्वद्व्यापारदर्शनम् । विषयते यदा यत्र करणं तदा स्तुतम् ॥ 11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof, Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. 12 A kind of rhythmical pause, beat of the hand to keep time; Ku. 6. 40. 13 (In astrol.) A division of the day, (these Karṇas are eleven). —*COMP.* -अधिपः the soul. —ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. —ज्ञाणं the head.

करंडः 1 A small box or basket (of bamboo); करंडीद्विहितततोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84; सर्वमायकरंडं 1. 77. 2 A bee-hive. 3 A sword. 4 A sort of duck (करंडव).

करंडिका, करंडी *f.* A small box made of bamboo.

करंधय *a.* Kissing the hand.

करभः 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers, metacarpus; as in करभोरुः R. 6. 83, see करभोरु below. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 A young elephant. 4 A young camel. 5 A camel in general. 6 A kind of perfume. —*COMP.* -उरु *f.* a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the forearm; अंके निधार करभोरु यथासुखं ते S. 3. 21; Si. 10. 69; Amaru. 69; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant

A camel

करविन् *m.* An elephant

करव, करवित *a.* Mixed, intermingled, variegated; प्रकाननादेवमवाप्य कंटकैः करवितमोदमरे विवृण्वती N. 1. 115; सुदतर-केनकदंबकरवितमिव यमुनाजलदुरं Git. 11. 2 Set, inlaid.

करभः (वः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. 2 Mud; करभालुकातापान Ms. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhātithi takes it to mean 'mud').

करहादः N. of a country; (perhaps the modern Karbhāda in Satara district); करहादपतेः पुत्री विजयवेत्रकार्दणम् Vikr. 8. 2. 2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus.

कराल *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible; U. 5. 5, 6. 1; Māl. 3; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27; R. 12. 98; Mv. 3. 48. 2 Gaping, opening wide; U. 5. 6. 3 Great, large, high, lofty. 4 Uneven, jogged; pointed; Ve. 1. 6, Māl. 1. 38. -ला A terrific form of Durgā; आयतनं; न कालोपहाराच्च फलमन्य-द्विमान्ते Māl. 4. 33. -COMP. -दंष्ट्र *a.* having terrific teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgā.

करालिकः 1 A tree. 2 A sword.

करिका Scratching, wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिणी *f.* A female elephant; कथमेव मतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पञ्चनिवासदिति Ki. 2. 6; Bv. 1. 2.

करिन् *m.* 1 An elephant. 2 The number '8' (in Math.). -COMP. -ईश्वरः, -ईश्वरः *a.* large elephant, lordly elephant; सदादानः परिक्षिणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70; दूरीकृताः करिवरेण न्दायबुद्ध्या Nītipr. 2. -कुम्भः the frontal globe of an elephant; Bv. 2. 177. -गर्जितं the roaring of an elephant (शब्देन करिगर्जितम् Ak.). -दन्तः ivory. -पः an elephant-driver. -पोतः, -शावकः a cub, young elephant. -चंयः a column to which an elephant is tied. -माचलः a lion. -मुखः an epithet of Ganesa. -वरः=इन्द्र Q. v. -वैज-यंती *m.* a flag carried by an elephant. -स्कन्धः a herd or group of elephants.

करीरः 1 The shoot of a bamboo. 2 A shoot in general; आनिन्विरे वेशकरी-स्तिलेः Si. 4. 14. 3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels; एते चैव यदा करीरविटये दोषो वसतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; cf. also किं पुष्पैः किं फलेस्तस्य करीरस्य दुरात्मनः येन दृष्टे समासाय न कृतः पञ्चसंघः Subhāsh. 4 A water-jar.

करीर-अंशः Dry cow-dung. -COMP. -अग्निः fire of dry cow-dung.

करीषकषा A strong wind or gale.

करीषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण *a.* Tender, pathetic, pitiable, exclaiming pity mournful करुण्यनि U 1 81 9 67 विरल्य U 1 28 -ण 1 Itty compass on,

tenderness. 2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as one of the 8 or 9 sentiments); पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13; विलपन्... करुणाधर्मयितं प्रियां प्रति R. 8. 70. -COMP. -मल्ली the Mallikā plant. -विमर्शः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणः Compassion, pity, tenderness प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिराज्ञातारामा Me. 93; 80 सकरुण kind; अकरुण unkind. -COMP. -आर्द्र *a.* tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -निधिः store of mercy. -परः, -सय *a.* very kind. -विमुख *a.* merciless, cruel; करुणाविमुञ्चनं सुधुना R. 8. 67.

करोटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः An elephant in general; करेणुरारोह्यते निवादिनम् Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. 2 The Karnikāra tree. -पुः *f.* 1 A female elephant; द्दौ रसात्सक्रेणुगोषि Ku. 3. 37; R. 16. 16. 2 N. of the mother of Pālākāpya. -COMP. -भूः, -सुतः N. of Pālākāpya the founder of the science of elephants.

करोदं, -करोदि *f.* 1 The skull; Mr. 5. 19. 2 A cup or basin.

कर्कः 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Fire. 4 A water-jar. 5 A mirror. 6 A white horse.

कर्कटः, -वक्रः 1 A crab. 2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. 3 Compass, circuit.

कर्कटिः, -टी *f.* A sort of cucumber.

कर्कशः, -धू *f.* The jujube tree; कर्कशफलपाकनिश्रयचनादेवः परिसिद्धिं U. 4. 1; कर्कशुनासुपरि तुहिनं रंजयत्यग्रचंध्य S. 4. v. 1. 2 Fruit of this tree; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर *a.* 1 Hard, solid. 2 Firm. -रः 1 A hammer. 2 A mirror. 3 A bone, broken-piece (of skull); fragment; Māl. 5. 19. 4 A strap or rope of leather. -COMP. -अक्षः a wag-tail. -अंगः the Khanjuna bird. -अंधुकः a blind well; cf. अंधूप.

कर्कराहुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्कराला A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करी A water-jar with small holes at the bottom as in a sieve.

कर्कशः *a.* 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or सृद्ध); इन्द्रियास्फालनकर्कशाद्यलो R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73; देवतारुणात्मन-कर्कशेन हस्तेन पश्यात् तदंगिन्द्रः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36; Si. 15. 10. 2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.) 3 Violent, strong, excessive; तस्य कर्कशाविहारसंभव R. 9. 68. 4 Desperate. 5 Ilconducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). 6 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; तर्कं वा सूक्ष्म-कर्कशे नमः सुप्तं लीलयाते भारती P. R. 4. -शः A sword.

कर्कशिका कर्कशी Wi'd jujube

कर्कः Cancer the fourth sign of the zodiac

कर्कोटः, -वक्रः N. of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karkoṭa, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his days of adversity].

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree. -रं 1 Gold. 2 Orpiment.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. 2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ. WITH आ or समा to hear, to listen to; सर्वं सर्वस्व-मकार्णयति S. 1; आकर्णयन्तु कर्णसनादान् Bk. 11. 7.

कर्णः 1 The ear; अहो कलशुजगत्स्य विप-रितवचनः । कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो विमुञ्चते ॥ Pt. 1. 305, 304 also; कर्णं दा to listen; कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; कर्णे कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्णे कथयति whispers into the ear; see पृक्कर्ण, चतुष्कर्ण &c. 2 The handle or ear of a vessel. 3 The helm or rudder of a ship. 4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. 5 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahābhārata. [He was the son of Kuntī begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kuntī). When the child was born, Kuntī, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river, where he was found by Adhiraṭha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Radha who brought him up like her own child; whence Karṇa is often called Sūtaputra, Rādheya &c. Karṇa, when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine arms and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not remain long concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karṇa's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karṇa's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karṇa showed not the least sign of pain his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not a ti of need On ano her he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in

chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karṇa was the most intimate friend of Duryodhan, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas.] -COMP. -अजलि: the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अनुज: Yudhishtira. -अतिक *a.* close to the ear; खनसि दृढ कर्णतिकचर: S. 1. 24. -अंहु: *f.* an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्णं giving ear, listening. -आस्माल: the flapping of the elephant's ears. -उत्तंस: an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammasa says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितत्व; cf. also his remark *ad loc.* कर्णावतंसानिपि कर्णादिव्यतिनिर्दिष्टः । संनिधानार्थ-बोधायै स्थितिव्येतत्समर्थनं ॥ K. P. 7.) -उपक-णिका rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -श्वेदः (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. -गोचर *a.* audible. -ग्राहः a helmsman. -जप *a.* (also कर्णेजप) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. -जपः, जपः glandering, tale-bearing, calumniating. -जाहः the root of the ear; अदि कर्णजाहविनिर्दिष्टाननः MāJ. 5. 8. -जित् *m.* 'conqueror of Karṇa' epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince. -तालः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विस्तारितः कुंजरकर्णताले R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Si. 17. 37. -धारः a helmsman, a pilot; अकर्णधार जलधौ विप्रवेहो नौखि H. 3. 2; अविनयमदीकर्णधार कर्णे Ve. 4. -धारिणी a female elephant. -पशः the range of hearing. -परंपरा from ear to ear, hearsay; इति कर्णपरंपरया श्रुतं Ratn. 1. -पालि: *f.* the lobe of the ear. -पाशः a beautiful ear. -पूरः 1 an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; इह च कर्तलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामति-पित K. 60. 2 the Asoka tree. -पूरकः 1 an ear-ring. 2 the Kadamba tree. 3 the Asoka tree. 4 the blue lotus. -प्रातः the lobe of the ear. -सूषणं, सूषा an ear-ornament. -मूलं the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. -पेक्षे *f.* a form of Durgā. -वंशः a raised platform or *dais* of bamboo. -वर्जित *a.* earless. (-तः) a snake. -विचर the auditory passage of the ear. -विष् *f.* ear-wax. -वेध pierce the ears to put ear rings on. -वेह-वेहन an ear ring. -अच्छरी *f.* the outer part of the ear

(leading to the auditory passage); N. 2. 8. -जूलः, -लं ear-ache. -अव *a.* audible, loud; कर्णश्रवेज्ज्वले Ms. 4. 102. -आवः, -संश्रवः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. -सू: *f.* Kuntī, mother of Karṇa. -हीन *a.* earless. (-नः) a snake.

कर्णिकर्ण *a.* From ear to ear.

कर्णटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्ये) कर्णटदेशं गतिं विदुषां कंदयुषात्मकेषु Vikr. 18. 102. -द्वी *f.* A woman of the above country; कर्णटीचिकुराणः ताडवकरः Vb. 1. 29.

कर्णिक *a.* 1 Having ears. 2 Having a helm. -कः A steersman. -का 1 An ear-ring. 2 A knot, round protuberance. 3 Pericarp of a lotus. 4 A small brush or pen. 5 The middle finger. 6 A fruit-stalk. 7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. 8 Chalk.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्मिद्योपरि कर्णिकारसुकुलामालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23; Rs. 6. 6, 20. 2 The pericarp of a lotus. -र A flower of the Karpikāra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence is not liked; cf. Ku. 3. 28 :—वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्धतया स चेतः । त्रयिण सामग्र्यविधौ उष्णानां राक्षसी विषहृजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥).

कर्णिन् *a.* 1 Having ears. 2 Long-eared. 3 Barbed (as an arrow). -*m.* 1 An ass. 2 A helmsman. 3 An arrow furnished with knots &c.

कर्णी *f.* 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). 2 N. of the mother of Mūladeva, the father of the science and art of thieving. -COMP. -शयः a covered litter, a lady's vehicle, palanquin; कर्णीरयस्यां खुरीरयसी R. 14. 13. -सुतः Mūladeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णीसुतकथेव संविहितविपुलाचला K. 19; कर्णी-सुतप्रवृत्ति च पथि मतिमकरचन् Dk.

कर्तन 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 286. 2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्कुः कर्तनसादनं).

कर्तनी *f.* Scissors.

कर्तरीका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. 2 A knife. 3 Outlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य *pot. p.* 1 What is fit or ought to be done; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो नृहृदा-श्रयः H. 3. 11; मया प्रातर्निःसृज्यं वनं कर्तव्यं Pt. 1. 2 What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुनः सखा वा प्राता वा पितृ वा यदि वा दुःखः । त्रिस्थानेषु वर्तते कर्तव्या भूतिमिच्छता ॥ Mb. -व्यं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation; कर्तव्यं यो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62; Y. 1. 330.

कर्तु *a.* or *s.* 1 A doer one who does, makes, performs &c. कर्ता author कर्तृ कर्ता one who makes

debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; सुवर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. 2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). 3 The Supreme spirit. 4 An epithet of Brahmā. 5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also.

कर्त्री 1 A knife. 2 Scissors.

कर्दः, कर्ददः Mud.

कर्देनः 1 Mud, slime, mire; सदी दृष्ट-लप्रकन्दनधरी प्रसालयती स्थिता Mk. 5. 35, पथश्राव्यान्कर्दमात् R. 4. 24. 2 Dirt, filth. 3 (Fig.) Sin. -सं Flesh. -COMP. -आटकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्पटः, -ट 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. 2 A piece of cloth, strip. 3 A soiled garment or a red-coloured garment.

कर्पटिक, -न् *a.* Covered with ragged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon; चापचक्रण-पर्णप्रसप्तपट्टिह &c. Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan; a frying-pan. 2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). 3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in इटकर्पर, जीयेय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै बह्वयसुक्क षट्कर्परेण Ghaṭ. 22. 4 The skull. 5 A kind of weapon.

कर्पासः, -सं, -री The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, -र Camphor. -COMP. -खंड 1 a field of camphor. 2 a piece of camphor. -तेलं camphor liniment.

कर्पूरः A mirror.

कर्दुः *a.* Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्दुर *a.* 1 Variegated, spotted; कषिलसुवर्णनिकुर्वकर्दुरः Si. 17. 56. 2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, gray, पवनैर्मत्स कपोतकर्दुर Ku. 4. 27. -रः 1 The variegated colour. 2 Sin. 3 An evil-spirit, demon. 4 The Dhātūra plant. -रं 1 Gold. 2 Water.

कर्दुरित *a.* Variegated; U. 6. 4.

कर्मेठ *a.* 1 Proficient in any work, clever. 2 Working diligently. 3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -ठः The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मेण्य *a.* Skilful, clever. -ण्य Wages. -ण्य Activity.

कर्मेन् *n.* 1 Action, work, deed. 2 Execution, performance. 3 Business, office, duty; संप्रति विषयैश्चानां कर्म M. 4. 4 A religious rite (it may be either *nitya*, नैमित्तिक or *काम्य*). 5 A specific action, moral duty. 6 Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahma (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. 7 Product, result. 8 A natural or active property (as support of earth). 9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life Bh. 2. 94. 10 (In gram.) The object of an action. कर्म P. I. 4. 79

11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; (thus defined:—एकद्रव्यमगुणं संयोगविभागेष्वनपेक्षकारणं कर्म Vais. Sūtra. It is five-fold:—उत्क्षिपणं ततोऽव-क्षेपणमाकुञ्चनं तथा । प्रसारणं च गमनं कर्मण्येतानि पञ्च च ॥ Bh'asha' P. 6. —COMP. अक्षम *a* incapable of doing anything. अणं part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रयाज of the Darśa sacrifice) —अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. —अदुरुप *a*. 1 according to action or any particular office. 2 according to actions done in a previous existence. —अंतः 1 the end of any business or task. 2 a work, business; execution of a business. 3 a barn, a store of grain &c Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मांतः इत्युपान्यादि संग्रह-स्थानं Kull.). 4 cultivated ground. —अंतरं 1 difference or contrariety of action. 2 penance, expiation. 3 suspension of a religious action. —अंतिक *a*. final. (—कः) a servant, workman. —आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). —आत्मन् *a*. endowed with principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22, 23. (—*m*.) the soul. —अंदिपं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; (they are:—पादूपाणिशब्द-पादूपास्थानि Ms. 11. 91; see under इन्द्रिय also). —उदारं any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. —उद्युक्त *a*. busy, engaged; active, zealous. —करः 1 a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave); कर्मकरः स्थपत्यादयः Pt. 1; Si. 14. 16. 2 Yama. —कर्तृ *m*. (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time object of the action; *e. g.* पश्यते ओदनः; it is thus defined:—क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति । कर्तृः स्वैर्युगेः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तृते तद्विदुः ॥ —कांडः, —हं that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. —कारः 1 one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). 2 any labourer in general (whether hired or not). 3 a black-smith; हरिणाक्षि कदाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोकाय । न हि खल्वी विजानाति कर्मकारं स्व-कारणम् ॥ Udb. 4 a bull. —कारिन् *m*. a labourer, a workman. —कायुकः, —कं a strong bow. —कालिकः a washerman. —क्षम *a*. able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षामो धर्मं द्वाधितः R. 1. 13. —क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, मरुतवर्ष; *cf.* कर्मभूमिः. —ग्रहीत *a*. caught in the very act (as a thief). —वातः leaving off or suspending work. —व (वा) बाल 1 those in deed a man of very few acts or deeds, Vāsattha mentions these

kinds:—अद्वयकः पिशुनश्च कृतज्ञो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचंडाला जन्मतश्चापि पंचनः ॥ 2 one who commits an atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. 3 N. of R'ahu. —चोदना 1 the motive impelling one to ritual acts. 2 any positive rule enjoining a religious act. —ज्ञः one acquainted with religious rites. —त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. —दुष्ट *a*. corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disrespeccable. —दोषः 1 sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95. 2 an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1. 104. 3 evil consequence of human acts. 4 discreditable conduct. —धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tat-purusha; (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय वेताहं स्याद्वदुनीहिः Udb. —ध्वंसः 1 loss of fruit arising from religious acts. 2 disappointment. —नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. —नाझा N. of a river between Kāsi and Vihāra. —निष्ठ *a*. devoted to the performance of religious acts. —पथः 1 the direction or source of an action. 2 the path of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग). —पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life. —प्रवचनीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles, or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; *e. g.* आ in आ सुक्तेः संसारः is a कर्मप्रवचनीयः; so अयु in जपमयु प्रावर्षत् &c.; *cf.* उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. —न्यासः renunciation of the result of religious acts. —फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life; (pain, pleasure). —बंधः बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). —भूः —भूमिः *f*. 1 the land of religious rites, *i. e.* मरुतवर्ष. 2 ploughed ground. —मीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā of ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. —मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. —युगं the fourth (the present) age of the world, *i. e.* the Kaliyuga. —योगः 1 performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. 2 active exertion, industry. —वशः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. —विपाकः—कर्मपाक. —शाला a workshop. —शीलः, —शूर *a*. assiduous, active, laborious. —संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. —सचिवः a minister. —संन्यासिकः, —संन्यासिन् *m*. 1 a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly act 2 an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their rewards. —साक्षि *m*. 1

an eye-witness; Ku. 7. 83. 2 one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; (there are nine divinities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; सूय सोमो यमः कालो महाश्वतानि पंच च । एते शुभा-शुभसिंह कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) —सिद्धिः *f*. accomplishment of any business or desired object; success; Ku. 3. 51. —स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मदिन् *m*. An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मारः A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163; Ms. 4. 215.

कर्मिन् *a*. 1 Working, active, busy 2 Engaged in any work or business 3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कर्मिन्सिद्धिप्राप्तिको योमी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन Bg. 6. 46 —*m*. A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a*. Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्वटः The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred or four hundred villages).

कर्षः 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing. 4 A furrow, a trench. 5 A scratch. —र्षः —र्षं A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māshas —COMP. —आरण्य—कार्षण्य q. v.

कर्षक *a*. Who or what draws, attracts &c. —कः A cultivator, hus bandman; Y. 2. 265.

कर्षणं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; bending (as of a bow); भज्यमान-नतिनायकर्षणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing, tilling. 4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation, Ms. 7. 112.

कर्षिणी the bit of a bridle.

कर्षू *f*. 1 A furrow, trench. 2 A river. 3 Canal. —*m*. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. 2 Agriculture, cultivation. 3 Livelihood.

काहिचित् *ind*. At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50

कल 1. 1 A. (कलते, कलित) 1 To count. 2 To sound. —11. 10 U. (कल-यतिने, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; कपालकरकंदलीकलित-शङ्खजलवर्धेः U. 5. 5; म्लेखनिबहनिधने कल-यति करकालं Gīt. 1; कलितललितवन्मालः; हल-कलयते *ibid*; कलय बलयश्रेणी पाणी पदे कुरु दृष्टी 12; Sānti 4. 18. 2 To count, reckon; कालः कलयतामह Bg. 10. 30. 3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि हिमाशोर्निष्कलकस्य लक्ष्मीं Māl 1. 22; Si. 4. 36, 9. 59. 4 To know, understand, observe, take Notice of, think of; कलयन्पि सत्योऽवतस्ये Si. 9. 83; केपितं विरहं सतिचिचा कांतमेव कलयत्यनुनिन्दे 0 29 A 2 65 3 12, Māl 2 9 5 To think regard, consider कलयेदमात्मनस

सवि मां Si. 9 58, 6. 54; Sānti. 4. 15; व्यालविलयमिलनेन गरलनिव कलयति मलयसमीरे Git. 4. 7. 6 To undergo, be influenced by; मन्त्रीलकलितकामपाल M'al. 8; धन्यः कोपि न विक्रियां कलयति प्राप्ते नवे यौवने Bh. 1. 72. 7 To do, perform. 8 To go. 9 To attach to, lie on; furnish with.—**वि** 1 to take hold of, seize; Si. 7. 21; कुतूहलकलितहृदया K. 49. 2 to consider, regard, know, take notice of, स्पर्शानपि पावनाकलयति K. 168; खिन्न-मस्यया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Git. 3. 3 to bind, fasten, tie up, restrain or hold together; Si. 1 6, 9. 45; K. 84, 99. 4 to cast, throw; Si. 3. 73. 5 To shake. —**परि** 1 to know, understand, consider, regard. 2 to be aware of, remember. —**वि** to maim, cripple, to make defective. —**सं** 1 to add or sum up, cf. संकलन. 2 to consider, regard. —**III.** 10 U. (कलयति-ने, कलित). To urge on, drive, impel.

कल *a.* 1 Sweet and indistinct (अस्पष्टमधुर); कर्णे कलं किमपि शीते H. 1. 81; सारसेः कलनिर्हृदिः R. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. 2 Making noise, jingling, tinkling &c.; भास्वत्कलद्रुपराणां R. 16. 12; कलकि-निर्गते Si. 9. 74, 82; कलमेखलाकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. 4 Weak. 5 Crude, undigested —**लः** *a.* low or soft and inarticulate tone. —**लं** Semen. —**Comp.** —**अकुरः** the Sārāsa bird. —**अनुनादिन्** *m.* 1 a sparrow. 2 a bee. 3 the Ch'ataka bird. —**अविकलः** a sparrow. —**आलापः** 1 a sweet humming sound. 2 sweet and agreeable discourse; स्फुरत्कलापविहाराक्रीडनला करोति रामं हृदि कौतिकाधिकम् K. 2. 3 a bee. —**उत्ताल** *a.* high, sharp. —**कंठ** *a.* having a sweet voice (—**ठः**) (सी. *f.*) 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a goose, swan 3 a pigeon. —**कलः** 1 murmuring or hum of a crowd 2 indistinct or confused noise; चलितया विद्ध्ये कलमेखलाकलकल-कलोलश्रुतां या Si. 6. 14; नपथ्ये कलकलः (in dramas); Bh. 1. 27 37; Amaru. 28 3 N. or Siva —**कृञ्जिकारः**, **कृञ्जिकार** a wanton woman. —**घोषः** the (Indian) cuckoo. —**दुल्लिकार** a wanton or lascivious woman. —**धौतं** 1 silver; Si. 13 51, 4. 41 2 gold; धिमलकलधौतसरुणा खड्गेन Ve 3. —**लिपिः** *f.* 1 illumination of a manuscript with gold 2 characters written in gold मरकतशकलकलितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलेखं Git. 8. —**ध्वनिः** 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a pigeon 3 a peacock 4 the (Indian) cuckoo. —**वाद्** a low sweet tone. —**भाषणं** lisping, the prattle of childhood. —**रवः** 1 a low sweet tone. 2 a dove. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. —**हंसः** 1 a gander, a swan; बहुबुद्धं कलहं कलहं Ku 5-67-2 a duck drake. Rk. 2 18 R. 8 69 3 the Supreme soul

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13, 15. 2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यपनयतु कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सेव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कुल°. 3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. 4 Rust of iron.

कलंकः (सी. *f.*) A lion.

कलंकिता *a.* Spotted, stained, defamed.

कलंकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलंजः 1 A bird. 2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. —**जं** Flesh of such an animal.

कलत्रं 1 A wife; बहुमत्या हि तृयाः कल-त्रिणः R. 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यद्गुरुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 63. 2 The hip or loins; इदुर्गतिमिवोद्गममन्मथविलासगृहीतगुरु-कलत्रां K. 189 (where क° has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17. 3 Any royal citadel.

कलनं 1 A spot, a mark. 2 A defect, an offence, fault. 3 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलनात्सर्वदुतायां स काः परिकीर्तित. 4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. 5 Sounding.

—**ना** 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. 2 Doing, effecting. 3 Subjection. 4 Understanding, comprehension. 5 Putting on, wearing.

कलविता Wisdom, intelligence.

कलभः (भी. *f.*) 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलभेन युयुतेरनुकृतं M. 5; द्विपदं भावं कलभः अयन्निव R. 3. 32; 11. 39; 18. 37. 2 An elephant 30 years old. 3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; इतेन पांडोः कलमस्य गोपिका Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku 5. 47; R. 4. 37. 2 A pen, a reed for writing with. 3 A thief. 4 A rogue, rascal.

कलवः 1 An arrow. 2 The Kadamba tree.

कलबुटं (Fresh) Butter.

कललः, —**लं** *f.* foetus, uterus.

कलविका : —**यः** 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. 2 A spot, stain.

कलशः, —**सः** (ई, —**सं**) A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish; स्तनौ मांसयथी कनककलशाविलुपयितौ Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97; स्तनकलस Amaru. 54. —**जन्मन्**, —**जन्मन्** N. of Agastya.

कलशी (सी. *f.*) A pitcher, a jar.

—**Comp.** —**सुतः** N. of Agastya.

कलहः, —**हं** 1 Strife, quarrel; इर्ष्या-कलहः bh. 1. 2; लीला° S. Til. 8; so शुभकलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. 2 War, battle. 3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. 4 Violence, kicking, beating &c.; Ms. 4 121. (where Medhātithi and Kullūka explain कलह by हन and vely)

—**Comp.** —**अंतरिता** a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it); she is thus defined in S. D.:—चातुकारमपि प्राणनाथ दोषादपास्य या । पश्चादापमनादिति कलहोतरिता तु सा ॥ 117. —**अपहृत** *a.* taken by main force or violence. —**द्विष** *a.* fond of (promoting) quarrels; ननु कलहप्रियोसि M. 1. (—**हः**) an epithet of Nārada.

कला 1 A small part of anything, a bit, jot; कलामप्यकृतपरिलंबः K. 304, सर्वे ते मित्रमात्रस्य कलां नाहेति षोडशीं Pt. 2 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8 36. 2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen), जगति जायते ते भावा नवेदुकलादयः Mal 1 36; Ku. 5. 72; Me. 89. 3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of money); धनवीथिवीथिनवतीगवितो निविरेमसाद्युपचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 82; (where कला means 'digits' also). 4 A division of time variously computed, one minute, 48 seconds, or 8 seconds. 5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. 6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine); there are 64 such arts, as music, dancing &c. 7 Skill, ingenuity. 8 Fraud, deceit. 9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. 10 A boat. 11 The menstrual discharge. —**Comp.** —**अंतर** 1 another digit. 2 interest, profit; नासे शतस्य यदि पंच कलंतेर स्यात् Lila. —**अयनः** a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). —**आकुलं** deadly poison. —**कलि** *a.* gay, wanton. (—**लिः**) an epithet of Kāma. —**क्षयः** waning (of the moon); R. 5. 16. —**धरः**, —**निधिः**, —**पूरः** the moon; अहो महत्त्वं महतामूर्ध्वं विपत्तिर्वापि परोपकारः । यथासमये पतितोपि राहोः कलानिधिं पुण्यस्य ददाति ॥ Udb. —**भू** *m.* the moon, so कलावत् *m.*; Ku. 5. 72.

कलादः, —**दकः** A gold-smith.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle; मुक्ताकला-पस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 43 a necklace of pearls; रत्नाकलापः a zone of several strings. 2 A group or whole collection of things; अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7 3 A peacock's tail; तं नै जातकलापं श्रेय नगिकंठकं शिखिन् V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80, Rs. 1. 16. 2. 14. 4 A woman's zone or girdle; (oft. with कान्ची or रत्ना &c.); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. 5 An ornament in general 6 the rope round an elephant's neck 7 A quiver. 8 An arrow. 9 The moon. 10 A shrewd and intelligent man. 11 A poem written in one metre —**पी** A bundle of grass.

कलापक 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्विधं), for an illustration see K. 3 41 42 43 44 2 A debt to be paid

when the peacocks spread their tails.
—कः 1 A band or bundle in general.
2 A string of pearls. 3 The rope round an elephant's neck. 4 A zone or girdle (= कलापः); Si. 9. 45. 5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापिन् *m.* 1 A peacock; कलविलवि कलापिकदन्तः Si. 6. 31; Pt. 2. 80; R. 6. 9 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 The Indian fig-tree (वृक्ष).

कलापिनी 1 The night. 2 The moon.
कलापः *N.* of a leguminous seed (Mar बादाम); Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention; Si. 7. 55; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33; Amuru. 19 2 War, battle. 3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 8th of February 3102 B. C.); Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301; कलिषज्वालि इमानि &c. 4 Kali age personified (this Kali persecuted Nala). 5 The worst of any class. 6 The Bibhitaka tree. 7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. 8 A hero. 9 An arrow. —*f.* A bud. —*COMP.* —कारः. —कारकः. —क्रियः an epithet of Nārada. —द्रुमः. —वृक्षः the Bibhitaka tree. —युगं the Kali age, iron age; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिका, कलिः *f.* 1 An unblown flower, a bud; वृत्तानां चिरानेतेतापि कलिका बध्नाति न खं रजः S. 6. 6; किमात्रकलिकार्थं गमारभसे S. 6; Rs. 6. 17; R. 9. 33. 2 A digit, streak.

कलिजाः (pl.) *N.* of a country and its inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलादेशतपयः कलिगामिषुको ययौ R. 4. 38; (its position is thus described in Tantras:—जगत्प्राथम्यमात्मन्य कृष्णातिरन्तः प्रिये । कलिगदेशः स्रोक्यो वामनार्गपरायणः ॥

कलिजः A mat, a screen.

कलित *a.* Held, seized, taken; see कल.

कलिदः 1 *N.* of the mountain on which the Yamunā rises. 2 The sun. —*COMP.* —कन्या. —जा. —तनया —नन्दिनी epithets of the river Yamunā; कलिद-कन्या मधुरा गतापि R. 6. 48; कलिदजानीर Bv. 2. 120, Gt. 3. —जिरिः the Kalinda mountain. —जा. —तनया. —नन्दिनी epithets of the river Yamunā; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल *a.* 1 Covered with, full of. 2 Mixed, blended with; तन एवाकंदक-लिलः कलकलः Mv. 1. 3 Affected by, subject to; अकलकलिलः Si. 19. 98. 4 Impervious, impenetrable. —लं A large heap, confused mass; विशिष्टि Bb. 3. 34. —confusion.

वदा त मोहकलिलं मुदि Bg. 2. 52
कलुष *a.* 1 Turbid dirty muddy

foul; रमा रोधःपतनकलुषा गुरुतीव प्रसाद V. 1. 8; Ki. 8. 32; Ghat. 13 2 Choked, hoarse, husky; कंठः स्मृतिशास्त्रादुक्तकलुषः 8. 4. 6. 3 Bedimmed, full of; S. 6. 4 4 Angry, displeased, excited; भावबोधकलुषा द्युतिव रत्ना R. 5. 64 (Malli. takes कलुष to mean 'unable', 'incompetent'). 5 Wicked, sinful, bad. 6 Cruel, censurable; R. 14. 73. 7 Dark, opaque. 8 Idle, lazy. —*वृ.* A buffalo. —*दं* f. dirt, filth, mud; विगतकलुषमनः Rs. 3. 22. 2 Sin. 3 Wrath.—*COMP.* —यानिज *a.* illegitimate, of impure origin; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलेवरः, —*रं* The body; यावत्स्थमिदं कलेवरगृहं Bh. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg. 8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2. 43.

कलकः, —*लकं* 1 A viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. 2 A kind of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. 3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general) 4 Ordure, faeces. 5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. 6 Sin. 7 Levigated powder; तं लोभ-कलकेन हृतापतेलां Ku. 7. 9. —*COMP.* —कलः the pomegranate plant.

कलकनं Deceiving, overreaching, falsehood.

कलिका, —कलिकन् *m.* The tenth and last incarnation of Vishnu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several *avatāras* of Vishnu, thus refers to the last or *Kalki avatāra*:—स्लेच्छनि-वहनिष्ये कलयाति करयालन् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव धृतकल्किशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gt. 1. 10)

कल्प *a.* 1 Practicable, feasible, possible. 2 Proper, fit, right 3 Able, competent (with a gen., loc.; inf. or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य, यज्ञस्य; कल्पः, Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.; स्वक्रियायामकल्पः *ibid* not competent to do one's duty; अकल्प एवामि-रोदुमंजसा पदं *ibid.*, so स्वमरणकल्प &c. —*लपः* 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance. 2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alternative, optional rule; प्रश्नः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकलेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः M. 1 a very good (or best) alternative; एव वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने ह्यप्यकल्पोः Ms. 3. 147. 3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination; उदारः कल्पः S. 7. 4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites); श्रवणं कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पवि-कल्पयामास बन्ध्यावेवात्य संविधां R. 1. 94; Ms. 7. 185. 5 End of the world, universal destruction. 6 A day of Brahmā or 1000 Yugas being a period of 432 million years of

mortals and measuring the duration of the world; श्रीधनवाराहकल्प (the one in which we now live); कल्प स्थित तदु-च्यते तद्विस्तृतः किम् Sānti. 4. 2 7 Medical treatment of the sick. 8 One of the six Vedāngas; viz.—that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts; see under वेदांगः. A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to,' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); कुमारकल्पं वृष्ये कुमार R. 5. 36; उप-पन्नमेतदस्मिन्नाधिक्ये राजनि S. 2; प्रमातकल्पा शान्तिनं शर्वरी R. 3. 2; so धृतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्न-कल्पः &c. —*COMP.* —अंतः end of the world, universal destruction; Bh. 2. 16. —स्थायिन् *a.* lasting to the end of a kalpa. —आदिः renovation of all things in the creation. —कारः author of a Kalpasāstra, q. v. —अंतः end of the world, universal destruction; a. g. पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं जगत् Ka. 2. 10 —तरुः, —द्रुमः, —पादपः, —वृक्षः one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise, R. 1. 75; 17. 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. 2 a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree'; नाडुद्र कल्प-द्रुमतं विहाय जातं तमात्मन्यसिपन्नवृक्षं R. 14. 48; N. 1. 15. 3 (fig.) a very generous person; सकलार्थसाधककल्पद्रुमः Pt. 1. —पालः seller of spirituous liquors. —लता, —लतिका 1 a creeper of Indra's paradise; Bh. 1. 90. 2 A creeper supposed to grant all desires; नातकलैः कलति कल्पकतेव धूमिः Bh. 2. 46; cf. कल्प-तरु above. —सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः 1 A rite. 2 A barber.

कल्पन 1 Forming, fashioning, arranging. 2 performing, doing, effecting. 3 Clipping, cutting. 4 Fixing. 5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. —ना 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृती मातृकल्पना Y. 2. 120, 247; Ms. 9. 16 2 Making, performing, doing. 3 Forming, arranging; Mk. 3. 14. 4 Decorating, ornamenting. 5 Composition. 6 Invention. 7 Imagination, thought; कल्पनाशेषः Sk. —कल्पनाया अपवादः 8 An idea, fancy or image (conceived in the mind); Sānti. 2. 7. 9 Fabrication. 10 Forgery. 11 A contrivance, device. 12 (In Mīm. phil.) = अर्थापत्ति q. v.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed; see कृप् caus.

कल्पवृक्ष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked 2 Foul, dirty. —*वृ.* 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. 2 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्पवृक्षसंस्कारी H. 1. 21 Bg. 4. 30-5. 16 Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18. 22

कल्याण *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Variegated, spotted. 2 Black and white. -*वः* 1 The variegated colour. 2 A mixture of black and white. 3 A demon, goblin. -*की* N. of the river Yamunā. -*COMP.* -*कंठः* an epithet of Siva.

कल्य *a* 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्वः कल्य वसति यतते लक्ष्म-मथानुद्वी V. 3., Y. 1. 28; यावदेव भवे-लक्ष्मस्तावच्छेयः समाचरेत् Mb. 2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथामेतां कल्याः स्मः अयमेव Mb. 3 Clever, 4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse). 5 Deaf and dumb. 6 Instructive. -*ह्ये* 1 Dawn, day-break. 2 To-morrow. 3 Spirituous liquor. 4 Congratulation, good wishes 5 Good news. -*COMP.* -*आहारः*, -*जग्धिः f.* the morning meal, break-fast. -*पालः*, -*पालकः* a distiller. -*वर्तः* morning meal. break-fast. (-*वर्त*) (hence) anything light, trivial or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्यवर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle; श्रीकल्य-वर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स इदानीमर्थकल्यवर्तस्य कार-णादिदनकार्यं करोति 9.

कल्या 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Con- gratulation. -*COMP.* -*पालः*, -*पालकः* a distiller.

कल्याण *a.* (-णा or -णी *f.*) 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; स्वमेव कल्याणि सर्वोत्तरीय R. 6. 29; Ms. 109. 2 Bea- utiful, agreeable, lovely. 3 Excel- lent, illustrious. 4 Auspicious, salu- tary propitious, good; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महतां भाजनं विश्वमूर्तेः M'al. 1. 3. -*णं* 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चंद्रार्ध-चुडामणिः H. 1. 212; तद्वत् कल्याणपरंपरणां भोकार्जुनस्वल्गामासदेहं R. 2. 50; 17. 1.; Ms. 8 60; so आमिनिवेशी K. 104. 2 Virtue. 3 Festival. 4 Gold 5 Hea- ven. -*COMP.* -*कृत्य* *a.* 1 doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. 2 propi- tious, lucky. 3 virtuous. -*धर्मन्* *a.* virtuous -*वचनं* friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक *a.* (शिक्षा *f.*) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed.

कल्याणन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Happy, pros- perous 2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. 3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल्याणी A cow; R. 1. 87.

कल्य *a.* Deaf.

कलोलः 1 a large wave, a billow; आयुः कलोललोहं Bh. 3 82; कलोलमालकुलं Bv. 1. 59. 2 An enemy. 3 Joy, hap- piness.

कलोलिनी A river; स्वर्लोककलोलिनि त्वं पाप तिरयाधुना मम भवत्यालौकलीदात्मनः G. L. 50, so विपुलपुलिनाः कलोलिन्यः

कव 1 A. (कवते, कवित) 1 To praise. 2 To describe, compose (as a poem) 3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful -*कं* A mash- room विद्वज्जानि कवकानि च Y 1 171, 172 5 6 6 14

कवचः -*चं* 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. 2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable (हुं-हूं) considered as a preservative like armour. 3 A kettle-drum. -*COMP.* -*पत्रः* the birch tree. -*हर* *a.* 1 wearing armour. 2 old enough to wear an armour; कवच- हरः कुमारः Ku.; cf. वर्महर in R. 8. 94.

कवडी The leaf or panel of a door. कव (व) र *a.* (-रा, -री *f.*) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si 5. 19. 2 Set, in- laid. 3 Variegated. -*रः*, -*रे* 1 Salt. 2 Sourness or acidity. -*रः* A braid or fillet of hair.

कव (व) री A braid or fillet of hair; दयती विलोलकवीकमानवं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. -*COMP.* -*भरः*, -*भारः* a fine head of hair; वटय जघने कांचीनेच रुजा कवीमरं Gīt. 12.

कवलः, -*लं* 1 A mouthful; आस्वाद- वदिः कवलैरुपानां R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवल- च्छेदेष्टु संपादिताः U. 3. 16.

कवलिता *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). 2 Chewed. 3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in मृत्युना कवलितः.

कवाट see कषाट.

कवि *a.* 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms. 4. 24. 2 Intelligent, clever, wise. 3 Thinking, thoughtful. 4 Praise- worthy. -*विः* 1 A wise man, a think- er, a sage; कवीनामुद्रना कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7. 49, 2. 151. 2 A poet; तद् ब्रहि- रण्यचरितं आयः कविरसि U. 2; मंत्रः कवियशा- रार्थी R. 1. 3; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वमेव नवीवाकं प्रशस्महे U. 1. 1; Si. 2. 83. 3 An epi- thet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. 4 Vālmiki, the first poet. 5 Brahmā. 6 The sun -*f.* The bit of a bridle; see कविका. -*COMP.* -*उपेष्टः* an epithet of Vālmiki the first poet. -*पुत्रः* an epithet of Sukra. -*राजः* 1 a great poet; श्रीहर्ष कविराजवज्रिमुकुटालंकार- हीरः हुतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. 2 N. of a poet, author of a poem called राघवपांडवीय. -*रासायणः* an epithet of Vālmiki.

कविका, का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; ह्रकवित् राघवसि राघवेन की Bb. 2. 21.

कवि (वी) र The bit of a bridle.

कवोष्ण *a.* Slightly warm, tepid; R. 1. 67, 84.

कव्य (opp. हव्य) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors; एव द्वे प्रथमः कव्यः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147; 97, 128. -*व्यः* A class of manes. -*COMP.* -*वाह* *m.*, -*वाहः*, -*वाहनः* fire.

कड़ा A whip (usually in pl.). -*शा* A whip; इदानीं छुडामरेवसिन् निःशंकं कर्कशाः कड़ाः। तव गात्रे पतिष्यति सहास्रान्कं मनोरथः Mk- 9 85 (where the word may be *m* or *f*) 2 Flogging 3 A string, rope

कशिपु *m.* or *n.* 1 A mat. 2 A pil- low. 3 A bed. -*पुः* 1 Food. 2 Clo- thing. 3 Food and clothing (ac- cording to विश्व).

कशे (से) रु *m. n.* 1 The back-bone. 2 A kind of grass.

कश्मल *a.* Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious; मत्संवधाकश्मला किंवृत्ती स्पष्टेदस्मिन्हतं थिङ्गामाभ्यन्त U. 1. 42. -*लं* 1 Dejection of mind, lowness or dep- ression of spirits; कश्मलं मद्विवाशत् Mb.; कृतस्त्वा कश्मलनिदं विषमे सुषुप्त्यते Bg 2. 2. 2 Sin. 3 Swoon.

कश्मीर (pl.) N. of a country, the modern Kāshmirā. (Its position is thus described in Tantras:—शारदामठ- मास्य कुङ्कुमाद्रितटातकः। तावत्कश्मीरदेशः स्यात् पंचाशद्विंशतिमयः। -*COMP.* -*जः* -*जं* -*जम्* *m. n.* saffron; कश्मीरजस्य कटुतासि निवातरस्या Bv. 1. 71.

कश्य *a.* Fit to be whipped or flog- ged. -*र्यं* Spirituous liquor.

कश्यपः 1 A tortoise. 2 N. of a Rishi, the husband of Aditi and Diti and thus the father both of gods and demons. [He was the son of Marichi, the son of Brahmā. He bears a very important share in the work of creation. According to Mahābhārata and other accounts, he married Aditi and 12 other daughters of Dakṣha, and begot on Aditi the twelve Adityas. By his other twelve wives he had a numerous and very diversified progeny: serpents, reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs of the lunar constellation. He was thus the father of gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and reptiles—in fact of all living beings. He is therefore often called Prajāpati].

कश् 1. U. (कश्ति-ते, कश्ति) 1 To rub, scratch, scrape; सधुलकायं कश्ति Sk; Bk. 3. 49. 2 To test, try, rub on a touch-stone (as gold); छद्मेन कश्त्रिवा- लसकषपायाजिनिभे नमस्तले N. 2. 69. 3 To injure, destroy. 4 To itch.

कष *a.* Rubbing, scraping. -*वः* 1 Rubbing. 2 A touch-stone; छद्मेन कषत्रिवालसत् कषपायाजिनिभे नमस्तले N. 2. 69, Mk. 3. 17

कषण 1 Rubbing, marking, scratch- ing; कंहुलक्षिपंडपिंडकषणीकषेन संपातिमि U. 2. 9; कषणकैपानिरस्तमहाहिमिः Ki. 5. 47. 2 Test of gold by the touch-stone.

कषा-कशा q. v.

कषाय *a.* 1 Astringent; S. 2. 2 Fragrant; स्फुटिकमलामोद्वैत्रीकषायः Me. 31; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. 3 Red, dark-red; चूतांकुरास्वादकषायकटः Ku. 3 32. 4 (Hence) Sweet-sounding; Māl. 7. 5 Brown, 6 Improper, dirty -*वः*, -*वं* 1 Astringent flavour or taste (one of the six *rasas*): see कटु 2 The red colour. 3 A decoction with one part of a drug mixed with four eght, or sixteen parts of water (the whole being boiled down

until one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. 4 Plastering, smearing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. 5 Perfuming the body with unguents; Rs. 1. 4. 6 Gum, resin, extract or exudation from a tree. 7 Dirt, uncleanness. 8 Dulness, stupidity. 9 Attachment to worldly objects. —यः 1 Passion, emotion. 2 Kaliyuga.

कषायित *a.* 1 Tinged, reddened, coloured; अमुनेव कषायितस्तनी Ku. 4. 34; Si. 7. 11. 2 Affected.

कषि *a.* Injurious, mischievous, hurtful.

कषे (से) क्का The backbone, the spine.

कष्ट *a.* 1 Bad, evil, ill, wrong; रानश्चस्तममुत्राय कष्टात् कष्टं गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', (reduced to a wretched condition). 2 Painful, grievous; मोहादृक्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; कष्टोऽयं बहु श्रमभावः Ratn. 1 full of cares; Ms. 7. 50; Y. 3. 29; कष्टा वृत्तिः परार्थिना कष्टो वासो निराश्रयः 1 निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा दृष्टिता ॥ Ohāp. 59. 3 Difficult; कष्टि कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1. 4 Hard to subdue (as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210. 5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. 6 Boding evil. —इ 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain; कष्टं खल्वनपत्यता S. 6; विमर्शः कष्टश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163. 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 Difficulty, effort; कष्टेन somehow or other. —इ ind. Alas! Ah! हा विक् कष्टः हा कष्टे जयाभिप्रेतदुरुषः पुनरेवजायते Pt. 4. 78. —Comp. —आगत *a.* arrived or got with difficulty. —कर *a.* giving pain, troublesome. —तपस्व *a.* one who practises hard penance; S. 7. —सत्वेय *a.* to be accomplished with difficulty. —स्थाने *a.* a bad station, a difficult or disagreeable place.

कष्टि *f.* 1 Test, trial. 2 Pain, trouble.

कक्ष 1. I. P. (कक्षति, कक्षित) To move, go, approach. With निष् (Caus.) 1 to take or draw out. 2 to turn or drive out, banish, expel; निष्कासयद्वि-मोपेतवहं विषदालयापरदिगणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीवलोकाजिज्ञासादिष्ये Mu. 6. —द to open, cause to expand; वनमुक्तविलव-प्रकाशितः (कुम्भैः) Ghat. 19. —वि to open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्तो-द्वे सुन्दरीकं Mā. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसंतः Bh. 2. 78. (Caus.) to open, cause to expand; चद्रो विकसयति कैवल्यकवाले Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amaru. 84. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते or कस्ते) To go. 2 To destroy.

कस्तुरि (स्तु) रिका, कस्तुरी Musk; कस्तुरिकातिलकमालि विषय सायं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121; Oh. P. 7. —Comp. —मृगः the musk-deer.

कह्लारं The white lotus, कह्लारपद्मकुलमानि सुहृद्विधुवन् Rs. 3. 15.

कहः A kind of cane.

कांसीयं White copper. कांस्य *a.* Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 55. —स्व 1 Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190. 2 A gong of bell-metal. —स्वः, —स्वं A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet; Si. 15. 81. —Comp. —कारः (की *f.*) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —तालः a cymbal. —भाजनं a brass-vessel. —मलं verdigris.

काकः 1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय नलि न हुंके Pt. 1. 24. 2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. 3 A lame man. 4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). —की A female crow. —कं A multitude of crows. —Comp. —अक्षिगोलकन्याय see under न्याय. —अरिः an owl. —उदुरः a snake; काकोदुरो येन विनीतर्षः Kavirāja. —उलूकि-का, —उलूकीयं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (काकोलूकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Panchatantra). —चिंचा the gunjā plant. —उदः, —उदिः 1 a wagtail. 2 a side-lock of hair; see काकपक्ष below. —जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय *a.* (any thing) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally, an accident; अहो नु खलु मोः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Mā. 5; काकतालीयवत्त्वात् दृष्टावि निधिमगतः H. Pr. 35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally'; कलति काकतालीयं तेन्यः प्रज्ञा न विन्यति Ve. 2. 14. —न्याय see under न्याय. —तालुकिव *a.* contemptible, vile. —दंतः (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing; श्रद्धेयं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task). —ध्वजः the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken). —पक्षः, —पक्षकः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); काकपक्षवस्त्रेयं वाकितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 3. —पदं the sign (▲) in Mss. denoting that something has been left out. —पुच्छः a particular mode of sexual intercourse. —पुच्छः, —पुच्छः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पेय *a.* shallow; काकपेया नदी Sk. —भीरुः an owl. —नट्टः a gallinule. —यवः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain); यथा काकयवः शोका यथा-रूपमवास्तिलाः ॥ नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि वनही-नास्तथा नराः ॥ Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पांडवाः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb.; (काकयवाः निर्विकल-नृपयान्यं). —रत्ने the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances); Si. 6. 76. —रस्या a woman that bears only one child. —स्वरः a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

काकश (रु) क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Naked. 3 Poor, indigent. —कः 1 A hen-pecked husband. 2 (की *f.*) An owl. 3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक (का) लः A raven. —लं A jewel worn upon the neck.

काकालिः, —ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet tone; अनुवदन्त्यकाकलीतहितं U. 3; Ra. 1. 8. 2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; क-णिमुक्काकली संज्ञकः...प्रभृत्येनकोपकरणयुक्तः Dk. 49. 3 Scissora. 4 The Gunjā plant. —Comp. —रवः the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell or cowrie used as a coin. 2 A sum of money equal to 20 cowries or to a quarter of a Pana. 3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Māsha. 4 A part of a measure. 5 The beam of a balance. 6 A cubit.

काकिनी *f.* 1 A quarter of a Pana q. v. 2 A quarter of a measure. 3 A cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकुः *f.* 1 Change of the voice under different emotions such as fear, grief, anger; भिक्कंउच्चनिर्गरेः काकु-रिषिर्वाक्ये S. D.; अलीकाकाकुकरणकुल्लता K. 222. (Hence). 2 A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative) as in questions of appeal; (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice). 3 Muttering, murmuring. 4 Tongue.

काकुत्स्थः A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of kings of the solar dynasty; काकुत्स्थमालीक्यतां दृष्ट्वा R. 6. 2; 12. 30, 46; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुत्वं The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174. 2 A snake. 3 A boar. 4 A potter. 5 A division of the infernal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223.

काकः A sidelong look, a glance. —कं Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look; काक्षेयानादरेक्षितः Bk. 5. 28.

काकः A crow; cf. काक.

काक्ष 1 P. (epic Atm. also). (काक्षति, काक्षित) 1 To wish, desire, long for; यत्काक्षति तपोभिरप्यनुयस्तस्मिन्स्वपश्यन्मी S. 7. 12; न शीचति न काक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न काक्षे विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. 2 To expect, wait for. With अभि to long for, wish. —आ 1 to desire, long or wish for; प्रत्यापसेव ति-पचकाक्ष R. 7. 47, 5. 38; Ms. 2. 162; Me. 91; Y. 1. 153. 2 to require, need. —अस्य to lie in, wait for. —वि to wish, desire or long for. —समा to wish or desire.

काक्ष 1 Wish, desire. 2 Inclination, appetite; as in मत्तकाक्षा.

काक्षि *a.* (णी *f.*) Wishing for, desirous; 'दशनं, जल' &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आक्रे पदरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काचमुत्प्रेन विक्रीतो हंत धितामणिर्नया Sānti. 1. 12. 2 A loop, a swinging shelf a string so fastened to the yoke as to keep-

port burdens. 3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. -Comp. -चटी a glass ewer. -भाजनं a glass vessel. -मणिः crystal, quartz. -मल, -लवणं, -संभवं black salt or soda.

काचनं, काचनकं A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of papers or the leaves of a Manuscript; cf. कचल.

काचनकिम् *m.* A manuscript, writing

काचुकः 1 A cock. 2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. 2 Bad water.

कांचन *a.* (नी *f.*) Golden, made of gold; तन्मये च स्फटिकफलका कांचनी वासयति: Me. 79; कांचनं वलयं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. -नं 1 Gold; (यद्) अनेकादपि कांचनं Ms. 2. 239. 2 Lustre, brilliancy. 3 Property, wealth. 4 The filament of a lotus. -नः 1 The Dhātūra plant. 2 The Champaka tree. -Comp. -अंगी a woman with a golden (i. e. yellow) complexion; Bv. 7. 72. -कंदरः a gold-mine. -गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. -रूः *f.* 1 golden (yellow) soil. 2 gold-dust. -संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H. 4. 113.

कांचनारः (-लः) The Kovidāra tree.

कांचिः, -ची *f.* 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; एतावता नन्दुमेयशोभि कांचीछणस्यानमनिदितायाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55; Me. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. 2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India, regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). -Comp. -पुरी, -नगरी the same as कांची (2). -पद्मं the hips and loins.

कांजिकं, कांजिका Sour gruel.

काटुकं Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, -न्वं 1 Hardness, tightness; कठिन्यमुक्तस्तन S. 3. 11. 2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty.

काण *a.* 1 One-eyed; अक्ष्ण काणः Sk.; काणेन वक्ष्यामि किं वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. 2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie), प्रातः काणवराटकोपि न मया तृणेषु बुवा मुचं मात् Bh. 3. 4; (Mar. कुटकी कबडी).

काणयः, -रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. 2 An unmarried woman. -Comp. -मातु *m.* one whose mother is an unmarried woman son of an married woman (a term of reproach usually in the

voc. case only); काणेलीमातः अस्ति किंचिच्चिह्नं युगलक्ष्यसि Mk. 1.

कांडः, -डं 1 A section, a part in general. 2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. 3 A stem, stock, branch; लीलोत्तातृष्णालकांडकचल-च्छेदेयु U. 3. 16; Amaru 95; Ms. 1. 46, 48. 4 Any division of a work; such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kāndas of the Rām. 5 A separate department or subject; e. g. ज्ञानं कर्म° &c. 6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. 7 An arrow. 8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. 9 A cane, reed. 10 A stick, staff. 11 Water. 12 Opportunity, occasion. 13 Private place. 14 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). -Comp. -कारः a maker of arrows. -गोचरः an iron arrow. -पटः, -पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; Si. 5. 22. -पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. -पुत्रः 1 one of the military profession, a soldier. 2 the husband of a Vaisya woman. 3 an adopted son, any other than one's own son. 4 (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religion, profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jāmadagnya is styled by शतानंद as कांडपुत्रः; (सकुलं पृष्ठतः कुत्वा यो वै परकुलं व्रजेत् । तेन दुश्चरितेनासौ कांडपुत्र इति स्मृतः). -भंगः a fracture of bones or limbs. -वाणी the lute of a Chāndāla. -संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). -स्पृष्टः one who lives by arms, warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् *m.* An archer.

कांडीरः An archer; (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपुत्र as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3).

कांडोलः A basket of reed; see कंडोल.

कात् *ind.* An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कु to insult, dishonour; दम्भयैश्चर्यमचेद धुसः सदासि कात्कृतः Bbhāg.

कातर *a.* 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged; वर्जयति च कातगन् Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; R. 11. 78; Me. 77. 2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; क्षिप्रं कातरासि S. 4. 3 Agitated, perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. 4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes); R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79.

कातर्यं Cowardice; कातर्यं कैवल्यं नीतिः शौर्यं वापद्बोधितम् R. 17. 47.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vārtikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini 2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law; Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes) 2 N. of Pārvaṭī -Comp. -पुत्रः -पुत्रा N. of Kārtikeya

कार्थवित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः 1 A kind of goose (कलहंस); R. 13. 55; Rs. 4. 9 2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29. 3 A sugarcane, 4 The Kudamba tree -कं Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree. निषेव्य मधु माधवाः सरसमत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66. -री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. 2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; कादंबरीसार्धकं प्रथम-सौहृदमिच्छते S. 6; or कादंबरीमदविष्णुजितलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लोणलसतः पतनं पृथिव्याद् Udb 3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. 5 A female cuckoo.

कादंबिनी *f.* A row of clouds, गर्वयमातिबुविनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G. Bv. 4. 9.

कादाचित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Incidental, occasional.

कादंबेयः A kind of snake.

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18, 42; काननमस्ति forest-ground. 2 A home, house. -Comp. -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration. -आकच *m.* 1 an inhabitant of a forest. 2 a monkey.

कानिष्ठिकं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिन्यः, -यी The offspring of the youngest child.

कानीनः 1 The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजातो मातामहसुतो मत Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 9. 172. 2 N. of व्यास. 3 N. of Karpā.

कांत *a.* 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं कर्तुं चाक्षुषं M. 1. 4. 2 Pleasing, agreeable; भूमिकांतैर्नृपयुगेः R. 1. 16 3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2. -तः 1 A lover. 2 A husband, कान्तोदितः सहस्रपुंगवतः संगमात् किंचिद्वनः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. 3 Any beloved person. 4 The moon. 5 The spring. 6 A kind of iron. 7 A precious stone (in comp. with सर्वः, चंद्र and अयम्). 8 An epithet of Kārtikeya -कं Saffron. -Comp. -आचसं the loadstone. -पक्षि *m.* a peacock. -लोहं the loadstone.

कांतार 1 A beloved or lovely woman. 2 A mistress, wife in general, कांतारसखस्य शयनीयशिलातले ते U. 3. 21, Me. 19; Si. 10. 73. 3 The Priyangu creeper. 4 Large cardamoms. 5 The earth. -Comp. अग्निदोहदः the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

कांतारः, -रः 1 A large or dreary forest दूरं तु गुञ्जिगीर्णं Pt. 4. 81 Bh. 1. 86 Y. 2. 88 2 A bad road 3 A hole cavity -रः

1 A red variety of the sugarcane.
2 Mountain ebony.

कांतिः *f.* 1 Loveliness, beauty; *Me.* 15, अङ्गिकांति *S.* 5. 19. 2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; *Me.* 84. 3 Personal decoration or embellishment. 4 Wish, desire. 5 (In *Rhet.*) Beauty enhanced by love; (*S. D.* thus distinguishing कांति from शोभा and दीप्ति:—स्वयंशोभालक्षितं शोभादेरगृह्यणं । शोभा शोका सैव कांतिर्मन्मथाप्यायिता द्युतिः । कांतिरेवातिविस्तीर्णा दीप्तिरिष्यन्मिथीयते, 130, 131). 6 A lovely or desirable woman. 7 An epithet of Durgā. —*Comp.* —कर *a.* beautifying, illuminating. —द *a.* beautifying, adorning. (—दं) 1 bile. 2 clarified butter. —द, —दायक, —दायिन् *a.* adorning. —भू *m.* the moon.

कांतिमत् *a.* Lovely, beautiful, splendid; *Ku.* 4. 5, 5. 71; *Me.* 30. —*m.* The moon.

कांदवं Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांद्विकः A baker, a confectioner.
कांद्विशीक *a.* 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; मृगजनः कांद्विशीकः बहुलः *Pt.* 1. 2 (Hence) Terrified, afraid; *Bv.* 2, 178.

कान्यकुब्जः *N.* of a country; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Fraudulent, dishonest, 2 Wicked, perverse. —कः A flatterer, parasite.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.
कापथः A bad road; (*lit.* and *fig.*).
कापालः, कापालिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them); *Pt.* 1. 2; 2.

कापालिन् *m.* *N.* of Siva.

कापिक *a.* (की *f.*) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिन् *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. 2 Taught by, or derived from, Kapila. —लः 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. 2 Tawny colour.

कापुरुषः A mean contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; सुसंतुष्टः कापुरुषः स्वल्पक्रेतापि तुष्यति *Pt.* 1. 25, 361.

कापेयं 1 The monkey species. 2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापोत *a.* (ती *f.*) Grey, of a dirty white colour. —तं 1 A flock of pigeons. 2 Antimony. —तः The grey colour. —*Comp.* —अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काद् *ind.* An interjection used in calling out to another.

काम 1 Wish *des re*

R. 2 65 3 67 oft used with the inf form गंतुकाम desirous to go

Bg. 2. 62; *Ms.* 2. 94. 2 Object of desire; स्वप्नं कामात् समश्नुते *Ms.* 2. 5. 3 Affection, love. 4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments considered as one of the four ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ 8 and अर्थकाम. 5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; *Ms.* 2. 214. 6 The god of love. 7 *N.* of Pradyumna. 8 *N.* of Balarāma. 9 A kind of mango tree. —नं 1 Object of desire. 2 Semen virile. [*Kama* is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Taraka, they sought the aid of Kama in drawing the mind of Siva towards Parvatī, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kama undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with a bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants]. —*Comp.* —अग्निः 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. 2 violent desire, fire of passion. —संदीपनं 1 inflaming the fire of love. 2 an aphrodisiac. —अङ्गुलः 1 a finger-nail. 2 the male organ of generation. —अंगः the mango tree. —अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. —अधिष्ठित *a.* overcome by love. —अमनः see कामाग्नि. अंध *a.* blinded by love or passion. (—घः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —अंधा musk. —अस्मिन् *a.* getting fond at will. —अभिक्षान *a.* libidinous, lustful. —अरज्यं a pleasant grove. —अरिः an epithet of Siva. —अर्धिच्छ *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. —अवतारः *N.* of Pradyumna. —अवसायः suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. —अशनं 1 eating at will. 2 unrestrained enjoyment. —आतुर *a.* love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न मयं न लज्जा Subbāsh. —आत्मजः an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. —आमन् *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; *Ms.* 7. 27. —आयुधं 1 arrow of the god of love. 2 membrum virile. (—घः) the mango tree. —आयुध *m.* 1 a vulture. 2 Garuda. —आर्त *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिद्वयपाशैस्तनचित्तैरेषु *Me.* 5. —आसक्त *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. —ईप्सु *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. 1 an epithet of Kubaśa 2 the supreme soul. —स्वदक्ष 1 voluntary libation of

water. 2 a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; *Y.* 3. 4. —उपहत *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. —कला *N.* of Rati, the wife of Kāma. —काम, —कामिन् *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. —कार *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (—र) 1 voluntary action, spontaneous deed; *Ms.* 11. 41, 45. 2 desire, influence of desire; *Bg.* 5. 11. —कूटः 1 the paramour of a harlot. 2 harlotry. —क्षुत् *a.* 1 acting at will, acting as one likes. 2 granting or fulfilling a desire. (—म.) the Supreme soul. —केशि *a.* lustful. (—लिः) 1 a paramour. 2 copulation. —क्रीडा 1 dalliance of love, amorous sport. 2 copulation. —ग *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (—गा) an unchaste or libidinous woman; *Y.* 3. 6. —गति *a.* able to go to any desired place; *R.* 13. 76. गुणः 1 the quality of passion, affection. 2 satiety, perfect enjoyment. 3 an object of sense. —चर, —चार *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; *Ku.* 1. 50. —चार *a.* unchecked, unrestrained. (—रः) 1 unrestrained motion. 2 independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो नपि संकपीयः *R.* 14. 62. 3 one's will or pleasure, free will, कामचारानुज्ञा *Sk.* *Ms.* 2. 220. 4 sensuality. 5 selfishness. —चारिन् *a.* moving unrestrained; *Me.* 63. 2 libidinous, lustful. 3 self-willed. (—म.) 1 Garuda. 2 a sparrow. —ज *a.* produced by passion or desire; *Ms.* 7. 46, 47, 50. —जित् *a.* conquering love or passion; *R.* 9. 33. (—म.) 1 an epithet of Skanda. 2 of Siva. —ताल the (Indian) cuckoo. —द *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. —दा = कामधेनु *q. v.* —दर्शन *a.* looking lovely. —दुध *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; शीतल कामधेनु हि सा *R.* 1. 80, 2. 63; *Māl.* 3. 11. —दुधा, —दुह *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires, *Bg.* 10. 28. —दूती the female cuckoo. —देवः the god of love. —धेनुः *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires. —ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —पति, —पत्नी *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. —पालः *N.* of Balarāma. —प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope, कञ्चित् कामप्रवेदेन *Ak.* —प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. —फलः a species of the mango tree. —भोगः (pl.) sensual gratification. —मह *a.* festival of the god of love celebrated on the full moon day in the month of Chaitra. —मूर्ध *a.* influenced or infatuated by love *U*

2. 5. -रसः seminal discharge. -रसिक *a.* lustful, libidinous; क्षणमपि युवा काम-रसिकः Bh. 3. 112. -रूप *a.* 1 taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिरूपेण कामरूपं मयोनः Me. 6. 2 beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -रेखा लेखा a harlot, courtesan. -लसा membrum virile. -लोल *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -वरः a gift chosen at will. -वल्गुः 1 the spring. 2 the mango tree. (-भ्र) moon-light. -वश *a.* influenced by love. (-ज्ञः) subjection to love. -वश्य *a.* subject to love. -वाद *a.* saying anything at will. -विह्व *a.* disappointing desires. -वृत्त *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. -वृत्ति *a.* acting according to will, self-willed, independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. (-त्तिः) *f.* 1 free and unrestrained action. 2 freedom of will. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of passion. -वृत्ते the trumpet flower. -शरः 1 a love-shaft. 2 the mango tree. -शास्त्र the science of love, erotic science. -संयोगः attainment of desired objects. -सखः the spring. -सू *a.* fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. -सूत्रं N. of an erotic work by Vātsyāyana. -हेतुक *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. 2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा सृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. 3 From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. 4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous -नं Desire, wish. -ना Wish, desire.

कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness.

कामधनिम् *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामनामी. 2 Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25; 3 To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. 4 Willingly, joyfully; Sānti. 4. 4. 5 Well, very well (a particle of assent); it may be that; नानामन्याहुस्तथा वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. 6 Granted or admitted (that); true that, no doubt; (generally followed by तु, तथापि, yet, still); कानं न विदधति मदानन-समुत्थी सा भुविष्टमन्यविषया न तु दुष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31. 2. 1; R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 13. 75; Māl. 9. 34. 7 Indeed, foresooth, really; R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). 8 Better, rather (usually with न) कामना मरणाधिष्ठेद् गृहे कन्यातृमत्यपि । न वैवैतं प्रयच्छेत्तुं ग्रन्थीनाय कश्चित् Ms. 7. 89.

a Lustful libidinous
R 19 50 S 3

कामपितृ

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -लः 1 The spring. 2 A desert.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing 2 Lustful.

कामिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) Lustful. 2 Desirous. 3 Loving, fond. -म. 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चंद्रम-सा चतिसंवीर्यते कामिजनसाक्षीः S. 3; त्वां कामिने मद्भद्रातिमुदाहरति V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. 2 A uxorious husband. The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. 4 A sparrow. 5 An epithet of Siva. 6 The moon. 7 A pigeon. -नी 1 A loving, affectionate or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. 2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगंडपांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. 3 A woman (in general); सुगया जहार चतुर्वे कामिनी R. 9. 69; Me. 63, 67; Rs. 1. 28. 4 A timid woman. 5 Spirituous liquor.

कासुक *a.* (-का or की *f.*) 1 Wishing, desirous. 2 Lustful, libidinous -कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कासुकैः कुम्भीकैश्च परिहृत्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Rs. 6. 9. 2 A sparrow. 3 The Asoka tree -का A woman desirous of wealth. -की A libidinous or lustful woman.

कापिलः, कापीलः N. of a tree; Māl. 9. 31.

कांवलः A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कावविकः A vendor of shell-ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः 1 A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. 2 A king of the Kambojas. 3 The Punnāga tree. 4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्य *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; सुधा विष्टा च काम्याशनं Sānti. 2. 8. 2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नित्य); अंते काम्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. 3 beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नत्तौ न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. -स्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. -COMP. -अभियापः a self-interested motive or purpose. -कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. -निर् *f.* agreeable speech. -दानं 1 an acceptable gift. 2 a free-will-offering; voluntary gift. -मरणं voluntary death, suicide. -व्रतं a voluntary vow.

काम्ल *a.* Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः, यं 1 The body; विभाति कायः कल्याणाय परीपकारेण तु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 71: कायेन ममसा युद्धया Bg 5. 11 so कायेन वाचा ममसा &c 2 The trunk of a tree 3 The body of a lute (the whole

lute except the wires). 4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. 5 Principal, capital. 6 Home, residence, habitation. 7 A butt, a mark. 8 Natural temperament. -यं (with or without तीर्थ) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, (this part being considered sacred to Prajāpati is called प्रजापतितीर्थ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). -य One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्रजापत्य q. v.; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38, -COMP. -अग्निः the digestive faculty. -क्लेशः bodily suffering or pain. -चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. -मानं measurement of the body. -वलनं an armour. -रसः 1 the writer-caste (proceeding from a शशिव father and a सृद्ध mother). 2 a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लक्ष्मी नाम Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (-स्थ *f.*) 1 a woman of that caste. 2 the myrobalan tree. (-स्थी *f.*) the wife of a कायस्थ. -स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (-यिका *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*) *a.* Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. -का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). -COMP. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1 interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. 2 interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कार *a.* (-री *f.*) At the end of comp.) Making, doing, performing, working, maker, doer, author; ग्रंथकारः author; कुम्भकारः सुवर्णकार &c. &c. -र 1 Act, action; as in दुष्कार, 2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 126, ककार, प्रकार &c. 3 Effort, exertion, Si. 19. 27. 4 Religious austerity. 5 A husband, lord; a master. 6 Determination. 7 Power, strength. 8 A tax or toll. 9 A heap of snow. 10 The Himālaya mountain. -COMP. -अदरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. -कर *a.* working, acting as agent. -सू. a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (-रिका *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.). 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doer &c; स्वयस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंकरकारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. 2 An agent. -कं 1 (In gram.) 1 The relation subsisting between a and a verb in a sentence (or between a noun and other words governing it) there

are six such Kārakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive: (1) कर्तुं; (2) कर्मन्; (3) कर्ण; (4) संप्रदान; (5) अपादान; (6) आधिकरण. 2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. -COMP. -क्षीपकं (In Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kāraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. स्थिति कृणुति वेद्यति विचलति निविशति विलोकयति तिर्यक् । अंतर्भवति बुद्धिमुच्छति नवपरिणया बहूः ज्ञाने K. P. 10. -हेतुः the active or efficient cause; (opp. ज्ञापकहेतु).

कारणं 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुतुहिन्यः M. 1. 18; R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21. 2 Ground, motive, object; किमुदः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 3. 347; कारणमाद्युषी तदु R. 16. 22. 3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyāyikas it is of three kinds; (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent); as threads in the case of cloth; (2) असमवायि (non-intimate or non-inherent); as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. 5 The generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. 6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 13. 7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. 8 An organ of sense. 9 The body. 10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 84. 11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. -COMP. -उत्तरं special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally but denial of the actual issue (in law). -कारणं an elementary or primary cause; an atom. -गुणः a quality of the cause. -भूत a. 1 caused. 2 forming the cause. -माला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes'; यथोत्तरं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वकारणस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63; also S. D. 728. -वादि m. a complainant, plaintiff. -वारि n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. -विहीन a. without a cause. -सरीरं (in Vedānta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणं 1 Pain, agony. 2 Casting into hell.

कारणिक a 1 An examiner a judge-2 Causal

कारण्य A sort of duck कण्ठारि विहाय काव्ये स्पष्टे V 2 23

कारंधमिन् m. 1 Brazier. 2 A mineralogist.

कारवः A crow.

कारस्कः N. of a tree (किनाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. 2 A prison-house, a jail. 3 Part of a lute below the neck. 4 Pain, affliction. 5 A female messenger. 6 A female worker in gold. -COMP. -अगार, -गृहं, -वेष्टमन् n. a prison-house, a jail; कारागृहे निहितवासंश्च लक्ष्मणोपासिताप्रसादात् R. 6. 40; Sānti. 4. 10; Bh 3. 21. -गुप्तः a prisoner. -पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

कारिः f. Action, act. -m. or f. An artist, mechanic

कारिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A business, trade. 3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses on grammatical, philosophical or scientific subjects; e. g. Bhartṛihari's Kārikās on grammar; सांख्यकारिका. 4 Torment, torture. 5 Interest.

कारिणं A heap of dried cowdung.

कार a. (स्त्री f.) 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. 2 An artisan, mechanic, artist; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कृषिम् स्वनेहेतवे Vb. 1. 13; इति स साकारुतेण लेखितं नलस्य च सस्य च सस्यमीक्षिते N. 1. 38; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 128; 10. 12. (They are:—तक्षा च तंत्रवायश्च नापितो रजस्तथा । पंचमश्मकारश्च कारवः शिल्पिनो मताः ॥). -रः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मा the architect of the gods. 2 An art, a science. COMP. -चोरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. -जः 1 a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. 2 a young elephant. 3 a hillock, an ant-hill 4 froth.

कारुणिक a. (स्त्री f.) Compassionate, kind, tender; Nāg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमातन्वते Git. 1; करिण्यः कारुण्यस्त्वद् Bv. 1. 1.

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. 2 Firmness. 3 Solidity; Si. 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. 4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि जेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kṛitavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Māhishmati. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c.; (cf. R. 6. 39.) According to the Vayu Purāṇa he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city cf. R. 6. 40 Kṛitavīrya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the

revered father Jamadagni. Kṛitavīrya is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.]

कार्तस्वरं Gold; स ततः कार्तस्वरभासुरात् R. Si. 1. 20; ईदृश K. 82.

कार्तविकः An astrologer, fortune teller; कार्तविको नाम सूत्रा सुवं वज्रान् Dk. 130.

कार्तिक a. (स्त्री f.) Belonging to the month of Kārtika; R. 19. 39. -क 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). 2 An epithet of Skanda. -स्त्री f. The full moon day in the month of Kārtika.

कार्तिकेयः N. of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikās). [Kartikeya is the Mars or god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying Parvati's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Kṛittikās (when they went to bathe in the Ganges), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Kartikeya, Shadanana, Sharmukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravanabhava, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadharaza. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q. v., whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.] -COMP. -प्रदः y. Pārvatī mother of Kārtikeya.

कारस्वं Totality, entirety; तान्निवीयं कारस्वं द्विजान्यान् पक्षिणवाचनम् Ms. 3. 183

कार्द्वं a. (स्त्री f.) Muddy, soiled or covered with mud.

कार्द्वः 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a candidate. 2 A rag. 3 La..

कार्पतिकः 1 A pilgrim. 2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. 3 A caravan of pilgrims. 4 An experienced man. 5 A parasite.

कार्पण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness व्यक्तकार्पण्य 2 Compassion pity 3 Negligence 4 Muddiness 5 Levity, lightness 6 Ignorance

कार्पास *a.* (सी. *f.*) Made of cotton. —सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. 2 Paper. —सी The cotton plant. COMP. —अस्थि *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. —नासिका spindle. —सौत्रिक *a.* made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका, कार्पासी *f.* The cotton plant.

कार्मण *a.* (णी. *f.*) 1 Finishing a work. 2 Doing any work well or completely. —णं Magic, witchcraft; निखिलनयकार्मणे कार्मणज्ञा Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8, 2.

कार्मिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Manufactured, made, performed, effected &c; कार्योक्तलीनहंसमिथुना लोतोषा माहिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्यः Ms. 8. 61; so दंडः, विचारः &c —ई 1 Work, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपत्तये Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5 150. 2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. 3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business. 4 A religious rite or performance. 5 A motive, object, purpose; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. 6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो हतेन दयितास्नेहहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; तुणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वरणा Pt. 1. 71; Amaru. 71. 7 Conduct, department. 8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c; दहिर्निष्कस्य ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्याधीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. 9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). 10 (In gram.) Operation, विमर्शकार्य declension. 11 The denouement of a drama; कार्पाक्षेपमादी तमुक्ति रचयन् Mu. 4. 3. 12 healthiness (in medicine). 13 Origin. —COMP. —अक्षम *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. —अकार्य-विचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. —अधिपः 1 the superintendent of a work or affair. 2 the planet that decides any question in astrology. —अर्थः 1 the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. 2 an application for employment. 3 any object or purpose. —अर्थिन् *a.* 1 making a request. 2 seeking to gain one's object or purpose. 3 seeking an employment. 4 pleading a cause in court, going to law Mk. 9 —आसन seat of transacting business —ईश्वर superior

कार्यक *a.* (की. *f.*) Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. —कं 1 A bow; त्वयि चाविज्य-कार्यक S. 1. 6. 2 A Bamboo.

कार्यं *pot. p.* What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c; कार्योक्तलीनहंसमिथुना लोतोषा माहिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्यः Ms. 8. 61; so दंडः, विचारः &c —ई 1 Work, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपत्तये Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5 150. 2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. 3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business. 4 A religious rite or performance. 5 A motive, object, purpose; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. 6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो हतेन दयितास्नेहहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; तुणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वरणा Pt. 1. 71; Amaru. 71. 7 Conduct, department. 8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c; दहिर्निष्कस्य ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्याधीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. 9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). 10 (In gram.) Operation, विमर्शकार्य declension. 11 The denouement of a drama; कार्पाक्षेपमादी तमुक्ति रचयन् Mu. 4. 3. 12 healthiness (in medicine). 13 Origin. —COMP. —अक्षम *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. —अकार्य-विचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. —अधिपः 1 the superintendent of a work or affair. 2 the planet that decides any question in astrology. —अर्थः 1 the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. 2 an application for employment. 3 any object or purpose. —अर्थिन् *a.* 1 making a request. 2 seeking to gain one's object or purpose. 3 seeking an employment. 4 pleading a cause in court, going to law Mk. 9 —आसन seat of transacting business —ईश्वर superior

tendency of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. —उद्धारः discharge of a duty. —कर *a.* efficacious —कारणे (*dual*) cause and effect; object and motive. —भावः the relation of cause and effect. —कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. —गौरवं importance of an affair. —चित्तक *a.* 1 prudent, cautious, considerate. —(कः) manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. —व्युत्त *a.* out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office. —दर्शनं 1 inspection of a work. 2 inquiry into public affairs. —निर्णयः settlement of an affair. —वृद्धः 1 a man who does any useless thing. 2 a mad, eccentric or crazy man. 3 an idler. —महेषः dislike to work, idleness, laziness. —प्रेष्यः an agent, a messenger. —वस्तु *n.* an aim or object. —विपत्ति *f.* a failure, reverse, misfortune. —शेषः 1 the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. 2 completion of an affair. 3 part of a business. —सिद्धिः *f.* success. —स्थानं place of business, office. —हेतु 1 obstructing or marrying another's work; H. 1. 77. 2 opposed to another's interests.

कार्यतः *ind.* 1 Through some object or motive. 2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Ms. 29. 2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्ष्णः A busbandman, a cultivator.

कार्ष्णपणः, —णं (or —पणकः) A coin or weight of different values; Ms. 8. 136, 336; 9. 282 (=कर्ष). —णं Money.

कार्ष्णपणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Worth one कार्ष्णपण.

कार्ष्णिक=कार्ष्णपण q. v.

कार्ष्ण *a.* (णी. *f.*) 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu; R. 15. 24. 2 Belonging to Vyāsa. 3 Belonging to the black antelope; Ms. 2. 41. 4 black.

कार्ष्णायस *a.* (सी. *f.*) Made of black iron. —सं Iron.

कार्ष्णिः An epithet of the god of love; Si. 19. 10.

काल *a.* (ली. *f.*) Black, of a dark or dark-blue colour. —लः 1 The black or dark-blue colour. 2 Time (in general); विलंबितकालः कालं निनाय स मनोरथः R. 1. 33; तस्मिन्काले at that time; काव्य-शास्त्रविनेद्रेण कालो गच्छति धर्मितां H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. 3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion; (with gen. loc., dat. or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69; पर्जन्यः कालवर्षा Mk. 10. 60. 4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day) गते काले द्वयसप्त V. 2. 1 Ms. 5 163 5 The weather 6

Time considered as one of the nine *draavyas* by the Vaiseshikas. 7 The supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle; कालः काल्या युवनफलके कीडति प्राणि-शरिः Bh. 3. 39. 8 Yama, the God of death; कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146. 9 Fate, destiny. 10 The black part of the eye. 11 The (Indian) cuckoo. 12 The planet Saturn. 13 N. of Siva. 14 A measure of time (in music or prosody). 15 A person who distills and sells spirituous liquor. 16 A section, part. —लं 1 Iron. 2 A kind of perfume. —COMP. —अयस iron. —अक्षरिकः a scholar, one who can read and decipher. —अमरः a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe; Bv. 1. 70; R. 4. 81. —(n.) the wood of that tree; Rs. 4. 5; 5. 5. —अग्निः, —अनलः the destructive fire at the end of the world. —अंग *a.* having a dark blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). —अजिनं hide of a black antelope. —अंजनं a sort of collyrium; Ku. 7. 20, 82. —अंजः the (Indian) cuckoo. —आतिपातः, —अतिरेक loss of time, delay. —अवयवः 1 delay, lapse of time. 2 loss by lapse of time. —अव्ययः 1 'presiding over time,' epithet of the sun. 2 the Supreme soul. —अधुनादिन् *m.* 1 a bee. 2 a sparrow. 3 the Chataka bird. —अंतकः time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. —अंतरं 1 an interval. 2 a period of time. 3 another time or opportunity. —आवृत *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. —क्षम *a.* able to bear delay; अकालक्षमा देव्याः शरीरावस्था K. 263; S. 4. —विषः an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. —अन्नः a dark, watery cloud. —अवधिः appointed time. —अञ्जुद्धि *f.* period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family, see अशीव. —आवसं iron. —उत्त *a.* sown in due season. —कलं a blue lotus. —कंदकतः an epithet of Siva. —कंठः 1 a peacock. 2 a sparrow. 3 an epithet of Siva; U. 6. —करणं appointing or fixing time. —कर्णिक, —कर्णी *f.* misfortune. —कर्मन् *n.* death. —कील noise. —कुंठः Yama. —कूटः, —ट (a) a deadly poison. (b) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva; अयमपि नोज्झति हरः किल कालकूटं Ch. P. 50. —कुम्भ *m.* 1 the sun. 2 a peacock. 3 supreme spirit. —क्रमः lapse of time, course of time; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time; Ku. 1. 19. —किंवा 1 fixing a time 2 death. —क्षेप 1 delay loss of time Ms. 22 मरणे कालक्षेप मा कुप Pt. 1 2 passing the time —क्षयः

-खंडं the liver. -गंगा the river Yamunā. -अंघ्रिः a year. -चक्रं 1 the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). 2 cycle, 3 (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. -चिह्नं a symptom of approaching death. -चोदित a. summoned by the angel of death. -ज्ञ a. knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action); अत्यारुहो हि नारीगामकालज्ञो ननेभवः R. 12. 33; Si. 2. 88. -ज्ञः 1 an astrologer. 2 a cock. -त्रयं the three times; the past, the present and the future; वृत्ति K. 46. -वृद्धः death. -धर्मः, -धर्मन् m 1 the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. 2 fated time, death; न पुनर्जीवितः कश्चिच्छालधर्ममुपागतः Mb; परिताः कालधर्मणा &c. -धारणा prolongation of time. -नियोगः decree of fate or destiny; Ki. 9. 13. -निरूपणं determination of time, chronology. -नेमिः the rim of the wheel of time. 2 N. of a demon, uncle of Ravana, deputed by him to kill Hanumat. 3 N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Vishnu. -पक्व a. ripened by time; i. e. spontaneously; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49. -परिवासः standing for a time so as to become stale. -पाशः the noose of Yama or death. -पाशिकः a hangman. -पृष्ठं 1 a species of antelope. 2 a heron. (-कं) 1 N. of the bow of Karṇa; Ve. 4. 2 a bow in general. -प्रभातं autumn or Sarad; (the two months following the rainy season considered as the best time). -प्रसन्नः as epithet of Siva. -मानं measure of time. -मुखः a species of ape. -नेमि f. the Manjishṭha plant. -यवनः a king of Yavanas and enemy of Krishna and an invincible foe of the Yadavas. Krishna, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchukunda was sleeping who burnt him down. -यापः, -यापनं procrastination, putting off. -योगः fate, destiny. -योगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -रात्रिः, -रात्री f. 1 a dark night. 2 the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgā). -लोहं steel. -विप्रकर्षः prolongation of time. -वृद्धिः f. periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. -वेला the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. -संरोधः 1 keeping back for a long time; Ms. 8. 143. 2 lapse of a long period of time. -अवसरः an opportune timely सर्प the black and most poisonous variety of the snake -सार the black

antelope. -सूत्रं, -सूत्रकं 1 thread of time or death. 2 N. of a particular bell; Y. 2. 222; Ms. 4. 88. -स्कंधः the tamāla tree. -स्वरूप a. terrible as death, (death-like in form). -हरः an epithet of Siva. -हरणं loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5. -हानिः f. delay; R. 13. 16.

कालक Liver. -कः 1 A mole, freckle. 2 A water-snake. 3 The black part of the eye.

कालंजरः 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kalinjar). 2 An assembly of religious mendicants. 3 An epithet of Siva.

कालशेयं Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

काला An epithet of Durgā.

कालापः 1 The hair of the head. 2 A serpent's hood. 3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. 4 A student of the Kalāpa grammar. 5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kalāpa. 2 The doctrines or teachings of Kalāpa.

कालिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to time. 2 Depending on time; विशेषः कालिकोऽवस्था Ak. 3 Seasonable, timely.

-कः 1 A crane. 2 A heron. -का 1 Blackness, black colour. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 Price of a commodity to be paid by instalments. 4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. 5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकैव विविधा कल-किनी R. 11. 15. 6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. 7 The liver. 8 A female crow. 9 A scorpion. 10 Spirituous liquor. 11 N. of Durgā. -कं Black sandalwood.

कालिंग a. (की f.) Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country.

-गः 1 A king of that country; प्रतिजगद् कालिंगस्तमर्त्यैर्जसाधनः R. 4. 40. 2 A snake of that country. 3 An elephant. 4 A species of cucumber. -गाः (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिय. -गे A water-melon.

कालिंद a. (दी f.) Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunā; कालियाः पुलिन्दे कलिङ्गपिताम् Ve. 1. 1; R. 15. 28; Sānti. 4. 13. -Comp. -कर्पणः, -भेदनः an epithet of Balarāma q. v. -सू f. Sanjñā (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. -सोदरः Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् m. Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57.

कालियः N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunā (which was a ground forbidden to Garuda, the enemy of serpents owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari) He was crushed to death by Krishna when he was but a

boy; R. 6. 49. -Comp. -दमनः, -मर्दन epithets of Krishna.

काली 1 Blackness. 2 Ink, black ink. 3 An epithet of Pārvatī, Siva's wife. 4 A row of black clouds. 5 A woman with a dark complexion. 6 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 7 Night. -Comp. -तनयः a buffalo.

कालीकः A heron.

कालीन a. 1 Belonging to a particular time. 2 Seasonable.

कालीय A kind of sandal-wood, also कालीयक.

कालुष्यं 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also); कालुष्य-मुपाति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled. 2 Opacity. 3 Disagreement.

कालेय a. Belonging to the Kali age. -वं 1 The liver. 2 Black sandal-wood; Ku. 7. 9. 3 Saffron.

कालेयकः 1 A dog. 2 A species of sandal.

काल्पनिक a. (की f.) 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्पनिकी व्युत्पत्तिः. 2 Counterfeit, fabricated

काल्य a. 1 Timely, seasonable. 2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. -रव्य Day-break.

काल्याणकं Auspiciousness.

कावचिक a. (की f.) Armorial. -क A multitude of men in armour.

कावुकः 1 A cock. 2 The chakravāka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरीं सतितां पशुः शंकर्यामिवाकरोत् R. 4. 45. 2 A harlot, courtesan.

काव्य a. 1 possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. 2 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -व्यः N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -व्या 1 Intelligence. 2 A female friend. -व्ये 1 A poem; महाकाव्यं; मेघदूतं नान काव्य &c. 2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तद्दोषो शब्दाधीनं सङ्गणानलंकृती पुनः कापि K. P. 1, वाक्ये रसान्तकं काव्यं S. D. 1.; रमणीयार्थप्रति-पादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G; शरीरं तावद्विद्यार्थव्यव-च्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1.10; see Chāndr. 1. 7 also). 3 Happiness, welfare. 4 Wisdom. 5 Inspiration. -Comp. -अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. -चोरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यदस्य देवा इव हृदनाय काव्यार्थचीराः प्रयुणीभवन्ति Vikr. 1. 11. -चोरः a stealer of other men's poems. -मीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रसिक a. one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -लिङ्गं a figure of speech; thus defined K P 10 s g जितोषि म कर्प मन्त्रिषेष्टि विदोवन Chāndr 5 119

काश 1. 4. A. (काश-इ-ते, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 6, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2 25; Si 6 74. 2 To appear, be visible; देव इमेन च दिशः प्रदिशो वा चकाशिरि Mb. 3 To appear or look like. With निष् (caus.) 1 to turn out, expel, drive, banish; see कन् with निष्. 2 to open. 3 to take or bring out, present to the view. -प्र 1 to shine, look brilliant. 2 to be visible, appear; एषु चक्षुः सुतोऽस्मा न प्रकाशते Kath. 3 to look or appear like. (-Caus.) 1 to show, display, discover, disclose, reveal; अवतरीयमानान् प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; S'an. K. 59. 2 to bring to light, make public, proclaim; वृथाचिह्नयितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् Ch'an 20. 3 to publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीतः ननु प्रकाशितः U. 4. 4 to illuminate, lighten; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कृतं लोकमिदं रविः Bg. 13. 33; 5. 16. -प्रति 1 to appear like. 2 to shine in opposition or by contrast. -वि 1 to bloom, open (as a flower). 2 to shine -सं to appear like.

काशाः, -इ A kind of grass used for mats, roofs, &c.; Rs. 3. 1, 2. -इ A flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Rs. 3. 28. -सा=कासः q. v.

काशी m. pl. N. of a country.

काशिः, -शी f. N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see काशी. -Comp. -पः an epithet of Siva. -राजः N. of a king, father of अंबा, अंबिका and अंबालिका q. v.

काशिन a. (नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; e. g. जितकाशिन one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

काशी See काशि -Comp. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

काशमरी A plant commonly called गामारी; काशमरीः कृतमालसुद्रतदलं कौयटिकक्रीकते Mal. 9. 7.

काशमीर a. (री f.) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kashmir. -रा pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कश्मीर also. -रं 1 Saffron; काशमीरवर्णनाशेकृतोत्तराणां Ch. P. 8; Bh. 1. 48; काशमीरीवपुष्पमनिसारिकाणां Git. 11, also 1. 2 Root of a tree. -Comp. -ज जन्मन् n saffron; Bv. 1. 71; Si. 11 53.

काश्यं Spirituous liquor. -Comp. पं flesh.

काश्यवः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. 2 N. of Kaśyapa. -Comp. -चन्द्रः 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 N. of Arjuna.

कश्यपिः An epithet of Garuda and of Arjuna.

काश्यपी The earth; तावपि दधासि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च दिवेकः Bv. 1. 68.

कापः 1 Rubbing, scratching; यथिबु विटपिनां रक्षकपादेः सद्यः Ve. 2. 18. 2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुकरिणां कपोलकापः Ki. 5. 26; see कपोल-काप.

कापाय a. (वी f.) Red, dyed of a Reddish colour; कापायवसनायवा Ak. -चं A red cloth or garment; इमे कापाये गृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77.

काष्ठं 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. 2 Wood or timber, piece or log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयतां महोदवी H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. 3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. 4 An instrument for measuring length. -Comp. -अगारः -रं a wooden house or enclosure. -अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. -कदली the wild plantain. -कीटः a small insect found in decayed wood. -कुडः, -कूटः a woodpecker; Pt. 1. 332; (a worm generally found in wood). -कुडालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. -तक्ष m., -तक्षकः a carpenter. -तंतुः a small worm found in timber. -दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदारु. -द्रुः the Palāsa tree. -पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. -भारिकः a wood-carrier. -मदी f. a funeral pile. -मल्लः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. -लेखकः a small worm found in wood (=काष्ठकूट). -लोहिन् m. a cudgel armed with iron. -वाटः, -टं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिक्); Ki. 3. 55. 2 A limit, boundary, स्वयं विशीर्षमपर्वणमुचिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसः Ku. 5. 28. 3 The last limit, extremity, excess; काष्ठगतस्नेहसाधुविद्धं Ku. 3. 35. 4 Race-ground, course. 5 A mark, goal. 6 The path of the wind and cloud in the atmosphere. 7 A measure of time— $\frac{1}{100}$ Kalā.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठीला f. The plantain tree.

काश् 1 A. (काशते, काशित) 1 To shine; see काश. 2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः, -सा 1 Cough, catarrh. 2 Sneezing. -Comp. -कुंठ a. affected with cough. -हन्, -हृत् a. removing cough; pectoral.

कासरः (री f.) A buffalo.

कासार -रं A pond pool lake -Pv 1 43 Bn 1 39 Git 2

कास् (सू. f.) 1 A sort of lance 2 Indistinct speech. 3 Light, lustre. 4 Disease. 5 Devotion.

कासृति f. A bye-way, a secret path.

काहल a. 1 Dry, withered. 2 Mischievous. 3 Excessive, spacious, large. -लः 1 A cat. 2 A cock. 3 A crow. 4 A sound in general. -ले Indistinct speech. -ला A large drum (military). -ली f. A young woman.

किंयत् a. Poor, mean, insignificant.

किंशारः 1 The beard of corn. 2 A heron. 3 An arrow.

किंशुकः A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms but without any odour; दिवाहिना न गोमते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकः Chāp 7; Rs. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. -कं The blossom of this tree, किंशुकेः शुक्लसुखच्छाविर्भिर्न दन्धम् Rs. 6. 21

किंशुलकः The palāsa tree; see किंशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. 2 The blue jay. 3 The Chātaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिर्, किकिद्वि, किकीद्वि).

किंकणी, किंकणिका, किंकणी, किंकणीका A small bell or tinkling ornament; कणकनकाकिंकणीगणगणयितस्वदी U. 5. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku. 7. 49.

किंकिरः 1 A horse. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 A large black bee. 4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. 5 The red colour. -रं The frontal sinus of an elephant. -रा Blood.

किंकिरातः 1 A parrot. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo. 3 Cupid. 4 The Asoka tree.

किंजलः-किंजल्कः The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकर्षद्विः पञ्चकिंजल्कगंधात् U. 3 2, R. 15. 52.

किटिः A hog.

किटिभः 1 A louse. 2 A bug.

किट्टं, किट्टकं Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt; अन्नं.

किट्टालः 1 A copper vessel. 2 Rust of iron.

किणः A corn, callosity, a scar, शास्त्रसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणाक इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84; 18 47; Git 1. 2 A wart, a mole. 3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. -प्व, -प्वं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits; Ms 8 326.

किन्तु 1 P. (केतति) 1 To desire 2 To live. 3 (चिकित्सति). To heal, cure.

कितवः (वी f.) 1 A rogue, liar, cheat; अहंति किल कितव उपपन्नं M. 4. Amaru. 17, 41; Me. 111. 2 The Dhattūra plant. 3 A kind of perfume

किथिन् m A horse

किन्नर See under किम् .

किम् *ind.* Used for कृ only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness', 'deterioration', 'defect', 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g. किस्सा a bad friend; किन्नरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below:—**COMP.**—**दासः** a bad slave, or servant. —**नरः** a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अथुसुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्यार्णयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. **ईशाः**, **ईश्वरः**. an epithet of Kubera. (**री** *f.*) 1 a female Kinnara; Me. 56. 2 a kind of lute. —**युष्मः** 'a low or despicable man', a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. **ईश्वरः** an epithet of Kubera. —**मनुः** a bad master or king; हितान्न यः मनुष्येति स किन्नुः Ki. 1. 5. —**राजन्** *a.* having a bad king. (**म**.) a bad king. —**सखि** *m.* (nom. sing. किस्सा) a bad friend; स किन्ना साधु न शान्ति योजयिषे Ki. 1. 5.

किम् *pron. a.* (nom. sing. कः *m.*, का *f.*, किम् *n.*) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजासु कः केन पथा श्रुतित्यशेषतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S. 6. 25; कृष्णामिमुषेन दृष्टुना दस्ता त्वो वद किं न मे हन्त R. 8. 67; का खल्वेन प्रार्थयमानात्मना विकल्पते V. 2; कः कोऽत्र भो. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; e. g. के आवां पतिषातुं दुष्यन्तमाक्रंद S. 1 'who are we &c.' i. e. what power have we &c. 2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 1; लोमश्वदुष्टेन किं &c. Bh. 2. 55; किं तथा वष्टया S. 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or स्विच् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; विदेश कश्चिन्नदिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत स्वामतत्तरी Māl. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति निवेदितं न 1. 33; किमपि किमपि... जल्पतोऽक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागशेयजन्मनि सम्मथविकारसुषुप्त-क्षितवानस्मि Māl. 1. किमपि, किञ्चित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35 किमपि also means indescribable; see अपि. इव is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्यश्च किमिव हि न दुःखं रक्षते U. 6. 30; किमिव हि मधुराणां मदनं नाकुर्वीत S. 1. 20; see इव also —*ind.* 1 A particle of interrogation; जातिनाम्ने किं कश्चिद्व्यति पुज्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or worshipped' &c.; ततः किं what then. 2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं निरूपयति रत्येन दीयते Ku. 4. 7. 3 Whether its correlat. *ves* in the sense of or

being किं, उत, उताहो, आहोस्ति, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words) —**COMP.**—**अपि** *ind.* 1 to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. 2 inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). 3 very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं वपुतिदं S. 3; किमपि भीषणं, किमपि करालं &c. —**अर्थ** *a.* having what motive or aim; किमर्थीयं यतः—**अर्थ** *ind.* why, wherefore. —**आह्वय** *a.* having what name; किमाह्वयस्य राज्ञेयः सा पत्नी. S. 7. —**इति** *ind.* why indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तत्किमिष्यदासते भरताः Māl. 1; किमिष्यदासताभरणानि योवने धृतं त्वया वार्षकशोभि वलकलं Ku. 5. 44. —**उ-उत** 1 whether-or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किञ्च विश्वेत्सपः किम् नदः U. 1. 35, Amaru. 9. 2 why (indeed); प्रियसुहृत्सार्थः किम् लज्यते. 3 how much more, how much less; योवने धनसंपत्तिः प्रसुप्तमविवेकिता । एकैकमन्यनर्थाय किम् यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; स्वविनयानामेकैकमन्येयामयतनं किम् तत्तमवारः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. —**करः** a servant, slave; अवेहि मां किन्नरमद्वर्तते R. 2. 35. (**रा**) a female servant. (**री**) the wife of a servant. —**कर्तव्यता**, —**कार्यता** any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किन्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do.' —**कारण** *a.* having what reason or cause. —**किल** *ind.* what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, (P. III. 3. 151); न संभवायामि न सर्वयामि तन्मवान् किंकिळ वृषलं याजिष्यति Sk. —**क्षण** *a.* one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. —**गोत्र** *a.* belonging to what family. —**च** *ind.* moreover, and again, further. —**चन** *ind.* to a certain degree, a little. —**चित्** *ind.* to a certain degree, some what, a little; किञ्चिदुक्तांतरीश्वरी R. 15. 33; 2. 46, 12. 21. —**ज्ञ** *a.* 'knowing little', a smatterer. —**कर** *a.* doing something, useful. —**कालः** some time, a little time. —**माण** *a.* having a little life. —**मात्र** *a.* only a little. —**उदस** *a.* conversant with which Veda. —**तहि** *ind.* how then, but, however. —**तु** *ind.* but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवैमि वैनामनेति किंतु लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. —**देवत** *a.* having what deity. —**नामधेय**, —**नामन्** *a.* having what name. —**निमित्त** *a.* having what cause or reason, for what purpose. —**निमित्तम्** *ind.* why, wherefore. —**नु** *ind.* 1 whether; किं नु मे मरणं श्रेयो परि-त्यागो जनस्य वा Nala. 10. 10. 2 much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराजस्य हेतोः किम् महीकुटे Bg. 1. 35. 3 what indeed; किं नु मे सत्येनार्थः —**नु** खलु *ind.* 1 how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure किं नु खलु गीतार्थमाकर्ष्य

इष्टजनविहातेषु बलवदुत्कटितोऽस्मि S. 5. 2 may it be that; किं नु खलु यथा वयमस्मा-मेव नियमस्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. —**पच**, —**पचान** *a.* miserly, niggardly. —**पराक्रम** *a.* of what power or energy. —**पुनर** *ind.* how much more, or how much less; स्वयं रोपितेषु तरुषु लयते स्नेहः किं पुनरंगममेवेष्वपत्येषु K. 291; Me. 3. 17; Ve. 3. —**प्रकार** *ind.* in what manner. —**प्रभाव** *a.* possessing what power. —**भूत** *a.* of what sort or nature. —**रूप** *a.* of what form or shape. —**वदन्ती**. —**ती** *f.* rumour, report; मस्य-वाक्स्फुटमला किंवदन्ती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. —**वराट्का**: an extravagant man. —**वा** *ind.* 1 a particle of interrogation; किं वा शकुन्तेत्यस्य मातुरास्या S. 7. 2 or (corr. of किं 'whether?'); राजपुत्रि सुवा किंवा जागर्षि Pt. 1; तत्किं मारयामि किंवा विषे प्रयच्छामि किंवा पशुधर्मेण व्यापाद्यामि *ibid.*; S. Til. 7. —**विद्** *a.* knowing what. —**व्यापार** *a.* following what occupation. —**शील** *a.* of what habits. —**स्विच्** *ind.* whether, how; अदेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किंस्विदिष्यन्मुखीयि Me. 14.

कियत् *a.* (Nom. sing. कियान् *m.*, कियती *f.*, कियन् *n.*) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियन्कालस्त्वैवं स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 180; अयं भूतावासी विमुक्त कियती याति न दशाः Sānti. 1. 25; शासति कियन्भुजो मे रक्षति S. 1. 13; किय-द्वशिष्टं रजन्त्याः S. 4. 2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राजति किस्ती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40; मात कियंतोऽयः Ve. 5. 9. 3 Some, a little, a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजहृदि विकसंतः संति सत कियंतः Bh. 2. 78; त्वदभिसरणमसेन बलनी पतति पदानि कियंति चरती Gīt. 6. —**COMP.**—**एतिका** effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. —**कालम्** *ind.* 1 how long 2 some little time. —**चिरं** *ind.* how long; किञ्चिरं श्राम्यासि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. —**दूरं** *ind.* 1 how far, how distant, how long; कियदूरे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. 2 for a short time, a little way.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. 2 A pig.

किरणः 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); विकिरणसहिष्णु S. 2. 4; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणे-ज्जिवांकः Ku. 1. 3; Sānti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; 'मय' radiant, brilliant. 2 A small particle of dust. —**COMP.**—**मालिन्** *m.* the sun.

किरातः 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरणाकिरातादशब्दगुणः क शब्दो संज्ञस्तः । यदि नष्टगणकश्चिकित्सकश्चेत्तालिक्वद-नकदा न स्युः H. Subhāsh. Ku. 1. 6, 15, Rāt. 2. 3. 2 A savage, barbarian. 3 A dwarf. 4 A groom a ho man

5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirāta. -**ना**: (pl.) N. of a country. -**COMP.** -**आशिन्** *m.* an epithet of Garuda.

किराती *f.* 1 A female Kirāta, a woman of Kirāta tribe. 2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. 3 A bawd, a procuress. 4 Pārvati in the disguise of a Kirāti. 5 The celestial Gangā.

किरी: 1 A hog, boar. 2 A cloud. **किरीटः**, -**टे** 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; **किरीटवद्भाजलवः** Ku. 7. 92. 2 A trader. -**COMP.** -**धारिन्** *m.* a king. -**मालिन्** *m.* an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् *a.* Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. -*m.* N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35. (*Mb.* thus accounts for the name:—पुरा शक्रेण मे वद्ध दुष्यन्तो दानवर्षमैः । किरीटं कृत्वा सूर्यमि तेनाहुर्मि किरीटिन् ॥).

किरीर *a.* Variegated, spotted. -**रा**: 1 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Bhīma; Ve 6. 2 The variegated colour. -**COMP.** -**जित्**, -**निवृत्तः**, -**सदनः** epithets of Bhīma.

किल: 1 Play, trifling. -**COMP.** -**किञ्चित्** amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover.

किल *ind.* 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अहंति किल कितव उप-द्रव M. 4; इदं किलोप्याजमनोहरं वपुः S. 1. 18 2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्य); मधुव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 33; जहान वस किल वासुदेवः Mbh. 3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्व R. 2. 27; Ki. 11. 2. 4 Hope, expectation or probability; पार्थः किल विजेयते दुर्युधः G. M. 5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एव किल केचिद्भूति G. M. 6 Contempt; त्व किल योरस्यसे G. M. 7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare); स किलिचमुक्तवान् G. M. 'for he said so'.

किलकिलः, -**ला** A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure.

किलकिलायते Den. A. To make a noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलिजं 1 A mat. 2 A thin plank of green wood, board.

किलिब् *m.* A horse.

किलिब 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45. 2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. 3 A disease, sickness.

किसलयः -**य** A sprout, a young shoot; see **किसलय**.

किशोरः 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केसरिकिशोरः &c. 2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen; a minor in law (अप्राप्तव्यवहारः). 3 The sun. -**री** A maiden, a young woman.

किम्बिक -**व** 1 N. of a country 2 N. of a mountain situated in

that country. -**या**, -**रया** N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किष्कु *a.* Vile, contemptible, bad. -**कु**: *m.* or *f.* 1 The forearm. 2 A cubit, span.

किसलः -**ले**, **किसलयः** -**य** A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अवतः किसलयरागः S. 1. 21; किसलयमल्लं करुहैः 2. 10; किसलयैः सलयैश्च पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीकट *a.* (दी. *f.*) 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Miserly. -**टः** (pl.) N. of a country (Behar). -**टः** A horse.

कीकस *a.* Hard, firm. -**स** A bone.

कीचकः 1 A hollow bamboo. 2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायते मधुरमनिलेः कीचकाः दूयमाणः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4. 73; Ku. 1. 8. 3 N. of a people. 4 N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virāta. [While Draupadī in the guise of Sairandhrī was residing at the court of king Virāta with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadī complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadī (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the powerful Bhīma]. -**COMP.** -**जित्** *m.* an epithet of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

कीडः 1 A worm, an insect; कीदोपि दुश्मनः संगदोरोहति सतां शिरः H. Pr. 45. 2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकीटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षि-कीटः &c. -**COMP.** -**घ्नः** sulphur. -**जं** silk. -**जा** lac. -**मणिः** a firefly.

कीडकः 1 A worm. 2 A bard of the Māgadha tribe.

कीदृशः, **कीदृशः** (सी. *f.*), **कीदृशः** (सी. *f.*) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तद्गोः कीदृशसौ दिवेकविभवः रुद्रिह्यं प्रबोधोदयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137.

कीनाश *a.* 1 Cultivating the soil. 2 Poor, indigent. 3 Niggardly. 4 Small, little. -**शः** 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death. 2 A kind of monkey.

कीरः 1 A parrot; एवं कीरवरे मनोरथः मयं पीयूषमाश्वाद्यति Bv. 1. 58. -**रा**: (pl.) The country and the people of Kāśmīra. -**रं** Flesh. -**COMP.** -**हृ**

the mango tree (liked by parrots) -**वर्षकं** a king of perfume.

कीर्ण *a.* 1 Strewn, spread, cast, scattered. 2 Covered, filled. 3 Placed, put. 4 Injured, hurt; see **कृ**.

कीर्णः *f.* 1 Scattering. 2 Covering, hiding, concealing. 3 Injuring.

कीर्तन 1 Telling, narrating. 2 A temple. -**ना** 1 Narration, recital. 2 Fame, glory.

कीर्तय -**कृ** *q. v.*

कीर्तिः *f.* 1 Fame, renown, glory, इह कीर्तिर्वागोति Ms. 2. 9; वेदास्य कर्तारम-नेतकीर्तिं R. 2. 64; Me. 45. 2 Favour, approbation. 3 Dirt, mud. 4 Extension, expansion. 5 Light, lustre. 6 Sound. -**COMP.** -**भाज्** *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (-*m.*) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas -**शेषः** survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame; i. e. death; cf. नामशेष, आलेख्यशेष.

कील 1 P. 1 To bind. 2 To pin 3 To stake.

कीलः 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोपाधीव वारः Pt. 1. 21. 2 A lance. 3 A post, pillar. 4 A weapon. 5 The elbow. 6 A blow with the elbow. 7 A flame. 8 A minute particle. 9 N. of Siva.

कीलकः 1 A wedge or pin. 2 A pillar, column; see **कील**.

कीलालः 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amrita, beverage of the gods 2 Honey. 3 A beast. -**क** 1 Blood 2 Water. -**COMP.** -**धिः** the ocean. -**पः** a demon, goblin.

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित *a.* 1 Tied, bound. 2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मन हृदयमिदम-समशरकीलितं Gīt. 7; सा नश्चेतसि कीलितेषु Māl. 5. 10.

कीश *a.* Naked. -**शः** 1 An ape, monkey. 2 The sun. 3 A bird.

कु *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. -**COMP.** -**पुत्रः** Mars.

कु *ind.* A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'littleness', 'want', 'deficiency' &c. Its various substitutes are कद् (कदम्ब), कव (कवण), क (कवण), कि (किप्रसू); cf. Pt. 5 17.

-**COMP.** -**कर्मन्** *n.* a bad deed, a mean act. -**ग्रहः** an unpropitious planet

-**ग्रामः** a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, as *agnihotrin*, a physician or a river)

-**चेल** *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. -**चर्या** wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. -**जन्मन्** *a.* low-born. -**तल्लु** *a.* deformed, ugly. (-**हु**) an epithet of Kubera. -**तन्त्री** a bad lute -**तक्ष** 1 sophistical or fallacious argument 2 a heterodox doctrine, free-

thinking; कुतर्कव्यासः सततपरपैद्यमनम्
G. L. 31. पथः a sophistical mode
of arguing. -तिथि a bad teacher
-दिन an evil or unpropitious day.
-दृष्टिः f. 1 weak sight. 2 an evil eye,
sinister eye (fig.). 3 an opinion or
doctrine opposed to the Vedas,
heterodox doctrines; Ms. 12. 95.
-देशः 1 a bad place or country. 2 a
country where the necessities of
life are not available or which is
subject to oppression. -देह a. ugly,
deformed. (-हः) an epithet of
Kubera. -धी a. 1. foolish, silly,
stupid. 2 wicked. -नटः a bad actor.
-नदिका a small river, rill; सुखा स्यात्कु-
नदिका Pt. 1. 25. -नाथः a bad master.
-नामन् m. a miser. -पथः 1 a wrong
road, bad way (fig. also). 2 a
heterodox doctrine. -पुत्रः a bad or
wicked son. -पुरुषः a low, or wicked
man. -पूय a. low, vile, contemptible
man. -मिष a. disagreeable, contemptible,
low, mean. -प्लवः a bad boat; कुप्लवः
संतर जलम् Ms. 9. 161. -वह्मः -वह्मन् m.
a bad or degraded Brāhmaṇa. -संघः
1 bad advice. 2 a charm used to
secure success in a bad cause. -योगः
an inauspicious conjunction (of
planets). -रस a. having bad juice
or flavour. (-सः) a kind of spiri-
tuous liquor. -रूप a. ugly, deformed;
Pt. 5. 19. -रूपेति. -रोगः lead. -वचसः
-वाच्य a. abusive, scurrilous, using
abusive or foul language. (-न.) abuse,
bad language. -वधः a sudden or
violent shower. -विवाहः a degraded
or improper form of marriage; Ms.
3. 63. -वृत्तिः f. bad behaviour.
-वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. -शील
a. rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-
tempered. -खल a bad place. -सरित् f.
a small river, rill; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वाः
भीमे क्रूरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. -स्रुतिः f. 1
evil conduct, wickedness. 2 conjur-
ing magic. 3 roguery. -स्त्री a bad
woman.

कु I. 1 A. (कवते) To sound. -II. 6
A. (कुवते) 1 To moan, groan. 2 To
cry. -III. 2 P. (कौति) To hum, coo
(as a bee).

कुकम् A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुङ्कु (कु) दः One who gives away
a girl in marriage with suitable
decorations and in accordance with
prescribed ceremonies.

कुङ्कु (कु) रः The cavity of the
loins just above the hips (जवनकूप);
see कङ्कुट.

कुङ्कुराः (pl.) N. of a country;
also called दशाह.

कुङ्कुलः -ल 1 Chaff; कुङ्कुलानां राक्षो
तदनु हृदयं पच्यत इव U. 6. 40. 2 A fire
made of chaff. -ल 1 A hole, ditch
(filled with stakes). 2 An armour
mail

कुङ्कुवः 1 A cock, a wild cock. 2 A
whip of lighted straw, a fire brand.
3 A spark of fire. -ही A hen

कुङ्कुटिः, -टी f. Hypocrisy, interest-
ed observance of religious rites.

कुङ्कुभः 1 A wild cock. 2 A cock
in general. 3 Varnish.

कुङ्कुरः (सी f.) A dog; यस्यैव न कुङ्कुरैः
हरज्यवातरं चयते Mk. 2. 11. -COMP.
-वाच m. a species of deer.

कुक्षः The belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general);
जिह्वातन्मातकुक्षिः (कुजगपतिः) Mk. 9. 12.

2 The womb, the part of the belly
containing foetus; कुक्षीनस्त्राश्च कुक्षिजः
R. 15. 15; Si. 13. 40. 3 The interior
of anything; R. 10. 65 (where the
word is used in sense 2 also). 4 A
cavity in general. 5 A Cavern, cave;
R. 2. 38, 87. 6 The sheath of a
sword. 7 A bay, gulf. -COMP. -शूलः
belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिमरि a. 'Caring to feed his
own belly,' selfish, gluttonous, voraci-
ous.

कुङ्कुमं Saffron; लघुकुङ्कुमकेशरा (स्फुण्ड);
R. 4. 67; Rs. 4. 2; 5. 9; Bh. 1. 10,
25. -COMP. -अदिः N. of a mountain.

कुङ्कु I. 6. P. (कुचति, कुचति) 1 To
utter a shrill cry (as a bird). 2 To
go. 3 To polish. 4 To contract, bend.
5 To be contracted. 6 To impede.
7 To write or delineate. With सम् 1
to be crooked or curved. 2 to con-
tract oneself, to be contracted; as in
गानं संकुचितं; स्युपतिरपि गोपात्रं संकुचत्युपतिप्युः
Pt. 3. 43. 3 to close, fade; कमलवनाति
संकुचन् Dk. (-Caus.) to close, con-
tract, lessen. -II. 1 P. कुङ्कु also
(कोचति, कुचति, कुचति) 1 to make
crooked, bend or curve. 2 To move
or go crookedly. 3 To make small,
lessen. 4 To shrink, contract. 5 To
go to or towards. With आ to con-
tract, curve, bend (in caus. also);
Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -चि to
contract, curve.

कुङ्कुः The female breast, a teat,
nipple; अदि वनांतरमप्यकुङ्कुवातरा V. 4. 26.
-COMP. -अर्य, -हृत् a nipple. -तटे,
-तटी I the slope of the female breast
(तट being स्वार्थ or meaningless). -फलः
the pomegranate tree.

कुङ्कुर a. (रा, -री f.) 1 Going slowly,
creeping. 2 Wicked low, vile. 3 De-
tracting, censorious. -रः A fixed star.

कुङ्कुल A species of lotus.

कुङ्कुः 1 A tree. 2 The planet Mars.
3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna
(also called नरक). -जा N. of Sitā.

कुङ्कुमनः, कुङ्कुमिलः A thief who
breaks into a house.

कुङ्कुमिति
मत

कुङ्कुमती A fog or
mist

कुङ्कु See कुच II.

कुङ्कुने Curving, bending, contrac-
tion.

कुङ्कुः A measure of capacity equal
to eight handfuls; अष्टगुणितकुङ्कुः.

कुङ्कुकार 1 A key; Bh. 1. 63. 2
The shoot of a bamboo.

कुङ्कुचित a. Contracted, curved, bent
&c.

कुङ्कुजः, -ज 1 A place overgrown
with plants or creepers, a bower, an
arbour; चल सति कुङ्कुजं मतिमिषुं शील्य
नीलविचोले Git. 5; वृक्षलताकुङ्कुजे 12; Me.
19, R. 9. 64. 2 The tusk of an ele-
phant. -COMP. -कुङ्कुजः a bower, a
place overgrown with plants and
creepers; कुङ्कुजकुङ्कुटीरकीशिकवदा U. 2.
29; Mā. 5. 19; कैकिलिङ्गजितकुङ्कुजटीरे
Git. 1.

कुङ्कुजरः 1 An elephant. 2 Any thing
pre-eminent or excellent of its class
(at the end of comp. only). Amara
gives the following words used
similarly:—सुहृत्परदे स्वाग्रदुर्गवर्षमकुङ्कुजः 1
सिंहशालूनामाद्याः प्रसिद्धाश्चैव वाचकाः 3 The
Aśvattha tree. 4 The lunar asterism
called हस्त. -COMP. -अनीक the divi-
sion of an army consisting of ele-
phants, an elephant-corps. -अज्ञानः
the Aśvattha-tree. -अरातिः 1 a lion.
2 Sarabha (a fabulous animal with 8
feet). -ग्रहः an elephant-catcher.

कुङ्कु I. 6 P. (कुटति, कुटति) 1 To be
crooked or curved. 2 To curve or
bend. 3 To act dishonestly, cheat,
deceive. -II. 4 P. (कुटवति) To break
to pieces, break asunder, divide, split.

कुटः -ट 1 A water-pot, a jar, pitcher
-दः 1 A fort, strong-hold. 2 A ham-
mer. 3 A tree. 4 A house. 5 A
mountain. -COMP. -जः 1 N. of a tree;
Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Rs. 3. 13; Bh. I.
42. 2 N. of Agastya. 3 N. of Droṇa
-हारिका a female servant.

कुटकं A plough without a pole.

कुटकः A roof, thatch.

कुटङ्कः 1 An arbour formed by
creeping plants overrunning a tree.
2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुटपः 1 A measure of grain
(=कुडप). 2 A garden near a house. 3
A sage, an ascetic. -द 1 A lotus.

कुटारः The post round which the
rope of the churning stick passes.

कुटल A roof, thatch.

कुटिः 1 The body. 2 A tree. -f. 1
A cottage, hut. 2 A curve, bend;
-COMP. -चरः a porpoise.

कुटिरे A cottage, hut.

कुटिल a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved,
curled; भेदात् कुटिलः कुटिलयोः S. 5. 23;
R. 6. 82; 19. 17. 2 Tortuous, wind-
ing कोशं कुटिला नृपि Sk 3 (Fig) In
snooze fraudulent, dishonest -COMP
-जस्य a evil-minded, malevolent.

पक्ष्मन् *a.* having curved eye-lashes.
-स्वभाव *a.* crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching. 2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. 2 A cottage, hut; प्रासादीयति कुटयां Sk.; Ms. 11. 72; पर्ण, अन्व &c. 3 A bawd, procuress. -COMP.

-चक्रः a religious mendicant of a particular order; चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटी-चक्रवर्तकी । हेतुः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥ Mb. -चरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः -रः, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage; U. 2, 29; Amaru, 48.

कुदुनी A bawd, procuress; see कुदुनी.

कुटुम्बः, कुटुम्बकः A household, a family, उदारचरितानां तु वन्द्यैश्च कुटुम्बकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. 2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपाहितकुटुम्बः R. 7. 71. -वः -वं 1 kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. 2 offspring, progeny. 3 A name. 4 Race. COMP. -कलहः, -हं domestic quarrels. -भारः the burden of the family; भर्ता तदर्थितकुटुम्बमरणं सार्धम् S. 4. 19. -व्यापृत *a.* (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुटुम्बिकः, कुटुम्बिन् *m.* A householder, a *pater familias*, one who has a family to support or take care of; प्रायेण गृहिणिनिवाः कन्यार्थेषु कुटुम्बिनः Ku. 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. 2 A member of a family. -नी 1 The wife of a householder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुटुम्बिनीमाह्वयं पुच्छामि Mu. 1; प्रभवत्योजिषि हि भर्तुः कारणकोपाः कुटुम्बिन्यः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amaru, 48. 3 A woman in general.

कुट्ट 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To grind, pound. 3 To blame, censure. 4 To multiply.

कुट्टकः A grinder.

कुट्टनं 1 Cutting. 2 Pounding. 3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट (हि) नी A bawd, procuress, a go-between.

कुट्टमितं The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine). The S. D. thus defines it: -केशस्तनाभरादीनां ग्रहे हर्षेति संज्ञमात्र । प्राहुः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकरविबुधनम् 142.

कुट्टाक *a.* (की *f.*) Who or what divides or cuts. *अन्वयः कुट्टाकः कुट्टाकः*

कुट्टारः A mountain. -रः 1 Sexual intercourse. 2 A woollen blanket. 3 Exclusion.

कुट्टिमः -सं 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कर्तुं कुट्टिमं पल्लवकुट्टिमं Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. 2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. 3 A jewel-mine. 4 The pomegranate. 5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave. कुट्टमल=कुट्टमल q. v.

कुट्टः A tree.

कुट्टर See कुट्टर.

कुट्टारः (री *f.*) An axe, a hatchet; मातुः केवलमिव यौवनवचनच्छेदे कुट्टारं वयं Bh. 3. 11.

कुट्टारिकः A wood-cutter.

कुट्टारिका A small axe.

कुट्टारः 1 A tree. 2 An ape, a monkey.

कुट्टिः 1 A tree. 2 A mountain.

कुट्टंगः A bower, an arbour.

कुट्टवः (-वः) A measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prashtha and containing 12 handfals.

कुट्टमल *a.* Opening, full-blown, expanding, (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37: -लः An opening, bud; विजयमण्डपिण्ड कुट्टमलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. -लः A particular hell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुट्टमलित *a.* 1 Budded, blossomed. 2 Cheerful, smiling.

कुट्टचं 1 A wall; भेदे कुट्टवात्पातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. 2 Plastering (a wall). 3 Baggerness, curiosity. -COMP. -द्विन् *m.* a house-breaker, a thief.

-द्वेष्टः a digger. (-यं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुणं 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid. 2 To sound.

कुणकः A young animal just born.

कुणप *a.* (री *f.*) Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -पः, -पः A dead body, corpse; शास्त्रनियः कुणपमोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अन्वयः कुणपाशी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -पः 1 A spear. 2 A foul smell, stench.

कुणिः A cripple with a withered arm.

कुण्डक *a.* (की *f.*) Fat, corpulent.

कुण्डं 1 P. (कुण्डति, कुण्डित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. 2 To be lame or mutilated. 3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. 4 To loosen. -Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुण्ड *a.* 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्यमस्तु कुण्ड Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.; कुण्डमन्त्रं कुण्डलादिषु कुतः S. B. 2 Dull, foolish, stupid. 3 Indolent, lazy. 4 Weak.

कुण्डकः A fool

कुण्डित *p. p.* 1 Blunted, dulled, (fig. also); विप्रतीक्षामचलेषु कुण्डितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेषु कुण्डिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. 2 Stupid. 3 Mutilated.

कुण्डः, -हं 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. 2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. 3 A whole in general; अग्नि कुण्डः 4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. 5 The bowl of a mendicant -हः (डी *f.*) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; परैव जीवति कुण्डस्मात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. -COMP.

-आशिन् *m.* a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुण्ड i. e. a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. -उग्रस् (कुण्डोग्री) 1 a cow with a full udder. 2 a woman with a full bosom. -कीडः 1 a keeper of concubines. 2 a follower of the Chârvaâka doctrine, an atheist. 3 a Brâhmana born in adultery. -कीलः a low or vile man. -गोलं, -गोलकं 1 gruel. 2 a group of कुण्ड and गोलक (taken together).

कुण्डलः -लं 1 An ear-ring, ring; श्रेष्ठ श्रुतेनैव न कुण्डलेव Bh. 2 71; Ch. P. 11, Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. 2 A bracelet. 3 The coil of a rope.

कुण्डलना Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदेजस्तत्तद्वशाः स्थिताविमोक्षेति चित्ते कुरुते यदा यदा । ततोऽपि मानोः पश्चिषकेत-वाचसा विधिः कुण्डलनां विधोरपि ॥ N. 1. 14; of. 2. 95 also.

कुण्डलिन् (नी *f.*) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. 2 Circular, spiral. 3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -म. 1 A snake. 2 A peacock. 3 An epithet of Varuṇa.

कुण्डिका 1 A pitcher. 2 A student's water-pot (कर्मदण्ड).

कुण्डिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कुण्डिनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुण्डि (डी) र *a.* Strong. -रः A man.

कुतपः 1 A Brâhmana. 2 A twice-born man (द्विजम्बन्). 3 The sun. 4 Fire. 5 A guest. 6 An ox, a bull. 7 A daughter's son. 8 A sister's son. 9 Grain. 10 The eighth Mubârta of the day; अहो सुहृतां विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा । तत्राहो सुहृता यः स कालः कुतपः सृष्टः ॥ -रः 1 The Kusa grass. 2 A sort of blanket.

कुतस् *ind.* 1 From where, whence, कस्य त्वं वा कुत आयातः Moha M. 3 2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c; इदं किनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5; 3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive कुत इत्युच्यते S 5 4 How,

in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः सल-
मिहास्य S. 1. 15. 5 Much more, much less;
न त्वत्तमोऽस्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4
31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कदर्यो... न स्त्री स्त्रीणि
कुतः Ch. Up. 6 Because, for. कुतस् is
sometimes used merely for the abl.
of किम्; कुतः कालाससुसर्ज V. P. (=कस्मात्
कालात् &c.); कुतः becomes indefinite
when connected with the particles
विद्, चन or अपि.

कुतस्तस्य a. 1 Whence come. 2 How
happened.

कुतुकं 1 Desire, inclination. 2 Cu-
riosity (=कौतुकं). 3 Eagerness, ar-
dour, vehemence; केलिकलाकुतुकेन च
काचिदसु यक्ष्माजलकुले (मंजुलवज्जलकुंजगतं
विचक्षणं करेण बुद्धे Gt. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतः f. A small leathern
bottle for oil.

कुतुहल a. 1 Wonderful. 2 Excellent,
best. 3 Praised, celebrated. —लं 1
Desire, curiosity; उज्जितशब्देन जवितं नः
कुतुहलं S. 1; यदि विलासकलासु कुतुहलं Gt. 1;
(यौ) कुतुहलेन ननुपशाणितम् R. 3. 54; 13;
2; 15. 65. 2 Eagerness. 3 What
excites curiosity, anything pleasing
or interesting, a curiosity.

कुत्र ind. 1 Where, in which case;
कुत्र मे शिष्यः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1.
2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वदः
कुत्रोपपद्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुत्र is some-
times used for the loc. sing.
of किम्) When connected with the
particles विद्, चन or अपि कुत्र becomes
indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, कुत्रचित्
somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no-
where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place in
another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रत्व a. Where living or residing.
कुत्र 10 A. (कुत्रयते, कुत्रित) To abuse,
revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54;
Y. 1. 31; Santi. 2. 28.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, re-
proach, abusive language; देवतानां च
कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163.

कुत्सित a. 1 Despised, contemptible.
2 Low, mean, vile.

कुशः The Kusa grass.
कुशः, कुशः, कुशः 1 A painted cloth serv-
ing as an elephant's housings. 2 A
carpet (in general).

कुडारः, लः, लकः 1 A spade, hoe.
2 The Kāñchana tree.

कुडालः-कुडाल q. v.
कुडकः, नः 1 A watch-house. 2 A
dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुनकः A crow.
कुतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart,
spear; कुताः प्रविशति K. P. 2 (i. e. कुत-
धारिणः प्रवृत्ताः); विरहिनि कुतनकुतसुखाकृतिकेत-
किंवदुत्तरिता Gt. 1. 2 A small animal,
an insect.

कुंतलः 1 The hair of the head, a
lock of hair; प्रतुलितः प्रातोन्मीलमनेहर-
कुंतलः U. 1. 20; Ch. P. 4, 6; Gt. 2. 2

A drinking cup. 3 A plough. —लः
(pl.) N. of a country and its in-
habitants.

कुतबः (pl. of कुति m.) N. of a
country and its people.

कुतिः N. of a king, son of कृप.
—Comp. —भोजः N. of a Yādava
prince, king of the Kunties, who
being childless, adopted Kunti.

कुन्ती N. of पृथा, daughter of a Yādava
named धृतराष्ट्र, adopted by कुन्तिभोज,
[She was the first wife of Pandu. As he
was prevented by a curse from having
progeny, he allowed his wife to make
use of a charm she had acquired from
the sage Durvasas, by means of which
she was to have a son by any god she
liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma,
Vayu and Indra, and had from them
Yudhishthira, Bhima and Arjuna
respectively. She was also mother of
Karna by the deity Sun whom she
invoked in her virginhood to test her
charm.].

कुण्ड 1. 9. P. (कुण्ति, कुण्ति, कुण्ति)
1 To suffer pain. 2 To cling to. 3 To
embrace. 4 To hurt.

कुण्डः-दं A kind of jasmine (white
and delicate); कुण्डवदन्ताः कलहसनालाः
Bk. 2. 18; दातः कुण्डसंवर्धयितुं जीवितं
धारयितुः Me. 113. —दं The flower of
this plant; अलंके बालकुण्डादि Me. 65,
47. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2
A turner's lathe. —Comp. —करः a
turner.

कुण्डमः A cat.

कुण्डिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुडः A rat, mouse.

कुड 4 P. (कुण्ति, कुण्ति) 1 To be
angry, (generally with the dat. of
the person who is the object of
anger, but sometimes with the acc.
or gen. also); कुण्तिं हितकामिने K. 108;
M. 3. 21; U. 7; इकोप तस्मै स वृद्धं R. 3.
56. 2 To be excited, gather strength,
be virulent; as in कोपाः प्रकुण्ति Susr.
With अति to be angry; Bk. 15. 55.
—परि to be angry. —न 1 to be angry;
निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुण्ति ध्वं स तस्यापगमे
प्रसीदति. Pt. 1. 283. 2 to be excited,
gather strength, increase. (—Caus.)
to provoke, irritate, exasperate.

कुपिद् See कुपिद्.

कुपिनि m. A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catch-
ing small fish.

कुप्य a. Despised, low, mean,
contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. 2 Any metal
but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms.
7. 96; 10. 113.

कुवे (वे) रः The god of riches and
treasure and the regent of the
northern quarter; कुवेरपुत्रा दिशःसुख्यन्मौ
गुहं प्रवृत्ते समर्थं विलम्ब्य Ku. 3. 25 (vide
Malli thereon.) [Kubera is the son of

Visravas by Idavida, and thus the half-
brother of Ravana. Besides being the
lord of riches and regent of the north,
he is the king of the Yakshas and
Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His
abode is Kailas. He is represented as
being deformed in body—having three
legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow
mark in place of one eye]. —Comp.
—अद्रिः, —अचलः an epithet of mountain
Kailāsa. —दिक्षु f. the north.

कुब्ज a. Hump-backed, crooked.

—कुब्जः 1 A curved sword. 2 A hump
on the back. —कुब्जा A young female
servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed
in three parts of her body.
[Krishna and Balarama, while proceed-
ing to Mathura, saw her on the high
road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They
asked her if she would give them some
portion of it, and she gave as much as
they wanted. Krishna, being very much
pleased with her kindness, made her
perfectly straight, and she began to
appear a most beautiful woman].

कुब्जकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247,
5. 2.

कुम्बिका An unmarried girl eight
years old.

कुम्भ m. A mountain.

कुमारः 1 A son, boy; a youth;
R. 3. 48. 2 A boy below five. 3 A
prince, an heir-apparent; (especially
in dramas); विप्रोक्तिः कुमारं तद्राज्यमनुमतेधरे
R. 12. 11; कुमारस्य दुषो बाणः V. 5; उप-
वेदमर्तुति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Rākhasa
to Malayaketu). 4 N. of Kārtikeya,
the god of war; कुमारकल्पं हृष्ये कुमारं
R. 5. 35; कुमारोपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. 5
N. of Agni. 6 A parrot. 7 The river
सिन्धु —Comp. —पालनः 1 one who takes
care of children. 2 N. of king Śālī-
vāhana. —भर्या 1 care of young
children. 2 care of a woman in
pregnancy or confinement, midwife-
ry; R. 3. 12. —वाहिनः, —वाहनः a
peacock. —रः f. 1 an epithet of
Pārvatī. 2 of the Ganges.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. 2 The
pupil of the eye.

कुमारयति Den. P. To play, sport
(like a child).

कुमारिक a. (की f.) कुमारिण (की f.)
a. Furnished with girls, abounding
in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl,
one from 10 to 12 years old. 2 A
maiden, virgin; नृपिण्यपुत्रीक्षेत्र कुमारी-
तुमती सती Ms. 9. 90; 11. 58; न्यावर्तता-
न्यापयताकुमारी R. 6. 69. 3 A girl or
daughter in general. 4 N. of Durgā.
5 N. of several plants. —Comp. —पुत्रः
the son of an unmarried woman. —पुत्र-
पुत्रः the father in law of a girl defiled
before marriage.

कुसु *a.* 1 Unkind, unfriendly. 2 Avaricious. — *n.* 1 The white water-lily. 2 The red lotus.

कुसुदः—दं 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोच्छसिति तपनकिरणैश्चन्द्रस्यैवाद्युभिः कुसुदं V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21, 23; Me. 40. 1 A red lotus. —दं Silver. —दः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. 3 Camphor. 4 A species of monkey. 5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुसुद्वती to Kusa, son of Rāma; see R. 16. 75-86: —COMP. —अभिरुक्त्वं silver-आकरः, आवास. a pond full of lotuses. —ईशः the moon. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —नाथः, पतिः, —र्षधुः, —वाधनः, —सुद्ध *m.* the moon.

कुसुद्वती The lotus plant.

कुसुदिनी 1 A water-lily with white lot flowers; यथैवायानंदं व्रजति ससुपदि कुसुदिनी U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. —COMP. —चायकः —पतिः the moon.

कुसुद्व *a.* Abounding in lotuses; कुसुद्वत् न चायि R. 4. 19. —ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moonrise); अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुसुद्वी मे शशि न नंदयति संस्मरणीययोभा S. 4. 2; कुसुद्वती भाग्यमतीव भावं (न बवंच) R. 6. 36 2 A collection of lotuses. 3 A place abounding in lotuses. —ईशः the moon.

कुमोदकः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

कुभा An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुंभः 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar; इव कुसुती मस्तकयस्तकुंभा Jag. ; वज्रवेतादो मित्र विषकुंभं पयोमुखे H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुच, सत्त. 2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इमकुंभ Māl. 5. 32; मत्तमकुंभदंले शुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59. 3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. 4 A measure of grain equal to 20 *dronas*; Ms. 8. 320. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. 6 The paramour of a harlot. —COMP. —कर्णः 'pitcher-eared' N. of a gigantic Rākṣhaṣa, brother of Rāvana and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahmā had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarṇa began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahmā was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to put in his tongue and to pervert it

Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrāpada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rāma, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarṇa, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rāma]. —कारः 1 a potter; Y. 3. 146. 2 a mixed tribe (देव्याय विप्रतश्चोयात् कुमकारः स उच्यते Usanas; or मालाकाराकर्मकर्ण कुमकारी व्यजायत Parāśara). —वोगः N. of a town. —जः, —जन्मन् *m.* —योनिः, —संभवः 1 an epithet of Agastya; प्रससादोदयार्धः कुमयोनिर्महौजसः R. 4. 22; 15. 55. 2 an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 3 an epithet of Vasishṭha. —दासी a bawd, procuress; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. —लग्नं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. —संढुकः 1 (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. 2 (fig.) an inexperienced man; cf. इयमंढुक. —सविः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुंभकः 1 The base of a column. 2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both the nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुंभा A harlot, whore.

कुंभिका 1 A small pot. 2 A harlot.

कुंभिन् 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. 2 A crocodile. —COMP. —नरकः a particular hell. —सदः rut, ichor.

कुंभिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. 2 A plagiarist. 3 A wife's brother. 4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुंभी A small water-jar. —COMP. —नसः a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. —पाकः (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76.

कुंभीकः The Punnāga tree —COMP. —भक्षिका a sort of fly.

कुंभीरः A shark.

कुंभीरकः, कुंभीलः, कुंभीलकः A thief; लोभेन गृहीतस्य कुंभीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2; कुंभीलकैः कासुकैश्च परिहृतव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. 6. P. (कृति, कृति) To sound.

कुंकरः, कुंकरः The (Indian) crane.

कुरंग (नी) 1 A deer in general. तमे नहि कुरंग उग्र मयता किं नाम तव तपः Sānta 1 14, 4. 6 कुरंगी

Jag. 2 A species of deer (कुरंग ईषत्ताम स्याद्वरिणाकृतिको महान्). —COMP. —अक्षी-नयना, —नेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. —नाभिः musk.

कुरंगसः The same as कुरंग *q. v.*

कुरचिह्नः A crab.

कुरदः A shoemaker.

कुरंदः, कुरंदकः, कुरंदिका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंडः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुररः (लः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey; चक्रद विहा कुररीधूयः R. 14. 68. 2 An ewe. COMP. —गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुरवः (वः), कुरव (व) कं A species of amaranth; कुरवका रवकारणतो यदुः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. —वं (वं), —व (व) कं The flower of this tree, चूडापातो नवकुरवकं Me. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषक कुरवकं श्यामावदातरणं M. 3. 5.

कुरीरः A kind of head-dress for women.

कुरुः (pl.) N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; श्रियः कुरुणामविषस्य पालनी Ki. 1. 1; विराय तस्मिन् कुरुवक्ष्यामते 1. 17. 2 The kings of this country.

—ऋः 1 A priest. 2 Boiled rice. —COMP.

—क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, यमक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समावेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1, Ms. 2. 19. —जंगलं = कुरुक्षेत्र *q. v.* —राज *m.*, —राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. —विस्तः a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. —वृद्धः an epithet of Bhishma.

कुरंदः A red species of amaranth. —डी A wooden doll or puppet.

कुरलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरवकः—कुरवक *q. v.*

कुरविदः—दं A ruby. —दं 1 Black salt. 2 A mirror.

कुकुटः 1 A cock. 2 Rubbish.

कुकुरः A dog; उपकृतुमपि शतं नि स मन्वाति कुकुरं Pt. 2. 90. v. 1.

कुक्षिका—कुक्षिका *q. v.*

कुई, कुईन See कुई, कुईन.

कु (कु) पैरः 1 The knee. 2 The elbow.

कु (कु) पीसः, कु (कु) पीसकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मणोत्कृष्टसि-कपीडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुर्वत् *pres. p.* Doing &c. —*m.* 1 A servant. 2 A shoemaker.

कुलः 1 A race, family; निदानमिवकु-कुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. 2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode, वसनाधिकुलेश्वरः R. 12. 25. 3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2 Ms. 7. 54, 52

so कुलजा &c. 4 A band, troops flock, collection multitude

गुणकुल रोमचमन्यस्य ४. २. ५; अलिङ्गकुलस्य
Gt. 1; Si. 9. 71; so गो, कुलि, मदि
&c. 5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad
sense). 6 A country. 7 The body.
8 The front or fore part. -लः The
head of a guild or corporation.
-Comp. -अकुल *a.* 1 of a mixed char-
acter or origin. 2 middling. तिथिः
m. f. the second, sixth and the tenth
lunar days of a fortnight in a month.
वारः Wednesday. -अंगना a respect-
able or high-born (chaste) woman.
-अंगारः a man who ruins his family.
-अचलः, -आद्रिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः a princi-
pal mountain, one of a class of seven
mountains which are supposed to
exist in each division of the conti-
nent; their names are:—महेश्वरो मलयः
सह्याद्रिः हिमालयः वल्लभपर्वतः। विषयः पारिवाचन
सहितं कुलपर्वतः ॥ -अश्वित *a.* born in a
noble family. -अभिमानः family pride.
-आचारः a duty or custom peculiar
to a family or caste. -आचार्यः 1 a
family-priest or teacher. 2 a geneo-
logist. -आलम्बि *a.* maintaining a
family. -ईश्वरः 1 the chief of a
family. 2 N. of Siva. -उत्कट *a.* high-
born. (-उः) a horse of a good breed.
-उत्पलः, उद्भूतः, उद्भव *a.* sprung from
a noble family, high-born. -उद्ग्रहः the
head or perpetrator of a family; see
उद्ग्रहः. -उपदेशः a family name. -कञ्जलः
one who is disgrace to his family.
-कोटकः one who is a thorn or trouble
to his family. -कन्यका, -कन्या a girl
of high birth; विशुद्धकन्याः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रः
Mā. 7. 1; यदे रवे द्रुवाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्रः
इति Mā. 7. -करः the founder of a
family. -कर्मर *n.* a custom peculiar
to a family. -कलंकः one who is a
disgrace to his family. -सवः 1 ruin
of a family. 2 extinction of a family.
-गितिः, -गुप्त *m.*, -पर्वतः, -शैलः see कुल-
चल above. -घ्न *a.* ruining a family;
दोषैरेतेः कुलघ्नतः Bg. 1. 42. -ज, -जात *a.*
1 well-born, of high birth. 2 ance-
stral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (used in
both senses.) -जनः a high-born or
distinguished person. -तनुः one who
continues or perpetuates a family.
-तिथिः *m. f.* an important lunar day,
viz:—the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a
lunar fortnight. -तिलकः the glory
of a family, one who does honour to
his family. -दीपः दीपकः the glory of
a family. -दुहित्र *f.* see कुलकन्या. -देवता
a tutelary deity; the guardian deity
of a family; Ku. 7. 27. -धर्मः a fami-
ly custom, a duty or custom peculiar
to a family; उत्तमकुलधर्माणां समुपायां जना-
ईन Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14 -धारकः
a son. -धुर्यः (a son) able to support
a family, a grown up son; न हि सति
कुलधुर्ये सर्वपङ्का गृह्य R. 7. 71. -नन्दन *a.*
gladdening or doing honour to a
family. -नायिका a girl worshipped

at the celebration of the orgies of
left-hand Śāktas. -नारी a high bred
and virtuous woman. -नाशः 1 ruin
or extinction of a family. 2 an
apostate, reprobate, out-cast. 3 a
camel. -परंपरा the series of genera-
tions comprising a race. -पतिः 1 the
head or chief of a family. 2 a sage
who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils;
thus defined:—युतीनां वृक्षमादित्यं योजनदानादि-
पोषणात्। अथापयति विप्रविरसं कुलपतिः स्वनः ॥
अपि नाम कुलपतिरियमसर्वपक्षेयसंभवा स्यात् S. 1;
R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. -पांडुका a woman
disgracing her family, an unchaste
woman -पालिः, -पालिका, -पाली *f.* a
chaste, high-born woman. -पुत्रः a
noble-born youth; इह सर्वस्वकलिनः कुलपु-
त्रमहादुःखः Mk. 4. 10. -पुरुषः 1 a res-
pectable or high-born man; कथं वति
कुलपुरुषो देशपारपुरुषं मनोजगति Bb. 1. 92.
2 an ancestor. -पूवर्गः an ancestor.
-भार्यः a virtuous wife. -भृत्या the
nursing of a pregnant woman. -मर्या-
दा family honour or respectability.
-मर्यादा a family custom, the best way
or the way of honesty. -योवित्र -वधू
f. a woman of good family and
character. -वारः a principal day, (i. e.
Tuesday and Friday). -विद्या know-
ledge handed down in a family,
traditional knowledge. -विप्रः a
family-priest. -वृद्धः an old and ex-
perienced member of a family. -व्रतः,
-व्रतः a family vow; गलितव्रतमनिद्वन्द्वाना-
मिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70; विधातिनपुनाऽन्यः
कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -श्रेष्ठि-
m. 1 the chief of a family or a guild.
2 an artisan of noble birth. -संख्या
1 family-respectability. 2 inclusion
among respectable families; Ms. 3.
66. -सन्ततिः *f.* posterity, descendants,
continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5.
159. -संभव *a.* of respectable family.
-सेवकः an excellent servant. -स्त्री a
woman of good family, a noble
woman; अयमस्मिन्मवात् कृष्ण प्रदुष्यति कुलस्त्रियः
Bg. 1. 41. -स्थितिः *f.* antiquity or
prosperity of a family.
कुल *a.* Of good family, of good
birth. -कः 1 The chief of a guild. 2
Any artisan of eminent birth. 3 An
ant-bill. -कं 1 A collection, multi-
tude. 2 A number of verses in gram-
matical connection; (the number of
verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the
whole forming one sentence); e. g.
see Si. 1. 1-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1.
1-16.
कुलदा An unchaste woman; Mu. 6.
5; Y. 1. 215. -Comp. -पतिः a cuckold.
कुलतः *ind.* By birth.
कुलधः A kind of pulse.
कुलधर *a.* One who continues or
perpetuates a family.
कुलधरः, -लः A thief

कुलवत् *a.* Of respectable birth or
origin; nobly born.

कुलायः, -यं 1 The nest of a bird;
कुलकानकपाण्डुकुटकुलाः कूले कुलायदमाः U. 2
9, N. 1. 141. 2 The body. 3 A place
or spot in general. 4 A woven tex-
ture, a web. 5 A case or receptacle.
-Comp. -निलायः the act of sitting in
a nest, hatching, brooding. -स्थः a
bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary,
dove-cot.

कुलालः 1 A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवनि-
यतिता ब्रह्मादमादोदरे Bb. 2. 95. 2 A wild
cock.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिक *a.* Of a good family, well-
born. -कः 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233.
2 The chief or head of a guild. 3
An artist of high birth. -Comp. -वेला
certain portions of time on each day
on which it is improper to begin any
good business.

कुलिगः 1 A bird (in general). 2 A
sparrow.

कुलिच *a.* (नी *f.*) Of good family,
high-born. -*m.* A mountain.

कुलिदः (pl.) N. of a country and its
rulers.

कुलिः, -रं 1 A crab. 2 The 4th sign
of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलि (ली) दा, -जं 1 The thunder-bolt
of Indra: वृषस्य इहः कुलिशं कुलिता धीव लक्ष्यते
Ku. 2. 20; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशमनात् 1. 20;
R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 66. 2 The
point or end of a thing; Me. 61.
-Comp. -धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of
Indra. -नायकः a particular mode of
sexual enjoyment.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीन *a.* Of high descent, of a
good family, well-born; दिव्योक्तिनि-
वाकुलीना K. 11. -नः A horse of good
breed.

कुलीनसे Water.

कुलीरः, -रकः 1 A crab. 2 The fourth
sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलकयुजा A fire brand.

कुलूतः (pl.) N. of a country and its
rulers.

कुलमाघः Gruel. -कः A kind of
grain. -Comp. -अभिपुतं gruel.

कुल्य *a.* 1 Relating to a family,
race, or corporation. 2 Well-born.
-स्थः A respectable man. -हृदयं 1
Friendly inquiry after family affairs,
(condolence, congratulation &c.). 2
A bone; Mv. 2. 16. 3 Flesh. 4 A
winnowing basket. -ल्या 1 A virtu-
ous woman. 2 A small river, canal,
stream; कुल्याभीभिः पवनवपलेः शास्त्रिणे यौक्-
कुलाः S. 1. 16; कुल्योयापदपाद् R. 12.
3. 7. 49. 3 A dike, trench. 4 A
measure of grain equal to 8 dronam
कुन 1 A flower 2 A lotus

कुवर See कुवर.

कुवल 1 The water-lily. 2 A pearl. 3 Water.

कुवल्य 1 The blue water-lily कुवल-
यल्लसिचैरिगिंदी नवनोल्लव U. 3. 22. 2 A
water-lily in general. 3 The earth
(-m. also).

कुवलयिनी 1 The blue water-lily
plant. 2 An assemblage of lotuses.
3 A place abounding in lotuses. 4
The lotus-plant.

कुषाद a. 1 Detracting, under-
valuing, censorious. 2 Low, vile,
mean.

कुविकः (pl.) N. of a country.

कुवि (विं) वः 1 A weaver; कुविदस्व
तावत्पटसि उपग्राममन्तिः K. P. 7. 2 N. of
the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish
(when caught), fish-basket 2 A badly
arranged tress of hair.

कुवेल A lotus.

कुशः 1 A kind of grass considered
holy and forming an essential requi-
site of several religious ceremonies;
पवित्रायै इमे कुशाः Srāddha Mantra कुश-
पूतं प्रवक्ष्यामि विहरे R. 8. 18. 1. 49, 95.
2 N. of the elder son of Rāma.
[He was one of the twin sons of
Rāma, born after Sita had been ruth-
lessly abandoned in the forest; yet he
was the elder of the two in point of first
seeing the light of this world. He, with
Lava, was brought up by the sage
Vālmiki, and the two boys were taught
to repeat the Rāmāyana, the epic of the
poet. Kusa was made by Rāma king of
Kusavati and he lived there for some
time after his father's death. But the
presiding deity of the old capital
Ayodhya presented herself to him in
his dream and besought him not to
slight her. Kusa then returned to
Ayodhya; see R. 16. 3-42] —
वां Water; as in कुशलय q. v. —Comp. —अग्र
the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa
grass hence often used in comp. in the
sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd' 'penetrat-
ing' as intellect 'कुद्धि a. having a
penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd;
(अपि) कुशाग्रहृद्रे कुशली वरुते R. 5. 4.
—अग्रिय a. penetrating, sharp. —अंशु-
रीच a ring of Kusa grass worn at
religious ceremonies. —आसनं a seat
or mat of Kusa grass. —स्थलं N. of a
place in the north of India; Vā. 1.

कुशल a. 1 Right, proper, good,
auspicious; Si. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10.
2 Happy, prosperous. 3 Able,
skilful, clever, proficient, well-
versed; with loc. or in comp.;
दृढनीलं च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ma.
7. 190; R. 3. 12. —लं 1 Welfare, a
happy or prosperous condition,
happiness; पञ्च कुशलं राज्यं राजाश्रममुनि
भिः R. 1. 58; अभाषणः कुशलमन्त्रे वृच्छति

खर Me. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you
doing well' (how do you do?) 2
Virtue. 3 Cleverness, ability. —Comp.
—काम a. desirous of happiness. —मित्रः
friendly inquiry after a person's
health or welfare. —कुद्धि a. wise,
intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलित्व a. (नी f.) Happy, doing
well, prosperous; अथ भगवतोकाशुयहाय
कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4; Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. 2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital
of Kusa, Rāma's son; see कुश.

कुक्षिक a. Squint-eyed. —कः N. of
the grand-father of Visvāmitra (or
according to some accounts, of the
father of विश्वामित्र). 2 A plough-share.
3 Sediment of oil.

कुशी A plough-share.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ma. 8.
65, 102. 2 An actor, a dancer;
तत्त्वैर् कुशीलवाः संगीतत्रयेण मरुभीदितसंपाद-
नाय प्रवर्ततां Māl. 1; तत्किमिति चारमयाति
कुशीलवैः सह संगीतकं Vā. 1 3 A news-
monger. 4 An epithet of Vālmiki.

कुशुम्भः The water-pot of an
ascetic.

कुशूलः 1 Granary, cupboard, store-
room; को धन्यो वहुमिः पुत्रैः कुशूलाग्रपादकैः
H. Pr. 20. 2 A fire made of chaff.

कुशेराय A water-lily, a lotus in
general, कुशाग्रकुशेरायस्त्रिपुरारुखाः (वशाः)
S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. —यः The Indian
crane or Śārasa bird.

कुश 9 P. (कुष्णति, कुषित) 1 To tear,
extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः
कुष्णति मांसानि Bk. 18 12; 17. 10, 7.
95 2 To test, examine. 3 To shine.
—With निम्ब to extract, tear, draw
out; उपनिषद्गोमिषु कुषितं विद्वेः R. 7. 50; Bk.
9. 30; 5. 42; so काकेर्निष्कुषितं श्वभिः कव-
लितं गोमयमिदं विद्वं Gangāśhṭaka.

कुपाकुः 1 The son. 2 Fire. 3 An
ape, a monkey.

कुपः—कु Leprosy (of which there
are 18 varieties); गल्लक्ष्मामिषुताय च Bh.
1. 90. —Comp. —अरिः 1 sulphur. 2 N.
of several plants.

कुक्षि a. (नी f.)—कुक्षित a. Affect-
ed with leprosy.

कुम्भांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin
gourd. 2 A false conception.

कुम्भांडकः A kind of pumpkin
gourd.

कुम् 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To em-
brace. 2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. 2
One who lives on usury; see कुसीद
below.

कुसी (सि) वः (Also written as कुशी-
वीव) A money-lender, a usurer. —वः
1 Any loan or thing lent to be
repaid with interest. 2 Lending
money, usury, the profession of
usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं पञ्चमयसंविशममन्त्र

Pt. 1. 11; —Ma. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1.
119. —Comp. —पयः usury, usurious
interest; any interest exceeding 5
per cent. —वृद्धिः f. interest on money;
कुसीदाद्वृद्धिं नालेति सकृदाहता Ma. 3. 151.
कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिन् m. A usurer.

कुसुम 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं तत
फलं S. 7. 30. 2 Menstrual discharge.
3 A fruit. —Comp. —अंजनं the calx of
brass used as collyrium. —अंजलिः a
handful of flowers. —अधिपः, अधिराज
m. the Champaka tree (bearing
yellow fragrant flowers); —अवचायः
gathering flowers; अन्यत्र सूर्यं कुसुमावचाय
कुसुमवाचि कपोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. —अव-
तंसकं a chaplet. —अखः, —आयुधः, —इव,
—बाणः, —शरः 1 a flowery arrow. 2 N.
of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेष्टव्या-
गारः Māl. 1 (where the word may
also be read as कुसुमेष्टव्यापारः); तस्मै वनो
भगवते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 33
Ch. P. 20, 23; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70,
3. 2; कुसुमशरणमनेन Gīt. 10. —आकरः
1 a garden. 2 a nosegay. 3 vernal
season; नन्दनं कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; so
Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं saffron. —आसनं 1
honey, 2 a kind of spirituous liquor
(prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a.
brilliant with blossoms. —काष्ठकः, —च-
पः, —धन्वन् m. epithets of the god of
love; कुसुमचापमतेजवर्धुभिः R. 9. 39;
Rs. 6. 27. —चित्त a. heaped with
flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of
Pātāliputra; कुसुमपुरमिदं प्रवक्ष्यामीति
राक्षसः Mu. 2. —लता a creeper in
blossom. —रापनं a bed of flowers;
V. 3. 10. —स्तवकः a nosegay, bouquet;
कुसुमस्तवकस्तेव द्वे गती स्तो मनसिना Bh. 2. 33.

कुसुमवती A woman in her courses.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished
with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुमः—भं 1 Safflower; कुसुमारुणं चारु
चेलं वसाना Jag.; R. 6. 6. 2 Saffron. 3
The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं
Gold. —यः Outward affection (com-
pared with the colour of safflower).

कुसुलः A granary, store-house (for
corn &c.).

कुसुतिः f. Fraud, cheating, de-
ceit.

कुसुम्भः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2
The ocean.

कुहः Kubera, the god of riches.

कुहकः A cheat, rogue, juggler.

—कः, —का Jugglery, deception. —Comp.

—कार a. conjuring, cheating. —चकित
a. afraid of a trick, suspicious,

cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —खनः,
—खरः a cock.

कुहनः 1 A mouse. 2 A snake. —नं
1 A small earthen vessel. 2 A glass
vessel

कुहना, कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (इम).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नाभिकुहर, आस्य &c. 2 The ear. 3 The throat. 4 Proximity. 5 Copulation. कुहरि 1 Sound in general. 2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. 3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहः, कुहः f. 1 New moon day, i. e. the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; कश्यपे गता नक्षत्रं कुहः N. 4. 57. 2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. 3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo पिबेन रोषारुणचक्षुषा सुहः कुहस्ताद्वयत चन्द्रवेदिनी N. 1. 100; उन्मलित कुहः कुहरिति कलौचालाः पिकानां गिरः Glt. 1. -Comp. कुहः-सुखः, -रवः, -शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo.

कु 1 6. A. (कवते, कुवते); 9. U. (कु-ह-नाति, कु-ह-नीति) 1 To sound, make noise, cry out in distress; खगाशुक्रविरेक्ष्य Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20; 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कुः f. A female imp.

कुचः The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कुचिका, कुची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. 2 A key.

कुज 1 P. (कुजति, कुजित) To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कुजते राम रामेति मयुरं मयुराक्षरं Rām: प्रसोक्तिको मयुरो कुज Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. WITh नि, परि or वि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कुजः, कुजनं, कुजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. 2 The rattling of wheels. कुज a. 1 False; as in कुटः सुः पूर्वसाक्षिणः Y. 1. 80. 2 Immovable, steady.

-दः, -द 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. 2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. 3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कुटलोक्त, कुटान्योक्ति. 4 Falsehood, untruth; oft. used in comp. with the force of an adjective; 'वचनं false or deceitful words; तुला, मानं &c. 5 A summit or peak of a mountain; वर्षमानिव तत्पराकुटतैर्वातुरेयुभिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113. 6 Any projection or prominence. 7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. 8 A horn. 9 End, corner; Y. 3. 96. 10 Head, chief. 11 A heap, mass, multitude; अन्नकुटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकुटं 'a heap of food'. 12 A hammer, an iron mallet. 13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. 14 A trap for catching deer. 15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. 16 A water-jar. -दः 1 A house, dwelling. 2 An epithet of

Agastya. -Comp. -असः a false or loaded die; कुटाक्षोपविदेविनः Y. 2. 202.

-अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. -अर्थः ambiguity of meaning.

-भावित्ता a tale, fiction. -उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem.

-कारः a rogue, a false witness. -कृत् a. 1 cheating, deceiving. 2 forging a document; Y. 2. 70. 3 bribing.

(-m.) 1 a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ). 2 an epithet of Siva.

-कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण q. v. -खड्गः a swordstick. -छात्र m. a cheat.

-तुला a false pair of scales. -धर्म a. where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place, house, country &c.).

-पाकलः bilious, fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिपातज्वर); अर्चिण वैकुण्ठविश्वदेवस्यः कलमं कदोर इव कुटपाकलः (अभिहित) Mā. 1. 39; (also sometimes written as कुटपाकलः).

-पातकः a potter, a potter's kiln. -पाशाः, -बंधः a trap, snare; R. 13. 39.

-मानं a false measure or weight. -मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. -यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c.

-युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. -साल्मलिः f. m. 1 a species of the Sālmali tree. 2 a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments-perhaps a club-with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. -सासनं a forged grant or decree. -साक्षिन् m. a false witness. -स्थ a. standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (स्थः) the supreme soul (immovable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8; 12. 3. -स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कुटकं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. 2 Elevation, prominence. 3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. -Comp. -आख्यानं an invented tale.

कुटशः ind. In heaps or multitudes. कुटयं-कुटय q. v.

कुण 10 U. (कुणयति-ते, कुणयति) 1 To speak, converse 2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कुणिका 1 The horn of any animal. 2 The peg of a lute.

कुणित a. Shut, closed.

कुडालः Mountain ebony.

कुपः 1 A well; कुपे यस्य पयोनिधायि वदो युद्धमिति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49; so नितरां नीचोत्सीति त्वं त्वं रूपं मां कदापि कुपाः। अत्यंत-सहृदयो यतः परेषां एतद्यहीतासि Bv. 1. 9.

2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity; as in जघनकुप. 3 A leather oil-vessel. 4 A mast; क्षोणीनौकुपदंडः Dk. 1. -Comp. -अंकः, -अंगः horripilation. -कच्छपः, -सङ्कः -की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a

well. (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; oft. used as a term of reproach. -यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well यंत्रयन्दी-वदिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. यंत्रयदिकान्याय see under न्याय.

कुपकः 1 A well (temporary). 2 A hole, cave, cavity. 3 The hollow below the loins. 4 A stake to which a boat is moored. 5 The mast of a ship. 6 A funeral pile. 7 A hole under a funeral pile. 8 A leather oil-vessel. 9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river.

कृपा (वा) रः The ocean.

कूपी 1 A small well. 2 A flask, bottle. 3 The navel.

कुव (व) र a. (सी. f.) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. 2 Hump-backed. -रः, -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. -रः A hump-backed man. -री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. 2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed; Vā. 4.

कूरः, -रं Food, boiled rice; इतश्च कूर-च्युतेति लिख्यं पिष्टं हस्ति प्रतिपाद्यते मातृपुराणैः Mk. 4.

कुर्चः, -र्च 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. 2 A handful of Kusa grass. 3 A Peacock's feather. 4 The beard; आगनमनमन्यकारणं सविशेषद्वयतमय जीर्ण-कुर्चोनां U. 4; or प्रसिद्धव्यननेन चित्रफलकं लेखकुर्चोनां तपसानां कर्तव्यः S. 6. 5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. 6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. 7 A brush. 8 Deceit, fraud. 9 Boasting, bragging. 10 Hypocrisy.

-र्चः 1 The head. 2 A store-room. -Comp. -शिरः, -शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree.

कुचिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. 2 A key. 3 A bud, blossom. 4 Inappissated milk. 5 A needle.

कुड 1 U. (कुडति-ते, कुडति) 1 To leap, jump. 2 To frolic; वज्रधराकुडपुष्पं स्वेदकुड-दिरे तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9; 15. 45. WITH उड् to jump up, leap up.

कुर्चनं 1 Leaping. 2 Playing, sporting. -नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. 2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कुर्पः The part between the eye-brows.

कुर्परः 1 The elbow; Si. 20. 19. 2 The knee.

कुर्मः 1 A tortoise; सहकुर्मं हवांगानि रक्षित्वमात्मनः Ma. 7. 105; Bg. 2. 58

2 Vishnu in his second or Kumara incarnation. COMP अवतार the Kārma incarnation of Vishnu cf. Git 1। क्षातरतविष्णुतर तव विष्टि पृष्ठ रर
दीश हे ॥ -पृष्ठ, -पृष्ठक 1 the back or shell of a tortoise. 2 a lid or cover of a dish. -राजः Vishnu in his shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कुल 1 A shore, bank; राधाभाषयो-
र्जयति यमुनाकुलं रहःकेलयः Git. 1; नदी बोनय-
कुलभाक् R. 12. 35, 68. 2 A slope,
declivity. 3 Skirt, edge, border,
proximity; कुलायकुलं विदुष्यं तेषु ते N.
1। 141. 4 A pond. 5 The rear of
an army. 6 A heap, mound. -COMP.
-चर a. frequenting or grazing on
the banks of a river. -भूः f. the land
on a bank. -हंङकः, -हंङकः an eddy.

कुलंक a. Tearing away or under-
mining the bank; कुलंकपेव सिन्धुः प्रसन्नम-
मस्ततरं च S. 5. 21. -वः The current
or stream of a river. -वा A river.

कुलंधव a. Kissing, i. e. bordering
on the bank of a river.

कुलमुज a. Breaking down banks,
(as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कुलमुह a. Tearing up or carrying
away the bank; Māl. 5. 19.

कुमांडः A kind of pumpkin gourd,
कुहा A fog, mist.

कु 1. 5 U. (कुणेति-कुण्ते) To hurt,
injure, kill. -II. 8 U. (करोति, कुण्ते,
कुत) 1 To do (in general); तात किं
कराम्यहे. 2 To make; गणिकामवरोपमकरोत्
Dk; युणेण चके युवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 45;
युवराजः कुतः &c. 3 To manufacture,
shape, prepare; कुमकारो वटं करोति; कटं
करोति &c. 4 To build, create; एवं कुरु;
समा कुरु मर्त्यं मोः. 5 To produce, cause,
engender; रतिमुपयार्थमा कुण्ते S. 2. 1.
6 To form, arrange; अंजलिं करोति;
करोतस्तत्कं कृत्वा. 7 To write, compose;
चकार हनरोहरं शांतिं Pt. 1. 8 To perform,
be engaged in; पूजां करोति. 9 To tell,
narrate; इति बहुविधाः कथाः कुर्वन् &c. 10
To carry out, execute, obey; एवं
क्रियते युष्मादेवः Māl. 1; or करिष्यामि वच-
स्त्व or शासनं मे कुरुष्व &c. 11 To bring
about, accomplish, effect; सत्संगतिः
कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. 12 To
throw or let out, discharge, emit;
मूत्रं कृत्वा discharge urine, make water;
सो पुंषि कृत्वा to void excrement. 13 To
assume, put on, take; स्त्रीरूपं कृत्वा;
नानास्त्राणि कुर्वीतः Y. 3. 162. 14 To send
forth, utter; मातुर्गिरिं कृत्वा, कलशं कृत्वा
&c. 15 To place or put on (with
loc.) कंठे हारमकरोत् K. 212; पाणिपुत्रासि
कृत्वा &c. 16 To entrust (with some
duty), appoint; अयमाह विविधामुर्ध्वराज
तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. 17 To cook
(as food) as in कृतांश. 18 To think,
regard, consider; दृष्टिस्तुष्टिकृतजगत्प्रत्ययसत्त्व-
चात् U 6-19-19 To take (as in the

hand) कुरु को गुरुमेकयोगिन N 4 59
20 To make a sound as नृणां कृत्य
कृत्यं कृतं so वपदकृत्य सप्त &c 21 To
pass spend (time) वषाण दश चक्र
spent; क्षणं कुरु wait a moment. 22 To
direct towards, turn the attention to,
resolve on; (with loc. or dat.);
साधर्म्यं कुण्ते मनः Ms. 12. 118; नगरमन्त्राय
मातिं न करोति S. 2. 23 To do a thing
for another (either for his advantage
or injury); यदनेन कृतं मति, असौ किं मे
करिष्यति &c. 24 To use, employ, make
use of; किं तया क्रियते येन्या Pt. 1. 25
To divide, break into parts (with
adverbs ending in वा); द्विधा कृत्वा
to divide into two parts; शतधा कृत्वा, सहस्रधा
कृत्वा &c. 26 To cause to become subject
to, reduce completely to (a particular
condition, with adverbs ending in
सात्); आत्मसात् कृत्वा to subject or appro-
priate to oneself; R. 8. 2; मस्मसात्
कृत्वा to reduce to ashes. This root is
often used with nouns, adjectives
and indeclinables to form verbs from
them, somewhat like the English
affixes 'en' or '(i)fy', in the sense
of 'making a person or thing to be
what it previously is not'; e. g.
कृष्णीकृत्वा to make that which is not
already black, black, i. e. blacken;
सो सेतीकृत्वा to whiten; वनीकृत्वा to solidify;
विरलीकृत्वा to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes
these formations take place in other
senses also; e. g. कोडीकृत्वा 'to clasp to
the bosom', embrace; मस्तकिकृत्वा to reduce
to ashes; प्रवणीकृत्वा to incline, bend;
तृणीकृत्वा to value as little as straw; मदीकृत्वा
to slacken, make slow; सो हलाकृत्वा
to roast on the end of pointed lances;
हलाकृत्वा to please; समयाकृत्वा to spend time
&c. N. B. This root by itself admits
of either Pada; but it is Atm. gene-
rally with prepositions in the follow-
ing senses:— (1) doing injury to;
(2) censure, blame; (3) serving;
(4) outraging, acting violently or
rashly; (5) preparing, changing the
condition of, turning into; (6) recit-
ing. (7) employing, using; see P. 1.
3. 32 and "Student's guide to
Sanskrit composition" § 338. Note.
The root कृ is of the most frequent
application in Sanskrit literature, and
its senses are variously modified, or
almost infinitely extended according
to the noun with which the root is
connected; e. g. पदं कृत्वा to set foot (fig.
also); आश्रमे पदे करिष्यामि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण
कृतं मनं यदुषि नययौवनेन पदे K. 141; मनसा कृत्वा
to think of, meditate; मनसि कृत्वा
to think; दृष्ट्वा मनस्वेवमकरोत् K. 136; or to
resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्री कृत्वा
to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृत्वा
to practise the use of weapons; दंडं कृत्वा
to inflict punishment इत्ये कृत्वा to pay

heed to कल कृत्वा to de मति वद्वि कृत्वा to
think of attend mean उत्प कृत्वा to
offer 1 bat ons of water to the Manes
विर कृत्वा to delay दुर कृत्वा to play on the
lute, नखान कृत्वा to clean the nails, कन्य कृत्वा
to outrage or violate a maiden; विना कृत्वा
to separate from, to be abandoned
by; as in मदनेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4 21,
मध्ये कृत्वा to place in the middle, to have
reference to; मय्येकस्य स्थितं कथयैशिविद
M. 5. 2; वशी कृत्वा to win over, place in
subjection, subdue; चमकृत्वा to cause
surprise; make an exhibition or a
show; सत्कृत्वा to honour, treat with re-
spect; तिर्यक्कृत्वा to place aside. —Caus.
(कारयति-ते) To cause to do, perform,
make, execute &c; आज्ञां कारय रक्षोभि
Bk. 8. 84; भव्यं भूयिषेन वा कटं का
रयति Sk. —Desid. (चिकीर्षति-ते) to
wish to do &c. With अंगी 1
to accept, betake oneself to; लवंगी
कुंरीगदीमकीकरोत् Jag.; दक्षिणमाशारंगीकृत्य K.
121. 2 to confess, acknowledge, own,
admit. 3 to promise to do, under-
take; किं त्वंगीकृतं हस्तजङ्गमवच्छाद्यो जगो
लज्जते Mu. 2. 18. 4 to subdue, make
one's own, favour; Amaru. 52 —अति
to exceed, surpass. —अधि 1 to be
entitled to, have a right; to autho-
rise, to qualify for the discharge of
some duty; नैवायकारिष्यहि वेदवृत्ते Bk. 2
34; Ki. 4. 25. 2 to aim at, have re-
ference to; (अधिकृत्य is often used in
the sense of 'with reference to',
'referring to', 'regarding', 'concern-
ing'; 'on the subject of'; यमिसमयमधि-
कृत्यगीयताम् S. 1; शङ्कतलानधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S.
2; R. 11. 62.) 3 (A.) to bear; अधिकृत्य
न च हिरः Bk. 8. 20. 4 to overpower or
subdue, be superior to. 5 to refrain
or desist from. —अस्तु to do after, fol-
low; especially to imitate (with acc
or gen.); शैलानिपस्यानुचकार लक्ष्मी Bk. 2.
8; Ms. 2. 199; दमानतया हिरिवातुकुर्वती K.
10; अनुकरोति भगवतो नारायणस्य 6. —अप 1
to drag away, remove, insult by
dragging away; योपचक्रे वनास्तीतां Bk. 8
20. 2 to hurt, injure, wrong, harm,
do harm or injury to (with gen. of
person); न किंचिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt.
1. —अपा 1 to drive away, discard,
remove, dispel; तैश्चैवं तिमिरनपाकरोति चद्र
S. 6. 29; न पुत्रास्तस्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5
14. 2 to cast off, reject, put aside,
give up; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाचकार R. 7. 50
—अभ्यन्तरी 1 to initiate in, 2 to make a
friend of; (see under अभ्यन्तर). —अल
to adorn, decorate, grace; उभावलंचकत्
रचितान्यां तपोवनावुत्तिपथं गताम्याम् R. 11. 18,
कतनो वक्रोऽलंकृती जन्मना S. 1. —आ (Caus)
1 to call, cause to come, invite,
आकारयैवमत्र. 2 to bring near. —आविस्
to manifest or make visible, show,
display; (see under आविस्.) —उप
(Prez उपकरोति) 1 (a) to befriend

serve, assist, favour, help, oblige; (oft. with gen. sometimes loc. of the person obliged); सा लक्ष्मीरपकुरुते यया परे Bk. 8. 18; आत्मनश्चोपकर्तुं Me. 101; St. 20. 74; Ms. 8. 394. (b) to attend or wait upon, serve 2 (Pres. उपस्करोति). (a) to adorn, grace, decorate. (b) to make efforts (with gen. of a thing); Bk. 8. 19; 119. (c) to prepare, elaborate, perfect, refine. -उपा 1 to deliver, give. 2 to perform a (preparatory) rite; Ms. 4. 95; see उपाक्रमन् 3 to fetch, bring. 4 to begin. -उरी, उररी, उररी, ऊरी or ऊररी to accept, see अंगीकृ above; R. 15. 70; see उरी also. -विरस् 1 to abuse, revile, condemn, despise. 2 to surpass, excel, conquer; see under विस्. -त्वं to thou anybody (as an insult). -दक्षिणी or -प्रदक्षिणी to walk round something keeping the right side towards it; प्रदक्षिणीकुर्य्य सद्योदतामीन् S. 4.; प्रदक्षिणीकुर्य्य इति हुताशननन्तरं मनुर्दक्षिणी च । R. 2. 71. -दुस् to act wrongly. -विक् to reproach, revile, condemn; see under विक्. -नमस् to salute, adore; सुनिवयं नमस्कृत्य Bk.; see under नमस्. -नि to injure, wrong. -निस् 1 to remove, drive away; Ms. 11. 53. 2 to break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 54. -निरा 1 to expel, drive away, repudiate; Bk. 6. 100; R. 14. 57. 2 to refute (as an opinion.) 3 to give up, abandon. 4 to destroy completely, annihilate. 5 to revile, condemn, slight. -न्यक् to insult, condemn. -परा (P.) to reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; तौ हस्मात् पराकुर्वन्ममत् पुष्पकं प्रति Bk. 8. 50. -परि (परिकरोति) 1 to surround. 2 (परिष्करोति) to adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिष्कृतः Mb. (fig.) to refine, polish (as words). -पुरस् 1 to place in front; राजा शकुन्तलो पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4.; हते जरति गंगेरे प्रस्कृत्य शिवेदिनं Ve. 2. 18; see under पुरस्. -प्र 1 to do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); जानक्यो नरो देवाय करोति विगर्हितं Pt. 4. 35; Bk. 2. 36; Rs. 1. 6; Ms. 8. 54, 60; 8, 239, Amaru. 13. 2 to assault, outrage, insult; Bk. 8. 19. 3 to honour, worship. -प्रति 1 to requite, pay back, repay; पूर्वं कृतार्थो निवारणार्थं प्रति करोति सः । Rām. 2 to remedy; व्याधिनिच्छादि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिकुर्यां हि तत्र वै Mb. 3 to give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 285. 4 to retaliate; R. 12. 94. -प्रसायी 1 to confide, believe. 2 to regard as authority, obey; शासनं तस्मिन् प्रति प्रसायीकृतं S. 6. 3 to fix upon, dispense, deal or mete out; देवेन प्रहृष्टा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रसायीकृतं Bh 2. 121. -प्रहृस् to make manifest, display, make visible, show; see under प्रहृस्. -प्रत्युप to requite, return (an obligation). -स्ति to alter, change, affect; निवारयन्ती सति विक्रियते येषां न चेत्तसि

त एव प्रतिः Ku. 1. 59; R. 13. 42. 2 to disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. 3 to create, produce, effect Ms. 1. 75; नास्य विश्वं विक्रियते दानताः Mb. 4 to disturb, harm, injure (Atm.); हिनान्यनुपकृतुनि प्रहृष्टानि विक्रियते R. 17. 53. 5 to utter (sound) विक्रियणः स्वराज्य Bk. 8. 20. 6 to be faithless (as a wife). -विनि to hurt, injure. -विम 1 to tease, trouble, harass, harm; किं सञ्चलति विमकरोति S. 7; Ku. 2. 1. 2 to wrong, ill-treat; S. 4. 17. 3 to affect, cause a change in; कनकरसवदीनं विमकुर्वुः Ku. 6. 95. -व्या 1 to make manifest, clear up; सामको व्याकरवाणि Ch Up. 2 to propound, explain. 3 to tell, narrate; तन्मे सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb. -सं 1 (संकुर्वते) (a) to commit; ये पञ्चापरपक्षदोषसहितः वापा नि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. (b) to manufacture, prepare. (c) to do, perform. 2 (संस्कृते) (a) to adorn, grace; कुरुमं समस्कृत माधवनीं Si. 9. 25. (b) to refine, polish; वाग्येका समलं करोति प्रहृषं वा संस्कृता चरिते । Bh. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. (c) to consecrate by repeating sacred Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. (d) to purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संवत्सरादिमयप्रतीत्या मेयिलेहो यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -साची to turn aside or askance; साचीकृता चारुतरेण तस्यो Ku. 8. 68; R. 6. 14.

कुकः The throat.

कुकजः (रः) A kind of partridge.

कुक (कु) लासः A lizard, chameleon.

कुकुषाकः 1 A cock. 2 A peacock. 3 A lizard. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

कुकाटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. 2 The back of the neck.

कुच्छ्र a. 1 Causing trouble, painful. Ms. 6. 78. 2 Bad, miserable, evil; 3 Wicked, sinful. 4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -च्छ्रः, -च्छ्रे 1 Difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कुच्छ्रे महर्षीणः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. 2 Bodily mortification, penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 21; 11. 105. -च्छ्रे, कुच्छ्रेण, कुच्छ्रेण With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कुच्छ्रेण स्वयमेव H. 1. 185. -Comp.

-याय a. 1 one whose life is in danger. 2 breathing with difficulty. 3 hardly supporting life. -साय a. 1 curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). 2 accomplished with difficulty.

कुत् I. 6 P. (कृतति-कुत्) 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear, asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहृति विविधैर्नच्छेदी न कृतति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12. WITH अव to cut off, divide, tear

asunder. -उत् 1 to cut off or out, tear out; R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105. 2 to hack, cut up; उच्छ्रित्योच्छ्रित्य कृति Māl. 5. 16. -वि 1 to cut or tear off, tear up; विनासाद्वयस्यस्यं सुलान्यपि निहृताति Pt. 2. 39; निहृतातिव नानर्ध Bk. 7. 11; महति-कुरुकटेः R. 7. 58. -II 7 P. (कृणाति, कृण) 1 To spin. 2 To surround.

कृत् a. (Generally at the end of comp.). Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; पाठ, पुष्प, प्रतिमा &c. -m. 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. 2 A word so formed.

कृत a. Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c. &c.; (p. p. of कृ 8 U.). -सं 1 Work, deed, action; Ms. 7. 197. 2 Service, benefit. 3 Consequence, result. 4 Aim, object. 5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. 6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon; but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. 7 The number '4'. -Comp.

-अकृत a. done and not done; i. e. done in part but not completed. -अंक 1 marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. 2 numbered. (-कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points.

-अञ्जलि a. folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154.

-अनुकर a. following another's example, subservient. -अनुसारः custom, usage. -अंत a. bringing to an end, terminating. (-तः) 1 Yama, the god of death; द्वितीयं कृतान्तमिवादेतं व्याधनमस्य H. 1. 2 fate destiny; हस्तसिन्धवि न सते संगमं नो कृतान्तः Me. 105. 3 a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. 4 a sinful or inauspicious action. 5 an epithet of Saturn. 6 Saturday. जनकः the sun.

-अन्नं 1 cooked food, कृतान्नमुदकं शिवः Ms. 4. 219; 11. 3. 2 digested food. 3 excrement. -अपराय a. guilty, offender, criminal. -अभय a. saved from fear or danger. -अभिषेक a. crowned, inaugurated. -अभ्यास a. practised. -अर्थ a. 1 having gained one's object, successful. 2 satisfied, happy, contented; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निवर्हिताहंसा Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9. 3 clever. (कृतार्थकि 1 to render fruitful or successful. 2 to make good; कान्तं प्रहृष्टाचारतश्चतुरा कोपः कृतार्थकिता Amaru. 15). -अवधान a. careful, attentive. -अवधि a. 1 fixed, appointed. 2 bounded, limited. -अवस्थ a. 1 summoned, caused to be present. 2 fixed, settled. -अय्य a. 1 armed. 2 trained in the weapons

of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62. —आगम *a.* advanced, proficient. (*-m.*) the supreme soul. —आगसू *a.* guilty, offending, criminal, sinful. —आत्मसू *a.* 1 having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. 2 purified in mind. —आभरण *a.* adorned. —आयास *a.* labouring, suffering. —आह्वान *a.* challenged. —उत्साह *a.* diligent, making effort, striving. —उद्वाह *a.* 1 married. 2 making penance by standing with uplifted hands. —उपकार *a.* 1 favoured, befriended, assisted; Ku. 3. 73. 2 friendly. —उपभोग *a.* used, enjoyed. —कर्मेन् *a.* 1 one who has done his work; R. 9. 3. 2 skilful, clever. (*-m.*) 1 the supreme spirit.. 2 a *Sannyāsin*. —काम *a.* one whose desires are fulfilled. —काल *a.* 1 fixed or settled as to time. 2 who has waited a certain time. (*-लः*) appointed time; Y. 2. 184. —कृत्य *a.* 1 who has accomplished his object; Bg 15. 20. 2 satisfied, contented; Sānti. 3. 19. 3 having done his duty. —क्रय *a.* a purchaser. —क्षण *a.* 1 waiting impatiently for the exact moment; नय सर्वं सोऽस्माकः कृतक्षणास्तितमः Pt. 1. 2 one who has got an opportunity. —ग्र *a.* 1 ungrateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 19. 2 defeating all previous measures. —ब्रूः a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed; Ms. 5. 58, 67. —ज्ञ *a.* 1 grateful; Ms 7. 209, 210; Y. 1. 308. 2 correct in conduct. (*-ज्ञः*) a dog. —तीर्थ *a.* 1 one who has visited or frequents holy places. 2 one who studies with a professional teacher. 3 fertile in expedients. 4 a guide. —दासः a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. —धी *a.* 1 prudent, considerate. 2 learned, educated, wise; Mu. 5. 20. —निर्णेजिनः a penitent. —निश्चय *a.* resolute, resolved. —पुत्र *a.* skilled in archery. —पूर्व *a.* done formerly. —वतिकृतं assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance; R. 12. 94. —मतिज्ञ *a.* 1 one who has made an agreement or engagement. 2 one who has fulfilled his promise. —उद्भि *a.* learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97; 7. 30. —सुख *a.* learned, wise. —लक्षण *a.* 1 stamped, marked. 2 branded; Ms. 9. 239. 3 excellent, amiable. 4 defined, discriminated. —वर्मन् *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kripa and Asvatthāman survived the great havoc of the great Bhārati war. He was afterwards slain by Sātyaki. —विद्य *a.* learned, educated. —कृतोत्ति कृतविजिह्व Pt. 4. 43. —कृतवृत्तिः पूर्वी विजिह्वी इति ज्ञेयः । कृतवृत्तिः यम व्याख्याते हि Pt. 1. 45. —वेत्तव *a.* hired,

paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. —वेदिन् *a.* grateful; see कृतज्ञ. —वेश *a.* attired, decorated; गतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुंजशय्यां Git. 11. —शोभ *a.* 1 splendid. 2 beautiful. 3 handy, dexterous. —शौच *a.* purified —श्रमः, —परिश्रमः one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमेति ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mn. 1. I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. —संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. —संकेत *a.* making an appointment; नामसंकेतं कृतसंकेतं वाद्यते द्युत्तरे Git. 5. —संज्ञ *a.* 1 restored to consciousness or animation. 2 aroused. —संनाह *a.* clad in armour. —सापत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded wife. —हस्त, —हस्तक *a.* 1 dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. 2 skilled in archery. —हस्ता 1 skill, dexterity. 2 skill in archery or generally in handling arms; कौरवे कृतहस्ता पुनरिव देवे यथा सीरणि Ve. 6. 12; Mr. 6. 41. —कृतक *a.* 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नैसर्गिक); यत्कृतकं तत्तद्विषयं Nyāya-Sūtra. 2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतकविधि सर्वांगीणमाकरपजातं R. 18. 52. 3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतककलहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. 4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यस्मिन्नेति कृतकतन्त्रः कात्यायनवर्धितो मे (बालविराजः) Me. 75; सोऽयं न पुनःकृतकः पदवीं श्रुते (जहाति) S. 4. 13. —कृतं *ind.* Enough, no more of; away; (with instr.); अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1; अथवा गिर कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमन्त्रेन U. 4. —कृतिः *f.* 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. 2 Action, deed. 3 Creation, work, composition; (तौ) स्वकृतिं गायमानस कविप्रथमपद्धति R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. 4 Magic, enchantment. 5 Injuring, killing. 6 The number '20'. —Comp. —करः an epithet of Ravana. —कृतिश्च *a.* 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यस्य वीर्येण कृतिर्नो वर्ध च सुदानां च U. 1. 32; न सख्यनिमित्तं यत् कृती भवान् R. 3. 51; 12. 64. 2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; S. 7. 19. 3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; तं सुप्रसक्तकृतिं कृती R. 11. 29; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9. 4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तत्तदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येव निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. 5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined. —कृते —कृतेन *ind.* (with gen. or in comp.) For for the sake of on account of कृतीनां प्राणाणां कृते Bh 3

36; कार्यं यशसेऽर्पिते K. P. 1; Bg 1 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6. —कृतिः *f.* 1 Skin, hide (in general) 2 Especially, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits 3 The bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. 4 The birch-tree 5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. —Comp. —वासः, —वासस् *m.* an epithet of Siva; स कृत्वासास्तपते यतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1. —कृत्तिका (pl.) 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars, the Pleiades) 2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kārtikeya, the god of war. —Comp. —तनयः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya. —भवः the moon. —कृत्स्न *a.* 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. 2 Clever, skilful. —स्तुः A mechanic, an artist. —कृत्य *a.* 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit 2 Feasible, practicable. 3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Rāj. T. 6. 247. —रत्न 1 What ought to be done, duty, function, Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67. 2 Work, business, deed, commission; बहुकृत्यं Me. 114, अयोध्याकृत्यः S. 7. 34. 3 Purpose, object, end; कृजद्विप्रापदितवन्नाकृत्यं R 2 12; Ku. 4. 15. 4 Motive, cause. —स्त्य A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participles, these are तव्य, अनीय, य, and रल्लिभ. —स्त्य 1 Action, deed. 2 Magic. 3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes. —कृत्रिम *a.* 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; 'निर्भ', 'ज्ञान' &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 37. 2 Adopted (as a child); see below. —सः, —पुत्रः an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कृत्रिमः स्वात्मवयं दत्त Y. 2. 131; cf. also Ms. 9. 169. —स 1 A kind of salt. 2 A kind of perfume. —Comp. —धूपः —धूपकः incense, a kind of perfume. —पुत्रः see कृत्रिम. —पुत्रकः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. —सुनि *f.* an artificial floor. —वनं a park, garden. —कृतस् *ind.* An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times', e. g. अष्टकृत्यः eight times, eight-fold, so दश, 'पंच' &c. —कृतस् 1 Water. 2 A multitude. —स्तः Sin. —कृतस् *a.* All. whole. entire : एकः कृतस् S 2 15 Bg 3 29 Ms 1 105 5 42

कृतञ्ज A plough.
कृतञ्ज Cutting, cutting off, dividing,
tearing asunder.

कृपः The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामन्. [He was born of the sage Saradvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripa, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain, he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins.]

कृपण a. 1 Poor, pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजपुत्रस्य समस्ते पात्याश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. 2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कानामा हि प्रकृतिकृपणा-भेदनाचेतसि Me. 5; so जराजीविभ्यश्चमनमद्वान-लेपकृपणः Bh. 3. 17. 3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. 4 Miserly, stingy. —जं Wretchedness. —जः A miser; कृपणसमी दाता धुवि कोऽपि न विद्यते । अत्राश्रयेन विद्यति यः परेभ्यः प्रयच्छति Vyāsa. —COMP. —धी, —द्वि a. little or low minded. —वत्सल a. kind to the poor.

कृपा Pity, tenderness, compassion; चक्रवाक्योः प्रो विद्यते निधुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; Sānti. 4. 19; सकृपे kindly.

कृपाणः 1 A sword; स पातु यः केशरिपोः कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 1; कृपाणस्य कृपाणस्य च केवल-माकारतो मेदः Subhāsh. 2 A knife.

कृपाणिका A dagger, knife.

कृपाणी 1 A pair of scissors. 2 A dagger.

कृपाण a. Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of Droṇa. —COMP. —पतिः an epithet of Droṇa. —धुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामन्.

कृपीट 1 Underwood, forest wood. 2 Wood, firewood. 3 Water. 4 The belly. —COMP. —पालः 1 a rudder. 2 the ocean. 3 air, wind. —योनिः fire.

कृमि a. Full of worms, wormy. —निः 1 A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकृमिः Bh. 2. 9. 2 Worms (disease). 3 An ass. 4 A spider. 5 The lac (dye). —COMP. —कोशः, —कोषः the cocoon of a silk-worm. —उत्थं silken cloth. —जं, —जगं agallochum, aloe wood. —जा lac, the red dye produced by insects. —जलजः, —वारिकृदः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —पर्वतः, —शैलः an ant-hill. —फलः the Udumbara tree. —शंखाः the fish living in the conch. —धुक्तिः f. 1 a bivalve shell. 2 the animal living in it. 3 an oyster.

कृमिण or कृमिल a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिलर A fruitful woman.

कृश 4 P. (कृशति, कृश). 1 To become lean or emaciated. 2 To wane (as the moon). —Caus. To emaciate.

कृश a. (Compar. कशीयत्; superl. कशीष्ट). 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृशस्तुः कृशोदृष्टि &c. 2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); इहदति न वाच्यः कृशवनः Bh. 2. 28 3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. —COMP. —अशः a spider. —अश a. lean, thin. (—गी) 1 a woman with a slender frame. 2 the Priyangu creeper. —उद्वर a. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16.

कृशला Hair (of the head).

कृशास्तुः Fire; इतोः कृशास्तुतिमादिभ्यः R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. —COMP. —रेतश्च m. an epithet of Siva.

कृशाश्विन m. An actor.

कृश I. 6. U. (कृशति, कृश) To plough, make furrows.—II. 1 P. (कृशति, कृश) To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; प्रसह सिंहः कृशं तां चक्र R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. 2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. 3 To lead or conduct as an army; स रेतां नदतीं कर्षन् R. 14. 32. 4 To bend (as a bow); नात्वायतकृशार्णः R. 5. 50. 5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिद्रियगानो विद्वंसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नरः स्वस्थाननासाय गजैर्दमयि कर्षति Pt. 8. 46. 6 To plough, till; अतुलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिशोनं कर्षति Sk. 7 To obtain, get; कुलसंख्यां च गच्छति कर्षति च महर्षयः Mb. 8 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —With अप 1 to draw back or away, pull off, take or drag away or off, drag out, extract; दैताग्रमेवमपकृष्य निरी-क्षते च Rs. 4. 14; R. 16. 55. 2 To re-move; U. 1. 8. 3 To lessen, diminish. —अव to draw, draw away from. —आ 1 to draw, draw towards, drag, pull, extract (fig. also); केदोन्माकृष्य जुंषति H. 1. 109; S. 1. 33; द्रुममुखा सारिणेन चक्रमाकृष्टाः S. 1; Amaru. 2. 72; Ku. 2. 59; R. 1. 23. 2 to bend (as a bow); S. 3. 5; Si. 9. 40. 3 to extract, borrow; H. Pr. 9. 4 to snatch, take by force; Bk. 16. 30. 5 to supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. —उद्व 1 to draw or pull up, extricate; अंगदकोटि-लक्षं प्रलेखयत्कृष्य R. 6. 14; Si. 13. 60. 2 to enhance, increase. —नि to sink down, lessen, diminish. —निष् 1 to draw or pull out. 2 to extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृष्य चक्रमे कुनेरात् R. 5. 26. —परि to draw, pull, drag. —प्र 1 to draw away, pull, attract. 2 to lead (as an army). 3 to bend (as a bow). 4 to increase. —वि 1 to draw, pull. 2 to bend (as a bow); शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यतामिदं S. 6. 28. —विम to remove. —संनि to bring near. कृषकः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. 2 A plough-share. 3 An ox.

कृषाणः, कृषिकः A ploughman, hus-
bandman.

कृषिः f. 1 Ploughing. 2 Agriculture, husbandry; चीवते बालिशस्यापि सत्वेनपातिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः द्विधाः-इत्या Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44.—COMP. —कर्मन् n. agriculture. —जीविन् a. living by husbandry. —कले agricultural produce or profit; Me. 16. —सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीवलः One who lives by hus-
bandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृषकरः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ट a. 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted. 2 Ploughed.

कृष्टिः A learned man. —f. 1 Draw-
ing, attracting. 2 Ploughing, culti-
vating the soil.

कृष्ण a. 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. 2 Wicked, evil. —रगः 1 The black colour. 2 The black antelope. 3 A crow. 4 The (Indian) cuckoo. 5 The dark half of a lunar month, (from full to new moon). 6 The Kali age. 7 Vishnu in his eighth incarnation, both as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki [Krishna] is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yaroda, by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually dis-covered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Putana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the Gopis or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's Gita-govinda). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Keshin, Arishtha and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particu-lar friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's as-sistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a dis-tance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satya-bhama, (as also Radha) were his favou-rites. He is said to have been of a dark-blue or cloud-like colour of

कहिरिय मालिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति वृत्त
Git 8. His son was Pradyumna.]
8 N of Vyāsa, the reputed author of
the Mahābhārata. 9 N. of Arjuna.
10 Aloe wood. -कृष्ण 1 Blackness,
darkness (moral also). 2 Iron. 3
Antimony. 4 The black part of the
eye 5 Black pepper. 6 Lead.
-Comp. -अयुक् *n.* a kind of sandal-
wood. -अचलः an epithet of the
mountain Rāivataka -अजिनः the
skin of the black antelope. -अयस्
n. -अयस्, -आमिषं iron, crude or
black iron. -अध्वन्, -आध्वम् *m.* fire.
-अह्नी the 8th day of the dark half
of Śrāvapa when Kṛṣṇa was born;
also called गोकुलाह्नी. -आवासः the
holy fig-tree. -उदरः a kind of snake.
-कद्दं a red lotus. -कर्मन् *a.* of black
deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved,
guilty. -काकः a raven. -कायः a
buffalo. -काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood,
agallochum. -कौहलः a gambler.
-गतिः fire; आयोपने कृष्णाति सहाय R. 6.
42 -ग्रीवः N. of Śiva. -तारः 1 a spe-
cies of antelope (in general). -देहः
a bee. -धनं money got by foul
means. -द्वेपायनः N. of Vyāsa; तमह-
मरामकृष्णं कृष्णद्वेपायनं वेदे Ve. 1. 3. -पक्षः
the dark half of a lunar month.
-मुगः the black antelope; ह्यने कृष्ण-
मुगस्य वामनयनं कङ्कद्वयमासी स्त्री S. 6. 16.
-मुखः, -वचनः, -वदनः the black-faced
monkey. -यजुर्वेदः the Taittirīya or
black Yajurveda -लोहः the load-
stone. -वर्णः 1 black colour. 2 N. of
Rāhu. 3 a Śūdra. -वर्त्मन् *m.* 1 fire;
R 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. 2 N. of Rāhu.
3 a low man, profligate, black-
guard. -वेणु N. of river. -शकुनिः a
crow. -शारः, -सारः the spotted ante-
lope; कृष्णशरी दशरथस्यैवा चान्द्रिकाशुके S.
1. 6. -भृगः a buffalo. -सारथिः an
epithet of Arjuna.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black ante-
lope.

कृष्णलः The Gunjā plant. -लं Its
berry.

कृष्णा 1 N. of द्रौपदी, wife of the
Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. 2 N. of a river
in the Deccan that joins the sea at
Masulipattam.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् *m.* Blackness.

कृष्णी A dark night.

कृ I. 6 P. (कृति, कर्म) 1 To scatter,
throw about, pour out, cast, disperse;
समस्तशिरसि चंचलचन्द्रश्चन्द्रासुपरि शत्रुतुषारं
कोप्यन् वीरपोतः कृति U. 5. 2; 6. 1;
दिशि दिशि कृति सजलकणजाल Git. 4; S.
1. 7; Amaru. 11. 2 To strew, cover
or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. -With
-अप 1 to scatter, cast about; अप-
कृति कुम्भं Sk. 2 to scrape with the feet
(for food abode &c), through joy
(amid of quadrupeds and birds) (the

form in this sense is अपस्क्रिते): अप-
स्क्रिते वृषो ह्यः कुकुतो मक्षार्थी वा आश्वार्थी च
Sk. -अप to cast off, reject, repudia-
te. -अव to scatter, throw; अवाकिरन्नाल-
लताः श्रुतिः R. 2. 10. -आ 1 to spread
round. 2 to dig up. -उद् 1 to scatter
upwards, throw up; R. 1. 42. 2 to
dig up, excavate. 3 to engrave,
carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णो ह्य वासयष्टिषु
निशानिप्रालसा बर्हिषः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59.
-उप (उपस्क्रिते) to cut, hurt or injure.
-परि 1 to surround; परिकीर्णो परिवादिनी
मुनेः R. 8. 35. 2 to hand or give over,
deliver; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्णो ह्यौ R. 18.
33. -प्र 1 to scatter, throw, pour out;
प्रकीर्णः दुष्पाणां हारिचरणशोरजलिरयं Ve. 1. 2.
2 to sow, as seed. -प्रति (प्रतिस्क्रिते) to
hurt, injure, tear; उरोविदारं प्रतिचस्करे
नवैः Si. 1. 47. -वि to scatter, throw
about, strew or spread about; Ku. 3.
61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 13; 14. 25. -विनि
to throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4.
6 -सम् to mix, commingle or mix
together. -समुद् to perforate, bore,
pierce; R. 1. 4. -II 9 U. (कृणाति,
कृणीति) To injure, hurt, kill.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति, कीर्तित) 1 To
mention, repeat, utter; नाप्ति कीर्तितं पत्र
R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. 2 To
tell, recite, declare, communicate;
Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. 3 To name, call.
4 To praise, glorify, commemorate;
अनन्यमुखात् प्रातुरचिकीर्तय विग्रहं Bk. 15.
72; Pt. 1. 4.

कृष् I. A. (कल्पते, कृष) 1 To be fit
or adequate for, result in, bring
about, accomplish, produce, tend to;
(with dat.). कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 5;
पश्चाद्युत्तरपक्षेभ्यः कल्पते विश्रमाय V. 3. 1;
विभाजरी यद्यक्षाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29;
5. 79; Me. 55. R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6.
23; Bk. 22. 21. 2 To be well manag-
ed or regulated, to succeed. 3 To be-
come, happen, occur; कल्पियते हरेः
प्रतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. 4 To be
prepared, be ready; चक्रे चाय-
कुंजं Bk. 14. 89. 5 To be favour-
able to, subserve. 6 To partake of.
-Caus. 1 To prepare, arrange, fit
out. 2 To settle, fix. 3 To divide. 4
To provide or furnish with. 5 To
consider. -With अव to result in,
tend to, accomplish; (with dat.).
-आ (Caus.) to adorn, decorate.
-अप 1 to result in, lead to, (with
dat.); Ms. 3. 202. 2 to be prepared
or ready at hand; Ms. 3. 208; 8. 333.
-परि (Caus.) 1 to decide, determine,
fix upon. 2 to prepare, get ready.
3 to endow with; S. 2. 9. -प्र 1 to
happen, occur. 2 to be successful
(Caus.) 1 to invent, devise plan
(schemes &c) 2 to prepare, make

ready. -वि to doubt, be doubtful.
(Caus.) to doubt. -सं (Caus.) 1 to
resolve, determine, settle. 2 to intend,
propose. -समुप to get ready.

कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared, done, got
ready, equipped; कृतविवाहवेष्टा R. 6. 10
decked in her nuptial attire. 2 Out,
pared; कृतकेशनखश्च Ms. 4. 35. 3
Caused, produced. 4 Fixed, settled.
5 Thought of, invented. -Comp.
-कीला a title-deed. -धूपः frank-in-
cense.

कृतिः *f.* 1 Accomplishment; suc-
cess. 2 Invention, contrivance. 3
Arranging.

कृतिक *a.* Bought, purchased.

कैकयः (pl.) N. of a country and
its people; मगधकोसलकैकयशासिनां दुहितरः
R. 9. 17.

केकर *a.* (री *f.*) Squint-eyed. -र
A squint eye; cf. अकिकर. -Comp.
-अक्ष *a.* squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका-
मिर्गलिकंडस्तिरयति वचनं ताडयादुच्छिखंडः MāI
9. 30; पद्मजसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7
69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Ms. 22; Bh
1. 35.

केकाफलः, -केकिकः, -केकिन् *m.* A
peacock; इतः केकिक्रीडाकलकलरवः पद्मलक्ष्मा
Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केतः 1 A house, abode. 2 Living,
habitation. 3 A banner. 4 Will, in-
tention, desire.

केतकः 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिमास्य
वनानि केतकानां Ghat. 15. 2 A banner
-कं A flower of the Ketaka plant,
केतकैः सृचिभिः Me. 24, 23; R. 6. 17,
13. 16. -की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक),
हृत्तिनिव द्रियते सृचिभिः केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23
2. A flower of that plant; Rs. 2.
20, 24.

केतनं 1 A house, an abode; अकलित-
महिमानः केतनं मेगलानां MāI. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव
वरमातिदित्यथकेतना Git. 7. 2 An invitation,
summons. 3 Place, site. 4 A flag,
banner; मयं भीमेन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve.
2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. 5 A sign,
symbol; as in मकरकेतन. 6 An in-
dispensable act (also religious),
निवाप्राजलिदानेन केतनैः श्राद्धकर्मभिः । तस्योपकरी
शकस्त्वै किं जीवन् किमुतानया Ve. 3. 16.

केतित *a.* 1 Called, summoned 2
Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः 1 A flag, banner; चीनांशुकानि
केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. 2 A
chief, head, leader, foremost, any
eminent person (oft. at the end of
comp.); मनुष्यजाता मनुष्यशक्तिं R. 2. 33,
कुलस्य केतुः स्तीतस्य (राजस्य) Rām. 3 A
comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. 4 A sign,
mark 5 Brightness, clearness 6 A
ray of light 7 The descending node
dared as the ninth planet, and

the body or trunk of the demon Rāhu; कदारः स केतुश्चंद्रमसं पूर्णमंडलनिधानी Mu. 1. 6. -Comp. -ग्रहः the descending node. -भः a cloud. -यष्टिः f. a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वैद्युरं). -वसनं a flag.

कदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. 2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. 3 A mountain. 4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himalayas (modern Kedār). 5 A form of Siva. -Comp. -खंडः a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नाथः a particular form of Siva.

केदारः 1 The head. 2 The skull. 3 A cheek. 4 A joint.

केनिपातः A rudder; helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केंद्रं 1 The centre of a circle. 2 The argument of a circle. 3 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केयूरः -रं A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूरान् विवृण्वन्ति पुरुषं हारान् चंद्रोज्ज्वलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Māl. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली f. 1 A woman of the Kerala country. 2 Astronomical science.

केल 1 P. (कलति, कलित) 1 To shake. 2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः m. f. 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिवल्स-णिकुंडल &c. Gīt. 1; इतिरिह सुखवधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलासति केलिरे *ibid.*; रायमाधव-योजयन्ति यमुनाखले खकेलयः *ibid.*; Amar. 7. Ms. 8. 357; Rs. 4. 17. 3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः f. The earth. -Comp. -कला 1 sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. 2 the lute of Sarasvatī. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). -किलवती Rati, wife of the god of love. -कीजः a camel. -कुचिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित a. angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कोपः an actor, a dancer. -ग्रहं, -निकेतनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amar. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -पर a. sportive, wanton, amorous. -मुखः joke, sport, pastime. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिश-यनमनुयात Gīt. 11. -शुविः f. the earth.

-सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport. -Comp. -पिकः a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -हुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केवल a. 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon. 2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवलं श्रियं प्रतिपदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां वयसां वृत्तिनिवेदि नां कामदुष्टां वयसां 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. 3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. 4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. 5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); इतरेषु केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -रं ind. Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलनिद-देव पृच्छामि K. 155; न केवलं-अपि not only-but; वयं तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवचापि परप्रयो-जना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -नैयायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so व्याकरण.

केवलतस् ind. Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन a. (नी f.) 1 Alone, only. 2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केसः 1 Hair in general; विश्वंकेसात् परेत्युमि Ku. 5. 68. 2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु पृथीका or केसायां दुष्यते Sk. 1; सुककेसा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरो-पणादि R. 3. 56; 2. 8. 3 The mane of a horse or lion. 4 A ray of light. 5 An epithet of Varuṇa. 6 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अंतः 1 the tip of the hair. 2 long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. 3 cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. -उच्चयः much or handsome hair. -कर्मन् n. dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). -कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. -कीटः a. seized by the hair. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केसाग्रः खलु तदा दुष्येदामजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Ms. 50; so यत्र तेषु केश-ग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). -क्षेमः morbid baldness. -च्छिद् m. a hair-dresser, barber. -जाहः the root of the hair. -पशः, -पाशः, -हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्र-भीक्ष्य कुर्वन्तस्त्रियान् दिग्विधं चमयः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपशः, कचहस्त &c. -बंधः a hair-band. -मूः, -मूनिः f. the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -प्रसाधनी, -मार्जकः, -मार्जनं a comb. -रचना dressing the hair. -वेष्टः a tree or fillet of hair

केसवः 1 A goat. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 A bug. 4 A brother.

केशव a. Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -वः An epithet of Vishnu; केशव जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1, केशवं पतिवं इन्द्रा पंडिता इत्येभिः Subhāsh. -Comp. -आयुधः the mango tree. (-यं) a weapon of Vishnu. -आलयः, -आ-वासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशि ind. 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेशमभवद्वृद्धं रक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb. 1. 2. 283.

केशिक a. (की f.) Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् m. 1 A lion. 2 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Kṛishna. 3 N. of another Rākshasa who carried Uvasenā and who was slain by Indra. 4 An epithet of Kṛishna. 5 One having fine hair. -Comp. -निद्र-इमः, -मथनः epithets of Kṛishna; Bg. 18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. 2 N. of the wife of Visrāvas and mother of Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarna.

केस (श) रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हंत्वद्वेष्टे गजान्मृगयो विलो-लजिह्वश्लिष्यकेसरः Ms. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. 2 The filament of a flower; नीपं हृष्टं हरिकपिशं केसरेवर्द्धते Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. 3 The Bakula tree; तत्सारोक्षलकिंचलयः केसराग्र-कांतः Me. 78; Ku. 2. 55. 4 The Punnāga tree. 5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -रं A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -Comp. -अचलः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -वरं saffron.

केस (श) रिन् m. 1 A lion; अयुद्धं कृते वनवर्जिनं न हि गोमायुकृतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25; यदुर्वरः केसरिणं ददर्श R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. 2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.; cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c.). 3 A horse. 4 The citron plant. 5 The Punnāga tree. 6 N. of the father of Hanumat. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Hanumat.

के 1 P. (कायति) To sound.

कैकुक्षं A flower of the किंशुक tree.

कैकयः The king of the Kekayas; see कैकय.

कैकसः A demon, goblin.

कैकेयः A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -यी A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less re-joiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely

वहिरिब नालिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति दूने
Git 8. His son was Pradyumna.]
8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of
the Mahābhārata. 9 N. of Arjuna.
10 Aloe wood. -कृष्ण 1 Blackness,
darkness (moral also). 2 Iron. 3
Antimony. 4 The black part of the
eye 5 Black pepper. 6 Lead.
-Comp. -अग्रुच n. a kind of sandal-
wood. -अचलः an epithet of the
mountain Rāivataka -अजिनं the
skin of the black antelope. -अयस्
n. -अयसं, -आमिषं iron, crude or
black iron. -अध्वज, -आचिस् m. fire.
-अध्वनी the 8th day of the dark half
of Śrāvṇa when Kṛṣṇa was born;
also called गोकुलाष्टमी. -आवासः the
holy fig-tree. -उदरः a kind of snake.
-कंदं a red lotus. -कर्मन् a. of black
deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved,
guilty. -काकः a raven. -कायः a
buffalo. -काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood,
agallochum. -कोहलः a gambler.
-गतिः fire; आध्यायने कृष्णगतिं सहाय. R. 6.
42 -शिवः N. of Śiva. -तरः 1 a spe-
cies of antelope (in general). -देहः
a bee. -धनं money got by foul
means. -द्वेपायनः N. of Vyāsa; तमहम-
रागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वेपायनं वेदे Ve. 1. 3. -पक्षः
the dark half of a lunar month.
-सुगः the black antelope; सुगे कृष्ण-
सुगस्य वासनयनं कंदूयनानी हृषी S. 6. 16.
-सुखः, -वसन्तः, -वदन् the black-faced
monkey. -यजुर्वेदः the Taittirīya or
black Yajurveda -लोहः the load-
stone. -वर्णः 1 black colour. 2 N. of
Rāhu. 3 a Śūdra. -वर्त्मन् m. 1 fire;
R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. 2 N. of Rāhu.
3 a low man, profligate, black-
guard. -वेणा N. of river. -शकुनिः a
crow. -शारः, -सारः the spotted ante-
lope; कृष्णशरी दशशुक्लवर्णं चाधिप्यकाशुके S.
1. 6. -भृंगः a buffalo. -सारथिः an
epithet of Arjuna.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black ante-
lope.

कृष्णलः The Gunjā plant. -लं Its
berry.

कृष्णा 1 N. of द्रौपदी, wife of the
Pandavas; Ki. 1. 26. 2 N. of a river
in the Deccan that joins the sea at
Masulipattam.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् m. Blackness.

कृष्णी A dark night.

कृ I. 6 P. (किरति, कीर्ण) 1 To scatter,
throw about, pour out, cast, disperse;
समरशिरसि चंचलचन्द्रश्चक्षुर्नामुपरि शरतुषारं
कोप्यथ वीर्योतः किरति U. 5. 2; 6. 1;
दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4; S.
1. 7; Amaru. 11. 2 To strew, cover
or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. -WITH
अप 1 to scatter, cast about; अप-
किरति कुसुमं Sk. 2 to scrape with the feet
(for food, abode &c.), through joy
(head of quadrupeds and birds), (the

form in this sense is अपस्किरते): अप-
स्किरते वृषो ह्यः कुकुटो मध्याधी या आश्रयाधी च
Sk. -अपा to cast off, reject, repudia-
te. -अव to scatter, throw; अवाकिरन्नाल-
लताः प्रस्तेः R. 2. 10. -आ 1 to spread
round. 2 to dig up. -उद् 1 to scatter
upwards, throw up; R. 1. 42. 2 to
dig up, excavate. 3 to engrave,
carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णं इव वासयष्टिषु
निशानिद्रालता बर्हिषः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59.
-उप (उपस्किरति) to cut, hurt or injure.
-परि 1 to surround; परिकीर्णं परिवादिनी
मुनेः R. 8. 35. 2 to hand or give over,
deliver; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्णं सुते R. 18.
33. -प्र 1 to scatter, throw, pour out;
प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोर्जलिरप्य Ve. 1. 2.
2 to sow, as seed. -प्रति (प्रतिस्किरति) to
hurt, injure, tear; उरोविदारं प्रतिचस्करे
नक्षैः Si. 1. 47. -वि to scatter, throw
about, strew or spread about; Ku. 3.
61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 13; 14. 25. -विनि
to throw, abandon, cast off; Ku. 4.
6 -सम् to mix, commingle or mix
together. -समुद् to perforate, bore,
pierce; R. 1. 4. -II 9 U. (कृणति,
कृणीते) To injure, hurt, kill.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति, कीर्ति) 1 To
mention, repeat, utter; नाप्ति कीर्तिं पद्म
R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. 2 To
tell, recite, declare, communicate;
Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. 3 To name, oall.
4 To praise, glorify, commemorate;
अपप्रथयुगान् शत्रुरचिकीर्तितं विक्रमे Bk. 15.
72; Pt. 1. 4.

कृष् I. A. (कल्पते, कृव) 1 To be fit
or adequate for, result in, bring
about, accomplish, produce, tend to;
(with dat.). 2 कल्पसे रक्षणाय V. 5. 5;
पश्चाद्युत्तरपक्षतमः कल्पते विद्यमाय V. 3. 1;
विभाजरी दयकणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29;
5. 79; Me. 55. R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6.
23; Bk. 22. 21. 2 To be well manag-
ed or regulated, to succeed. 3 To be-
come, happen, occur; कल्पिष्यते हरेः
प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. 4 To be
prepared, be ready; चकृपे चाश-
कुंजरं Bk. 14. 89. 5 To be favour-
able to, subserve. 6 To partake of.
-Caus. 1 To prepare, arrange, fit
out. 2 To settle, fix. 3 To divide. 4
To provide or furnish with. 5 To
consider. -WITH अव to result in,
tend to, accomplish; (with dat.).
-आ (Caus.) to adorn, decorate.
-उप 1 to result in, lead to, (with
dat.); Ms. 3. 202. 2 to be prepared
or ready at hand; Ms. 3. 208; 8. 333.
-परि (Caus.) 1 to decide, determine,
fix upon. 2 to prepare, get ready.
3 to endow with; S. 2. 9. -प्र 1 to
happen, occur. 2 to be successful
(Caus.) 1 to invent, devise plan
(schemes &c) 2 to prepare, make

ready. -वि to doubt, be doubtful
(Caus.) to doubt. -सं (Caus.) 1 to
resolve, determine, settle. 2 to intend,
propose. -समुप to get ready.

कृत p. p. 1 Prepared, done, got
ready, equipped; कृतविवाहविषा R. 6. 10
decked in her nuptial attire. 2 Cut,
pared; कृतकेशनक्षत्रम् Ms. 4. 35. 3
Caused, produced. 4 Fixed, settled.
5 Thought of, invented. -Comp.
-कीला a title-deed. -धूपः frank-in-
cense.

कृतिः f. 1 Accomplishment; suc-
cess. 2 Invention, contrivance. 3
Arranging.

कृतिक a. Bought, purchased.

कैकयः (pl.) N. of a country and
its people; मगधकोसलकैकयश्रासिनां दुहितरः
R. 9. 17.

केकर a. (री f.) Squint-eyed. -रं
A squint eye; cf. अकेकर. -Comp
-अक्ष a. squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका-
मिनीलिकंदस्तिरयति वचने तादृवाद्गच्छिष्वंदः MāI
9. 30; पद्मजसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7
69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22; Bh
1. 35.

केकावलः, -केकिक, -केकिन् m. A
peacock; इतः केकिक्रीडाकलकलनः पद्मलहशां
Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केतः 1 A house, abode. 2 Living,
habitation. 3 A banner. 4 Will, in-
tention, desire.

केतकः 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभात्यस्य
वसानि केतकानां Ghat. 15. 2 A banner
-कं A flower of the Ketaka plant,
केतकैः सुचिभिः Me. 24, 23; R. 6. 17,
13. 16. -की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक),
हस्तिमिव विधत्ते सुचिभिः केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23.
2 A flower of that plant; Ra. 2.
20, 24.

केतनं 1 A house, an abode; अकलित-
महिमानः केतनं मेगलानां MāI. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव
वरनातिवितथकेतना Git. 7. 2 An invitation,
summons. 3 Place, site. 4 A flag,
banner; मयं भीमेन मरुता भवती रथकेतनं Ve
2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. 5 A sign,
symbol; as in मकरकेतन. 6 An in-
dispensable act (also religious),
निवापजलिदानेन केतनैः श्राद्धकर्मभिः । तस्योपकारि
शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतमया Ve. 3. 16.

केतित a. 1 Called, summoned. 2
Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः 1 A flag, banner; चीनांशुकमिव
केतोः प्रतिभातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. 2 A
chief, head, leader, foremost, any
eminent person (oft. at the end of
comp.); मनुष्यवाचा मनुवंशकेतुः R. 2. 33,
कुलस्य केतुः स्तीतस्य (राघवः) Rām. 3 A
comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. 4 A sign,
mark 5 Brightness, clearness 6 A
ray of light. 7 The d 9th planet
considered as the ninth planet and

the body or trunk of the demon Rāhu; (the head being regarded as Rāhu); कर्णः स केतुश्चन्द्रमसं पूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6. -COMP. -ग्रहः the descending node. -भः a cloud. -पद्मिः f. a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वैद्युतं). -वसनं a flag.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. 2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. 3 A mountain. 4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himālayas (modern Kedar). 5 A form of Siva. -COMP. -खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नयः a particular form of Siva.

केदारः 1 The head. 2 The skull. 3 A cheek. 4 A joint.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केन्द्रं 1 The centre of a circle. 2 The argument of a circle. 3 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केयूरः -रं A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armband; केयूरं न विमुष्यति पुरं हारं न चंदोऽज्जलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar) and its inhabitants; Mā. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली f. 1 A woman of the Kerala country. 2 Astronomical science.

केन्द्र 1 P. (कलति, कलित) 1 To shake. 2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः m. f. 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन-गिङ्गडल &c. Gīt. 1; इतिरिह सुखयुक्तिकरे विलासिनि विलासति केलिरे ibid; राधामाव-योजयति यमुनाकुले चःकेलयः ibid; Amar. 7. Ms. 8. 357; Rs. 4. 17. 3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः f. The earth. -COMP. -कला 1 sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. 2 the lute of Sarasvatī. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). -किलावती Rati, wife of the god of love. -कीर्णः a camel. -कुचिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित a. angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कोषः an actor, a dancer. -युहं, -निकेतनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amar. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -पर a. sportive, wanton, amorous. -मुखः joke, sport, pastime. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -वसनं a pleasure-conch, sofa; केलिश-यनमनुयातं Gīt. 11. -युधिः f. the earth.

-सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. 2 Amorous sport. -COMP. -पिकः a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -छुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केवल a. 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon. 2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हितस्य न केवलं श्रितं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां यस्यां प्रवृत्तिर्भवति सा कामदुर्वा प्रसक्ता 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. 3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. 4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. 5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातरी केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -लं ind. Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलानि-देव दुष्कानि K. 155; न केवले-वापि not only-but; वदु तस्य विभेन केवलं गुणवचापि परप्रयो-जना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -COMP. -आत्मन् a. one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -नैयायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so व्याकरण.

केवलतत् ind. Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन a. (नी f.) 1 Alone, only. 2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः 1 Hair in general; विशेषकेशासु परेत्प्रमिश्र Ku. 5. 68. 2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु युष्ट्या or केशवाहं युज्यते Sk. 1; हस्तकेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यवरो-पणादि R. 3. 56; 2. 8. 3 The mane of a horse or lion. 4 A ray of light. 5 An epithet of Varuṇa. 6 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -अंतः 1 the tip of the hair. 2 long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. 3 cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. -उच्चयः much or handsome hair. -कर्मन् a. dressing or arranging the hair (of the head). -कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. -कीटः a louse. -गर्भः a braid of hair. -युहीव a. seized by the hair. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु तदा दुष्प्रज्ञानजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Ms. 50; so यत्र खलु केश-ग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). -हं morbid baldness. -च्छिद्र m. a hair-dresser, barber. -जाहः the root of the hair. -पक्षः, -पाशः, -हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्र-नीक्ष्य कुर्वन्मालवियं विधेयं चमयः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपक्ष, कचहस्त &c. -बंधः a hair-band. -शूः, -शूनिः f. the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. -यसाधनी, -मार्जकं, -मार्जनं a comb. -रचना dressing the hair. -वेष्टः a tress or fillet of hair

केशः 1 A goat. 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 A bug. 4 A brother.

केशव a. Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -वः An epithet of Vishnu; केशव जय जगदीश हर Gīt. 1, केशवं पतिं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिर्भराः Subhāsh. -COMP. -आयुधः the mango tree. (-धं) a weapon of Vishnu. -आलयः, -आ-वासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशि ind. 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेशमभवदुद्धं रक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb; Y. 2. 283.

केशिक a. (की f.) Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् m. 1 A lion. 2 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Krishna. 3 N. of another Rākshasa who carried Devasenā and who was slain by Indra. 4 An epithet of Krishna. 5 One having fine hair. -COMP. -निद्र-द्वनः, -मघनः epithets of Krishna; Bg. 18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. 2 N. of the wife of Visravas and mother of Ravana and Kumbhakarna.

केस (श) रः, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हस्त्यद्वेषि गजान्धुसरी विलो-लजिह्वलितारकेसरः Ka. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. 2 The filament of a flower; शीर्षं दृष्ट्वा हरितकपिशं केसरेष्वरुहेः Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. 3 The Bakula tree; रत्नाशोकश्चलकितलयः केसराग्र-कृतः Ms. 79; Ku. 2. 55. 4 The Punnāga tree. 5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -रं A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -COMP. -अचलः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -वरं saffron.

केस (श) रिन् m 1 A lion; अवधुर्कुरुते वनचरानि न हि गोनायकानि केसरी Si. 16. 25; यदुर्वरः केसरियं ददर्श R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. 2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.; cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c.). 3 A horse. 4 The citron plant. 5 The Punnāga tree. 6 N. of the father of Hanumat. -COMP. -सुतः an epithet of Hanumat.

के 1 P. (कायति) To sound.

केकुका A flower of the किकुक tree.

केकयः The king of the Kekayas; see केकय.

केकसः A demon, goblin.

केकयः A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -सी A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less re-joiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her

so completely

perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her of her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew', or 'Xanthippe'.

केटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahma they were slain by Vishnu]. -COMP. -अरिः -जित् m. -रिपुः, -हन् epithets of Vishnu.

केतकः A flower of the Ketaka plant.

केतवः 1 The stake in a game. 2 Gambling. 3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; हृदये वसतीति मलियं यद्वचस्तद्वैमि केतवः Ku. 4. 9. -वः 1 A cheat, rogue. 2 A gambler. 3 The Dhattāra plant. -COMP. -ययोनः a trick, device. -वाद् falsehoood, roguery.

केदारः Rice, corn. -रः A multitude of fields; also केदारः.

कैशुतिकः (scil. न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more', an argument *a fortiori* (derived from किमुत 'how much more').

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. 1 An enemy. -वः The white lotus opening at moon-rise; चन्द्रो विकासयति केरवचक्रालं Bh. 2. 73. -COMP. -बन्धुः an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् m. The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. 2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. 3 An assemblage of white lotuses.

कैरवी Moonlight.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himalayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Ms. 11, 58; R. 2. 35. -COMP. -नाथः an epithet 1 of Siva. 2 of Kubera; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपहृष्य विवर्तमाना V. 1. 2.

कैवर्तः A fisherman; मनेन्द्रः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्वो प्रति मुहुः (तजूजालीजालं, Sānti. 3. 16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34).

कैवल्यं 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. 2 Individuality. 3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. 4 Final capation or liberation.

कैशिक a. (की f.) Hair-like, fine as hair. -कः The sentiment of love, lust. -कः A quantity of hair. -की One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कैशिकी q. v.

कैशोरः Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); कैशोरमायचदशाद्.

कैश्यः The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः 1 A wolf; वनवृषपरिग्रहा गृणी को-कैरिवादिता Rām. 2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाकः); कोकानां करुणस्वरेण सदृशी दीर्घा मन्-मथ्यना Gīt. 5. 3 A cuckoo. 4 A frog. 5 N. of Vishnu. -COMP. -देवः a pig-geon. -बुधः an epithet of the sun.

कोकनदः The red lotus; किञ्चित्कोकनद-च्छदस्य सदृशे नेत्रे स्वयं रूपतः U. 5. 36; नील-नलिनममपि तन्नि तव लोचनं धारयति कोकनदरूपं Gīt 10; Si. 4. 46.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः 1 The (Indian) cuckoo; पुष्कोकिलो यमपुरं बुद्धज Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. 2 A firebrand. -COMP. -आवांसः -उत्सवः the mango tree.

कोकः, कोकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyādrī and the ocean.

कोकणा N. of Renukā, wife of Jamadagni. -COMP. -सुतः an epithet of Parasurāma.

कोजागरः N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āshvina and celebrated with several games.

कोटः 1 A fort. 2 A hut, shed. 3 Crookedness (moral also). 4 A beard.

कोटरः -रः The hollow of a tree; नीचायः सुकर्मकोटरसुखप्रदास्तस्मानयः S. 1. 14; कोटरमकालदृष्ट्या प्रबलपुरोवातया गमिति M. 4. 2; Rs. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटवी 1 A naked woman. 2 A epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः -टी f. 1 The curved end of a bow; सुमितिहितैककोटि काशुकं R. 11. 81; U. 4. 29. 2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; सहचरौ दंतस्य कोट्या लिखन् Māl. 9. 32; अंगदकोटिलग्न R. 6. 14, 7. 46; 8. 36. 3 The edge or point of a weapon. 4 The highest point, excess, pitch, climax, excellence; परां कोटिमान्द्वेषाव्यगच्छन् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमापन्ना Pt. 4 excessively angry. 5 The horns or digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. 6 Ten millions, a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 32; Ms. 6. 63. 7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.). 8 The side of a rightangled triangle (in math.). 9 A class, department, kingdom; मनुष्यं प्राणिं &c. 10 One side of a question in dispute. an alternative -COMP. -द्वैपरः a unit on a re -जित् m. an epithet of

Kālidāsa. -ज्या the co-sine of an angle in a rightangled triangle (in math.). -द्वयं two alternatives. -पात्र a rudder. -पालः the guard of a stronghold. -वेधेन् a. (lit.) striking a point. (fig.) performing the most difficult things.

कोटिक a. Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिरः 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. 2 An ichneumon. 3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) झः A harrow.

कोटिशः ind. By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers

कोटीरः 1 A diadem, crown. 2 A crest. 3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटीरं वनवृद्धेण योगेण पट्टव्यापारपारममुं भज श्रुतभर्तु N. 11. 18.

कोटः A fort, castle.

कोटवी 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā. 3 N. of the mother of Bāna.

कोट्टारः 1 A fortified town, stronghold. 2 The stairs of a pond. 3 A well, pond. 4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोणः 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); मयेन कोणे क्वचन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; युक्तमेतत्तु पुनः कोणं नयनपद्मयोः Bv. 2. 173. 2 An intermediate point of the compass. 3 The bow of a lute, a fiddle-stick. 4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon. 5 A stick, staff, club. 6 A drum-stick. 7 N. of the planet Mars. 8 N. of the planet Saturn. -COMP. -आघातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाघातेषु गर्जललवचन-वदान्योन्यसंघट्टचंदः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata :—दकाशतसहस्राणि भेरीशतशतानि च। एकदा यत्र हन्यते कोणाघातः स उच्यते). -कुणः a bug.

कोणपः see कोणप.

कोणाकोणि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोट्टः -ई A bow; रे कंदर्वं करं कथंयसि किं कोट्टदंकारवैः Bh. 3. 100; कोट्टपणि निन्दन्पतिरोपकानां M. 5. 10. -हः An eyebrow.

कोट्टः A species of grain eaten by the poor; क्षित्वा कर्पूरखंडान् इतिपिह कुर्वते कोट्टवानां समतात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोपः 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितान्तबलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 123. न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. 2 (In medicine) morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body, i. e. पिचकोप. वातकोप. -COMP. -आकुलः -आविः a enraged furious. -हन् 1 an angry or passionate man 2

the course of anger. -पदं 1 cause of anger. 2 pretended anger. -वक्रः subjection to anger. -वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* 1 Passionate, irascible, angry. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -नं Becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कयासि सुखापराधाद् गदान्तः कोपनयास्वभूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru 55.

कोपित *a.* 1 Angry, irritated; सत्य-मेवासि यदि इदं न वि कोपिनी Git. 10. 2 Causing anger. 3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body.

कोमल *a.* 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); बंधुकोमलं (कं) S. 6. 12; कोमलविटपादुकारिणी बाहू 1. 21; संपत्तु महता चितं भवत्युलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66. 2 (a) Soft, low; कोमलं गीतं. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे रे कोकिल कोमलैः कलरैः किं त्वं दृष्ट्वा जलसि Bh. 3. 100. 3 Handsome, beautiful.

कोमलक The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयष्टिः, कोयष्टिकः The lapwing; कान्तवाः कृतमालसुव्रतदलं कोयष्टिकीकले Māl. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173.

कोरकः -कं 1 A bud, an unblown flower; संवृद्धं यद्यपि स्थितं कुर्वकं तत्कोरकव-स्थया S. 6. 3. 2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed; राधाराः स्तनकोरकोपरि चलन्नो हरिः पतु नः Git. 12. 3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. 4 A kind of perfume.

कोरकः -कोरकः q. v.
कोरित *a.* 1 Budded, sprouted. 2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

कोलः 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43. 2 A raft, boat. 3 The breast. 4 The haunch, hip, lap. 5 An embrace. 6 The planet Saturn. 7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. 8 A barbarian. -लं 1 The weight of one Tola. 2 Black pepper. 3 A kind of berry. -Comp. -अंचः N. of the country of the Kalingas. -कुच्छः a heron.

कोलचकः The body of a lute.

कोला (लि, ली) *f.* See वद्री.

कोलाहलः -लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोविद् *a.* Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); कुण्डोकोविद् Si. 14. 53, 69; प्राच्यादेतीवृद्ध-यन्कयाकोविदगामवृद्धम् Me. 30; Ms. 7. 26.
कोविदारः, रं N. of a tree; चितं विदार-यति कस्य न कोविदारः Ra. 3. 6.

कोशः -शं (श-चं) 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail. 2 A bucket, cup. 3 A vessel in general. 4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. 5 A sheath, scabbard. 6 A case, cover, covering.

7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. 8 A store-room. 9 A treasury, an apart-ment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. 10 Treasure, money, wealth; निःशेषविघाणितकोषजतं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तपसः K. 45. 11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. 12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. 13 A closed flower, bud; उजातवोः पंकजको-शयोः श्रियं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं विधितयति कोशगते द्विके हा इत हत नलिनी गज उज्जहार Subhāsh. 14 The stone of a fruit. 15 A pod. 16 A nutmeg, nut-shell. 17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. 18 Vulva, the womb. 19 An egg. 20 A testicle or the scrotum. 21 The penis. 22 A ball, globe. 23 (In Vedānta phil.) A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. 24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 114. -Comp.

-अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1 a treasurer, pay-master; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). 2 an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1 one who makes scabbards. 2 a lexicographer. 3 the silk-worm while in the cocoon. 4 a chrysalis. -कारकः a silkworm. -करं *m.* a kind of sugar-cane. -युद्धं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -चंचुः the (Indian) crane.

-नायकः, -पालः a treasurer. -पेटकः, -कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -वासिन् *m.* an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1 in-crease of treasure. 2 enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -स्थ *a.* incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन *a.* deprived of riches, poor.

कोशलिकं A bribe (=कोशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशान्तिक *m.* 1 Trade, business. 2 A trader, merchant. 3 Submarine fire.

कोशि (चि) *m.* The mango tree.
कोष्ठः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. 2 The belly, abdomen. 3 An inner apartment. 4 A granary, store-room. -ष्ठं 1 A surrounding wall. 2 The shell of anything. -Comp.

-अगारं a store-house, store-room; पर्वतमारिकोदगारं मत्तशोणितं गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. -अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. -पालः 1 a treasurer, store-keeper. 2 a guard, watch. 3 a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer). -शुद्धिः *f.* evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. 2 A surround- ing wall. -कं A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ण *a.* Lukewarm, tepid; R. 1. 84. -ऊर्ण Warmth.

कोश (श) लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; विदुरनतसुवरकोशलम् R. 9. 9; 3. 5; 6. 71; न्यायकोशलकेकपदाति-नां दुहितः 9. 17.

कोश (श) ला The city of Ayodhya.
कोहलः 1 A kind of musical in-strument. 2 A sort of spirituous liquor.

कोकुटिकः 1 A poulticer. 2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. 3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कोश *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Tied to, or being on, the sides. 2 Abdominal.

कोक्ष्य (की *f.*) 1 Being in the belly. 2 Being in a sheath; अस्ति कैक्ष्य-सुवन्म चकारापनसं जुषं Bk. 4. 31.

कोक्ष्यकः A sword, scimitar; शानया-र्धवर्तुविना कोक्ष्यकेन K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

कोकः, कोकयः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कोकण).

कोट *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. 2 Domestic, homely, homebred. 3 Fraudulent, dishonest. 4 Snared.

-तः 1 Fraud, falsehood. 2 Giving false evidence. -Comp. -जः the Kutaja tree. -तक्षः (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साक्ष्यं false evidence, perjury.

कोटिकः, -कोटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. 2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कोटिलिकः 1 A hunter. 2 A black-smith.

कोटिल्यं 1 Crookedness (lit. and fig.). 2 Wickedness. 3 Dishonesty, fraud. -ल्यः 'The crooked', N. of Chāpakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very impor- tant character in the Mudrārākehasa; कोटिल्यः कुटिलमतिः स एव वेन क्रोधाग्नौ प्रसमम-दाहि नन्ददेशः Mn. 1. 7, स्वशक्तिं मां स्वयमावेन कोटिल्यशेषः Mn. 7.

कोटुव *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary for the family or household. -वं Family relationship.

कोटुविक *a.* (की *f.*) Constituting a family. -कः The father or master of a family; *paterfamilias*.

कोणपः A goblin, demon. -Comp. -हन्तः an epithet of Bhishma.

कोतुकं 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. 2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. 3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder. 4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); R. 8. 1. 5 The ceremony with the marriage

thread preceding a marriage. 6 Festivity, gaiety. 7 Particularly, auspicious festivity, solemnity or solemn occasion (such as marriage); Ku 7. 25. 8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3. 140. 9 Sport, pastime. 10 A song, dance, show, or spectacle. 11 Joke, mirth. 12 Friendly greeting, salutation.—COMP. —अगारः-रं, -गृहं a pleasure-house; कौतु-इमारमात् Ku. 7. 94. —क्रिया, -मंगलं 1 a solemn ceremony. 2 particularly marriage ceremony; R. 11. 53. —तोरणः-णं a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतूहलं (ल्यं) 1 Desire, curiosity, interest; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9; S. 1. 2 Eagerness, vehement or eager desire. 3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity.

कात्तिकः A spearman, lancer.

कौतियः 'Son of Kuntī', an epithet of Yudhishtira, Bhima or Arjuna.

कौप a. (पी f.) Relating to or coming from a well (as water).

कौपीनं 1 The pudenda. 2 A privy, privy part. 3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities; कौपीनं शतसंखजर्जरतरं कथा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3. 101. 4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. 5 A sin, improper or wrong act.

कौर्ष्यं 1 Crookedness. 2 Hump-backedness.

कौमार a. (री f.) 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women); कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भाग्यं. 2 Soft, tender. —रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). 2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen); virginity; पिता रक्षति कौमारं भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ms. 9. 3; देहिनीशरः न यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. —COMP. —भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. —हर a marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; यः कौमारहरः स एव द्विवरः K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age; कौमारकेऽपि मित्रिन्द्रप्रतां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kārtika.

कौमुदी 1 Moonlight; इतिहासं सह याति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33; इतिहासपुण्येन कौमुदी नेवमुक्तं R. 6. 85; (the word is thus derived:—कौमुदीते जना यस्यां तेनासी कौमुदी मता). 2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेव-कौमुदी Ku. 5. 71; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः कृत्स्नमा Māl. 1. 34: cf चन्द्रिका 3 The full moon day in Kārtika 4 The full moon day in Ardra 5 Festivity

(in general). 6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. 7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; e. g. तर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांतकौमुदी &c. —COMP. —पतिः the moon. —वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमादकी, कौमादी N. of the mace of Vishnu.

कौरव a. (वी f.) Relating to the Kurus; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रयवनपिण्डं कौरवं तद्भजेयाः Me. 48. —वः 1 A descendant of Kuru; नथामि कौरवज्ञतं समरे न कौपात् Ve. 1. 15. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौरव्यः 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरव्यवंशोदविस्मिन् क २२ शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25; कौरव्ये कृतहस्ता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. 2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौर्व्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौल a. (ली f.) 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Of a noble family, well-born. —लः A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. —लं The doctrine and practices of left hand Śāktas.

कौलकेयः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलदिनेयः 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. 2 A bastard.

कौलदेयः The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). 2 A bastard.

कौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a family. 2 Customary in a family, ancestral. —कः A weaver; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजकन्यां निवेद्यते Pt. 1. 202. 2 A heretic. 3 A follower of the left hand Śākta ritual.

कौलीन a. Belonging to a noble family. —नः 1 The son of a female beggar. 2 A follower of the left hand Śākta ritual. —नं 1 An evil report, a scandal; मालविकागते किमपि कौलीनं श्रवते M. 3; तदेव कौलीनमिव प्रति-भाति V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनमात्राश्रयमा-चक्षते R. 14. 36, 84. 2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct; स्वोते तस्मिन् वितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. 3 A combat of animals. 4 Cock-fighting. 5 War, battle (in general). 6 High birth. 7 A privy, the pudenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth. 2 Family scandal.

कौलूतः A king of the Kulūtas; कौलूतश्चिवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलेयकः A dog, hound.

कौल्य a. Noble-born, of a high birth.

कौये (वे) र a. (री f.) Belonging to or coming from Kubera; यानं सस्नार कौबेरं R. 15-45. —री The north (the direction presided over by Kubera) ततः प्रतस्थे कौबेरी मास्मानिव राक्षसं B. 4. 66

कौश a. (शी f.) 1 Silken. 2 Made of Kusa grass.

कौशलं (ल्यं) 1 Well-being, happiness, prosperity. 2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness; किमकौशलायुतं प्रयोजनवि-क्षितया Mu. 3; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं हसि विकारविज्ञेयाः Si. 10. 13.

कौशलिकं A bribe.

कौशलिका, कौशली 1 A present, an offering. 2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कौशलेयः An epithet of Rāma, son of Kausalyā.

कौशल्य The eldest wife of Da-saratha and mother of Rāma.

कौशल्यायनिः Rāma, son of Kausalyā, Bk. 7. 90.

कौशांची N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कौशिक a. (की f.) 1 Incased, sheathed. 2 Silken. —कः 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. 2 An owl, U. 2. 29. 3 A lexicographer. 4 Marrow. 5 Bdellium. 6 An ichneumon. 7 A snake-catcher. 8 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). 9 One who knows hidden treasures. 10 An epithet of Indra. —का A cup, drinking vessel. —की 1 N. of a river in Behār. 2 N. of the goddess Durgā. 3 N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भां कौशिकीं तदुक्त्यते; See S. D. 411 et. seq. also.

—COMP. —अरातिः, —अरिः a crow. —कलः the cocoa-nut tree. —त्रियः an epithet of Rāma.

कौशे (वे) रं 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 94. 2 A silken cloth in general Ms. 5. 120. 3 A woman's lower garment of silk; निनामि कौशेयमुपावसाणमभ्यर्चनेनेपथ्यमलं चकार Ku. 7. 9; विद्युद्रुणकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3; Ra. 5. 9.

कौसीद्यं 1 The practice of usury 2 Sloth, indolence.

कौस्तिकः 1 A cheat, knave. 2 A juggler.

कौस्तुभः N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 other jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishnu on his breast; सकौस्तुभं हेमपतीव दृष्ट्वा R. 6. 49; 10. 10. —COMP. —लक्षणः, —वक्षस् m., —हृदयः an epithet of Vishnu कृत् 1 A. (कथंते) 1 To make a creak-

ing sound. 2 To sink. 3 To be wet

ककचः A saw. —COMP. —च्छदः the Ketaka tree. —पत्रः the teak tree

—पाद् m., —पादः a lizard.

ककरः A kind of partridge. 2 A saw. 3 A poor man. 4 A disease.

कतुः 1 A sacrifice; क्रतोरक्षेण कलेन सुप्यता R. 3. 65; शतं क्रतुनामपवित्रमाप स 3. 38; M. 1. 4, Ms. 7. 79. 2 An epithet of Vishnu 3 One of the ten Prajāpatis M. 1. 35 3 Intel gence talent 5 Power ab ty —COMP

-उत्तमः the राजस्य sacrifice. -बुह-द्वि m a demon, goblin. -धंसिन् m. an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice.) -पतिः performer of a sacrifice. -पशु a sacrificial horse. -पुरुषः an epithet of Vishnu. -युज् m. a god, deity. -राज् m. 1 the lord of sacrifices; यथाश्रमेयः कतुराद् Ms. 9. 260. 2 the राजस्य sacrifice.

क्रु 1 P. (क्रथति, कथित) To injure, hurt, kill.

क्रथकैशिकः (pl.) N. of a country; अथथरेण क्रथकैशिकानां R. 5. 39; Ms. 5. 2.

क्रथनं A slaughter.

क्रथनकः A camel.

क्रन्द 1 P. (क्रन्दति, क्रन्दित) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं क्रन्दसि बुराकंद स्वपक्ष-क्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29; क्रन्दधतः करुणमप्सरसां गणोऽयं V. 1. 2; चक्रंद विष्ठा कुरीव भूयः R. 14. 68; 15. 42; Bk. 3. 28, 5. 5. 2 To call out to, call out piteously to any one, (with acc.); क्रन्दथविरतं सोऽथ ब्राह्मणमुत्ताराय Mār. P. —10 P. or Caus. 1 To cry out continuously. 2 To cause to weep. —WITH आ 1 to cry out, cry, creak, scream; तृणाग्रलक्षै-स्तुहिः पतद्भिन्नकं वतीवोषसि शीतकालः Rs. 4. 7, Bk. 15. 50. 2 to call out to (caus.); एषोऽसि शिलेदिनां पटुतैः केकाभिराक्रन्दितः Mk. 5. 23.

क्रन्दनं, क्रन्दितं 1 Cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; हा तावति क्रन्दित-माकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. 2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्रम 1 U., 4 P. (कामति, क्रमते, काम्यति, क्रान्ति) 1 To walk, step, go; कामत्यनुदिते ह्येवं वाली व्यपगतकृमः Rām.; गन्धमानं न तेनासी-दमत क्रामता पुः Bk. 8. 2, 25. 2 To go to, approach (with acc.); देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमत Sat. Br. 3 To pass or go over, go across; ह्येवं योजनपंचाशत्क्रमेयं Rām. 4 To leap, jump; क्रमे बर्चव क्रमिंतुं सक्रोधः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9; 5. 51. 5 To go up, ascend. 6 To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill; क्रान्ता यथा चेतसि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. 7 To surpass, excel; स्थितः सर्वोत्तमेनोर्वी कान्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14. 8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); व्याकरणायध्यायय क्रमते Sk.; धर्माय क्रमते साधुः Vop.; व्युत्तरावर्जितकैविदाणि न रंजनाय क्रमते जहानां Vikr. 1. 16; हवा रक्षसि लधि-तुनकमीन्मारुतिः पुनः अशोकवतिकामिव Bk. 9. 23. 9 To be developed or increased, to have full scope, be at home (with loc.); कृत्येषु क्रमते Dk. 170; क्रमतेऽभिज्ञास्त्राणि, or कस्य क्रमते बुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोऽसिंहरुहि Bk. 8. 22. 10 To fulfil, accomplish. 11 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of continuity or want of interruption energy or application,

and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). —WITH अति 1 to cross, go over; सतकक्षातिराप्यतिक्रम्य K. 92. 2 to go beyond, pass over or by; Me. 57, 40. 3 to excel, surpass; Ms. 8. 151. 4 to transgress, violate, overstep; अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160. 5 to disregard, exclude, neglect; प्रथितयज्ञासं प्रवधानतिक्रम्य M. 1; किं वा परिजनमतिक्रम्य भवासंदिग्धः M. 4; or कथं ज्येष्ठानतिक्रम्य वर्षीयान् राज्यमहति Mb. 6 to pass, elapse (as time); अतिक्रान्ति दशाहे Ms. 5. 76; यथा यथा यौवनम-तिषकान् K. 59. —अधि to ascend. —अध्या to occupy, fill, take; अध्याक्रान्ता वसतिर-सुनायाश्रमे सर्वतोऽये S. 2. 14. —अनु 1 to follow. 2 to begin. 3 to give the contents of —अन्वा to visit one after another. —अप to leave, go away from. —अप्ति 1 to go to, approach, enter; अभिषकान् काकुत्स्थः शारंगेश्वरं प्रति Rām. 2 to wander, roam over. 3 to attack. —अव to withdraw. —आ 1 to approach, go towards. 2 to attack, subdue, conquer, vanquish; पक्षिणाव-क्रान्ताकम्प्य H. 1; गौतम्यनिवनाकामन् R. 4. 34; Bh. 1. 70. 3 to fill, enter, take possession of; स्वे केदावोऽपर इवाक्रमिंतुं प्रवृषः Mk. 5. 2, 9. 12. 4 to begin, commence. 5 to come up, rise (Atm.); यानक्रता-निधिराक्रमते न मातुः R. 5. 71. 6 to ascend, mount, occupy. —उद् 1 to go up, out or beyond; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणं सुक्रान्ति Ms. 2. 120. 2 to neglect, disregard; अर्षं प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य धर्मं न प्रतिपालयन् Mb.; वर्ममुत्क्रम्य. 3 to step beyond; R. 15. 33. —उप 1 to go towards, approach. 2 to assail, attack. 3 to treat, attend upon, physic (as a physician); to cure or heal. 4 to make advances of love to, win over; सर्वैरुपादेरुपक्रम्य सीतां Rām. 5 to perform, set about. 6 (Atm.); to begin, commence प्रक्रमे वक्तुमुपक्रमते कः Ki. 2. 28; R. 17. 33. —निष् 1 to go away, or from, leave. 2 to issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. —परा (Atm.) 1 to display courage, strength, or heroism, act bravely; ययवर्चितयेर्ध्वान् सिंहवज्र पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 106; Bk. 8. 22, 93. 2 to turn back, 3 to march against, attack. —परि 1 to walk about, walk round; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas). 2 to overtake. —प्र (Atm.) 1 to begin, commence; प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं R. 3. 47, 2. 15; Ku. 3. 2. 2 to tread on, walk on; Bk. 15. 23. 3 to go, set out. —नति to return. —वि (Atm.) 1 to walk along or through; विष्णुदेवा विचक्रमे took 3 steps; Bk. 8. 24. 2 to assail, overcome, conquer. 3 to cleave; open (Paras.). —व्यति 1 to transgress, 2 to pass (time). —व्युद् see —उद् —सम् 1 to come or meet together 2 to traverse, cross, go or pass through.

3 to approach, to go. 4 to go over or be transferred (to another). 5 to enter on or in; काञ्चो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीय सर्वोपकारक्रमनाश्रमं ते R. 5. 10. —समा 1 to occupy, take possession of, fill सममेव समाक्रान्तं द्रव्यं द्विदगभिना । तेन सिंहासन पित्र्यमखिलं चारिमिदं R. 4. 4. 2 to assail, conquer, subdue.

क्रमः 1 A step, pace; विचिक्रमः; सागरः पुनर्वेदेण क्रमेणैकेन लंघितः Mb. 2 A foot 3 Going, proceeding, course; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually, in course of time; सायकक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. 4 Performance, commencement; इत्यमत्र विततक्रमे क्रतौ Si. 14. 53 5 Regular course, order, series, succession; निविचरैर्मितकथोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. 6 Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणोपहृत्य ह्ययं R. 7. 39. 7 Grasp, hold; क्रमयता पक्षोः कल्पका Māl. 3. 18. 8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring) 9 Preparation, readiness; Bk. 2. 9. 10 An undertaking, enterprize. 11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोऽप्येव क्रान्तः क्रम Amaru. 43, 33. 12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts. 13 Power, strength. —सं Mnd. —COMP. —अनुसारः, —अवस्यः regular order, due arrange-ment. —आगत, —आयात a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary. —ज्य the sine of a planet, declination. —भंगः irregularity.

क्रमक a. Orderly, methodical. —क्रः A student who goes through a regular course of study.

क्रमणः 1 The foot. 2 A horse. —ग्र 1 A step. 2 Walking. 3 Proceeding. 4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively.

क्रमशः ind. 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. 2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 57; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. 1 Successive, serial. 2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

कसुः, कसुकः The betel-nut tree; आस्तादितादृक्कसुकः ससुदात् Si. 3. 81, Vikr. 18. 98.

कमेलः, कमेलकः A camel; निरीक्षते कैलवनं प्रविश्य कमेलकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रयः Buying, purchasing. —COMP. —आरोहः a market, fair. —क्रीत a. bought. —लेख्य a deed of sale, conveyance &c.; (ग्रह क्षेत्रादिकं क्रीता तुल्य-मूल्याक्षराभितः । एषं कारयते यत् क्रयलेख्यं तदुच्यते Brihaspati). —विक्रयौ (du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5, 7. 127. —विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant.

क्रयणं Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिक 1 A trader, dealer 2 A

क्रय *a.* A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. **व्यय** which only means 'fit to be purchased').

कृष्य Raw flesh, carrion, स्पर्धनमणि कृष्यमव्ययमाचि Māl. 5. 16. -**Comp.** -**अव्यय**, -**अव्यय** *a.* eating raw flesh; Ms. 5. 131. (-*m.*) 1 a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. 2 a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16.

कृषिमन् *m.* Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिका A sawyer.

क्रांत *a.* Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (*p. p.* of **क्र** *q. v.*). -**स** 1 A horse. 2 A foot, step. -**Comp.** -**वशित्** *a.* omniscient.

क्रांति *f.* 1 Going, proceeding. 2 A step, pace. 3 Surpassing. 4 Attacking, overcoming. 5 Declination of a planet. 6 The ecliptic. -**Comp.** -**कक्षः**, -**मंडलः**, -**वृत्तं** the ecliptic. -**पातः** the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -**वलयः** 1 the ecliptic. 2 the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्राय (पि) कः 1 A purchaser. 2 A trader, merchant.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. 2 An insect; see **कृमिः**. -**Comp.** -**जं** aloewood. -**शैलः** an ant-bill.

क्रिया 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचारः, धर्मः; प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामीक्षितार्थक्रिये Me. 114. 2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयिक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. 3 Activity, bodily action, labour. 4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. 5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिक्षा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16. 6 Practice (opp. शास्त्र theory). 7 A literary work; श्रुतमनोभिरपहितैः क्रियाभिर्ना कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिपद्यते बहुमानः M. 1. 8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. 9 An expiatory rite, expiation. 10 (a) Ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. 11 Worship. 12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; कृतक्रिया M. 4 cold remedies. 13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. 14 Motion. 15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the *Vaiśeṣikas*; see **कर्म्म**. 16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. 17 Burden of proof. -**Comp.** -**अन्वित** *a.* practising ritual observances. -**अवधर्गः** 1 completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, क्रियापरावर्तनक्रियाम् कृत्वा Ki. 1. 44 2 liberation from one's sins, a special

agreement; क्रियास्युपगमात्वेतत् वीजार्थं यत्न-
शीयते Ms. 9. 53. -**अवसक्त** *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. -**इन्द्रियं** see **कर्म्मद्रिय**. -**कलापः** 1 the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. 2 all the particulars or points of any business. -**कारः** 1 an agent, worker. 2 a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. 3 an agreement. -**देविन्** *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). -**निर्देशः** evidence. -**पटु** *a.* dexterous. -**पथः** mode of medical treatment. -**पदं** *a verb.* -**पर** *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. -**पादः** the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. -**योगः** 1 connection with the verb. 2 the employment of expedients or means. -**होपः** omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात्तं दुपलब्धं गताः Ms. 10. 43. -**चक्षः** necessity, necessary influence of acts done or to be done. -**वाचक**, -**वाचिन्** *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. -**वादिन्** *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. -**विधिः** a rule of action, manner of performing any rite; Ms. 9. 220. -**विशेषणं** 1 an adverb. 2 a predicative adjective. -**संक्रान्तिः** *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M. 1. 19. **समन्वितारः** the repetition of any act.

क्रियावत् *a.* Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियावान्मरुतः स विद्वान् H. 1. 67.

क्री 9 U. (क्रीणाति, क्रीणीते, क्रीत) 1 To buy, purchase; महता दुग्धपण्येन क्रीतेन कायनौत्सवा Sānti 3. 1; क्रीणीष्व मञ्जीवित-
नेव पण्यमन्त्र्य चेदस्ति तदस्तु पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. 2 To barter, exchange; कश्चित्सहस्रैर्मुद्राणां नेके क्रीणासि संदितं Mb. -**With आ** to buy. -**निष्** to buy off, redeem, ransom. -**परि** (in the *Atm.*) 1 to buy; संभोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तासि तव नाशिये Bk. 8. 72. 2 to hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शतस्य वा परिक्रीतः Sk. 3 to return, requite, repay; कृतेनोपकृतं वायोः परिक्रीणानमुत्थितं Bk. 8. 8. -**वि** 1 to sell (*Atm.* in this sense); नवां शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीषे इतं यदि Bām.; विक्रीणीतं तिलाञ्जुं हज्जान् Ms. 10. 90, 8. 197, 222; Sānti. 1. 12. 2 to barter, exchange; नाकसा-
च्छाडिलीनाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिळाञ् Pt. 2. 65.

क्रीड् 1 P. (क्रीडति, क्रीडि) 1 To play amuse oneself वापरा क्रीडिमुना कृत्वा Pt. 1 एष क्रीडति

सको विधिः Mk. 10. 59. 2 To gamble, play at dice; बहुविधं दत्तं क्रीडतः Mk. 2; नाशेः क्रीडकदाचिद्धि Ms. 4. 74; Y. 1. 138. 3 To jest, joke or trifle with; सद्बुद्धस्तनमंडलस्त्वक्तव्यं प्रथमैम क्रीडति Gīt 3 क्रीडिष्यामि तावदेत्या V. 3; एवमाशाग्रहयस्ते क्रीडोत भवितायिभिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 187. Mk. 3. -**With अनु** (*Atm.*) to play, sport, amuse oneself; साव्वलुक्रीडमानानि पश्य वृद्धानि पक्षिणां Bk. 8. 10. -**आ**, -**परि**, -**स** (*Atm.*) to play &c; संक्रीडते मणिर्मयं कन्याः Me. 70; but क्रीड् with स is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise'; संक्रीडति शकटानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

क्रीडः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. 2 Jest, joke.

क्रीडनं 1 Playing, sporting. 2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रीडनकः -**कः** क्रीडनयि, -**यकः** A play-thing, toy.

क्रीडा 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure; तोयक्रीडानिरतुवातिस्नानतिकैर्मरुद्भिः Me. 33, 61. 2 Jest, joke. -**Comp.** -**गृह** a pleasure-house. -**शैलः** an artificial hill serving as a pleasure-abode, a pleasure-mountain; क्रीडाशैलः कनककद-
लविष्टनग्रेक्षणीयः Me. 77. -**नारी** a prostitute -**कोपः** feigned anger; Amar. 12. -**मयूरः** a peacock kept for pleasure, R. 16. 14. -**रत्नं** 'the gem of sports', copulation.

क्रीत *a.* Bought; see **क्री**. -**सः** One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law; a son purchased from his natural parents; क्रीतश्च तात्या विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131; Ms. 9. 174. -**Comp.** -**अनुद्वयः** 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

कुञ्च *m.* **कुञ्चः** A-curlew, heron.

कुब्ध 4. P. (कुप्यति, कुब्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger); हस्यं कुप्यति; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c. also; नमोपरि स कुब्धः, न मां प्रति कुब्धो हस्यः &c. -**With प्रति** to be angry in return; कुप्यते न प्रतिकुप्येत् Ms. 6. 48. -**सम्** to get angry with, संकुप्यसि दृष्ट्वा किं त्वं दिक्षु मां दग्धेक्षणे Bk. 8. 76.

कुप *f.* Anger.

कुश 1 P. (कोशति, कुश) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्रोशत्यस्त कश्चिन्नयः Bk. 6. 124. 2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतीव कुशोऽ जीवनाशं ननाशं च Bk. 14. 31. -**With अनु** to pity, take compassion on. -**अभि** to bewail. -**आ** 1 to cry, cry out loudly; अये मौढीनाथ विप्रवरुण धर्मो भिक्कन Bh. 3. 123 2 to revile abuse शतं अभिनी

द्वयवर्ति Ms. 8. 267; Bk. 5. 39. -परि to lament. -मत्या to revile in return. -वि 1 to call aloud, cry out loudly; आकोश विक्रोश लपाधिचंद Mk. 1. 41; Bk. 14. 42; 16. 32. 2 to utter (with acc.). 3 to call out to (with acc.). 4 to resound. -म्यार to lament, bewail.

कृष्ट *a.* 1 Cried out. 2 Called out to. -हृ Crying, a cry, yell.

क्रूर *a.* 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसंभारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चय R. 12. 4; Me. 105; Ms. 10.

9 2 Hard, rough 3 Formidable, terrible, fierce. 4 Destructive, mischievous. 5 Wounded, hurt. 6 Bloody. 7 Raw. 8 Strong. 9 Hot, sharp, disagreeable; Ms. 2. 33. -रः A hawk; heron. -रं 1 A wound. 2 Slaughter, cruelty. 3 Any horrible deed. -Comp. -आकृति *a.* terrible in form. (तिः) epithet of Rāvaṇa. -आचार *a.* following cruel or savage practices. -आशय *a.* 1 containing fierce animals (as a river). 2 of a cruel disposition. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 a bloody act. 2 any hard labour. -कृत् *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. -कोष्ठ *a.* having costive bowels unaffected by strong purgatives. -गंधः sulphur.

दृशू *a.* 1 evil-eyed, having a malignant look. 2 mischievous, villainous. -रविन् *m.* a raven. -लोचनः an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रैतु *m.* A purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रौंचः *N.* of a mountain; see क्रौंच.

क्रोडः 1 A hog. 2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; हा हा हेत तथापि जन्मविरपि-कोडे मयो धावति Udb. 3 The chest, bosom, breast; कोडीकृत to clasp to the bosom; Bh. 2. 35. 4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोड *n.* 5 An epithet of the planet Saturn.

-हृ, -डा 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. 2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -Comp. -अंकः, -अंघ्रिः, -पादः a tortoise. -पत्रं 1 marginal writing. 2 a postscript to a letter. 3 a supplement. 4 a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणम् Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः A rhinoceros.

क्रोधः 1 Anger, wrath; क्रोधात्क्रोडोऽभि-जायते Bg. 2. 62; or क्रोधांधः, क्रोधानलः &c 2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. -Comp. -उज्झ्वल *a.* free from anger, cool, composed. -सूक्ष्म *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger.

क्रोधन *a.* Wrathful, passionate, angry irascible. यज्ञमेव कृत् तदेव कुर्वे शेषाणि क्रोधेन Ve 5. 31 -नं Being angry angry

क्रोशः 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. 2 A measure of distance equal to 1/4th of a Yojana, a *Koss*; क्रोशार्थं ब्रह्मपुरःसरेण गत्वा R. 13. 79; ब्रह्मपुरी क्रोशी or क्रोशयोः. -Comp. -तालः -मणिः a large drum.

क्रोशन *a.* Crying. -नं A cry.

क्रोमु *m.* (क्षी *f.*) A jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोष्ट and the weak ones optionally).

क्रौंचः 1 A curlew, heron; मनोहर-क्रौंचविनादितानि सीमांतवायुस्तुक्रयति चतः Rs. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. 2 *N.* of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārtikeya and Parasurāma); हेचद्वारं भूधरपतिवसो वरम् यत् क्रौंचं मे Me. 57. -Comp. -अदनं the fibres of the stalk of a lotus. -अरातिः, -अरिः, -रिपुः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Parasurāma. -दारणः -सूदनः an epithet (1) of Kārtikeya (2) of Parasurāma.

क्रौंयः Cruelty, hard-heartedness. क्रू *f.* 1 P. (क्रुदति, क्रुदति) 1 To call, call out. 2 To cry, lament. -II. 1 A. (क्रुदते or क्रुदते) To be confused.

क्रुप 1 A. P. (क्रुपयति, क्रुपयति, क्रुपति) To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted or depressed; न चक्राम न विव्यथे Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. -With वि to be fatigued.

कुमः, कुमथः Fatigue, languor, exhaustion; विनोदितदिनकुमः कृतस्वप्न जावु-न्देः Si. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

क्रुत *a.* 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपक्रुतं R. 2. 13, Me. 18, 36; V. 2. 22. 2 Withered, faded; क्रुतौ नमन्यलेख-स्य नलिनीपत्रे नखैरर्पितः S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48. 3 Lean.

क्रुतिः *f.* Fatigue. -Comp. -रिद्ध *a.* refreshing, invigorating. क्रि 4 P. (क्रियति, क्रिच) To become wet, be damp, be moist. -Caus. To moisten, wet; न चैवं क्रैदयंश्वापः Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

क्रिच *a.* Wet, moistened. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* bleary-eyed.

क्रिश्न 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (क्रिश्यते, क्रिष्ट or क्रिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अनुपदेशग्रहणे नातिक्रिशते चः शिष्या M. 1; त्रयः परार्थे क्रिश्यति साक्षिणः प्रतिशुः कुलं Ms. 8. 169. 2 To torment, molest. -II. 9 P. (क्रिश्नाति, क्रिष्ट, क्रिशित) To torment, afflict, molest, distress; क्रिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6; एव-माराध्यनापि क्रिश्नाति सुचनत्रयं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58.

क्रिशित, -क्रिष्ट *a.* 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. 2 Afflicted to 3 Faded 4 Inconsistent contradictory *c g* नारा मे भव्या 5

Elaborate, artificial, (as a composition.) 6 Put to shame.

क्रिष्टिः *f.* 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. 2 Service.

क्लीव (व) *a.* 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 295. Y. 1. 223. 2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 14; क्लीबात् पल-यिता Mk. 9. 5. 3 Cowardly. 4 Mean, base. 5 Idle. 6 Of the neuter gender. -वा, -वं (-वः -वं) 1 An impotent man, a eunuch; न मूत्रं केनिलं वस्य रिष्टा चात् नित्यजति । मेढं चान्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्लीव-स उच्यते ॥ Kātyāyana quoted in Dāya-bhāga. 2 The neuter gender.

क्लेशः 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Sānti. 1. 29; R. 7. 21. 2 Running, discharge from a sore. 3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 (=उग्रज Malli.).

क्लेशः 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमात्मा क्लेशस्य पशुप-नीतः S. 1; क्लेशः फलन हि पुनर्नवतां विभजे Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. 2 Wrath, anger. 3 Worldly occupation. -Comp. -क्षम *a.* capable of enduring trouble.

क्लेश्यं (ज्यं) 1 Impotence (lit.), वर-क्लेश्यं पुत्रान च परकलाश्रितमनं Pt. 1. 2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice; क्लेश्यं नास्ति मनः पाशं Bg. 2. 3. 3 Uselessness; impotence, powerlessness, R. 12. 86.

क्रौंयः The lungs.

क्रौंयः *ind.* 1 Whither, where; क तेज्यो-न्य यलाः क च दृ गहनाः कौतुककसाः U. 6. 33, क्रौंय-क्रौंय when repeated in co ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रुजा हृदय म्माथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुर्वं M. 3. 2; क सुव्रतमयो वरा क चालाविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. 2 Sometimes क्रौंय is used in the sense of the loc. of क्रिप्; क प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्देशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, any-where. (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रतिगथाः कचिद्विपरीकलमिदः सूच्यत रक्षेपलः S. 1. 14; Rs. 1. 2; R. 1. 41. (2) in some cases; कचिद् गोचरः कचिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः कचिद्-कचिद् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here, कचिदीनांवाचं कचिदपि च हातेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125. 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कचिन् पथा संचरते सुराणां कचिन् वनानां पततां कचिन्न R. 13. 19.

कण् 1 P. (कणति, कणिन) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति शेषयतीव डिडिमः करिणी हस्तिपकाहतः कणत् H. 2. 86; कणमभिषुवुरी Amaru. 28; Rs. 3. 36; Me. 36. 2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly, Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कणः, कणनं, कणितं, कणजः 1 A sound in general. 2 The sound of any musical instrument at

क्रौंयः *ind.* 1 Whither, where; क तेज्यो-न्य यलाः क च दृ गहनाः कौतुककसाः U. 6. 33, क्रौंय-क्रौंय when repeated in co ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रुजा हृदय म्माथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुर्वं M. 3. 2; क सुव्रतमयो वरा क चालाविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. 2 Sometimes क्रौंय is used in the sense of the loc. of क्रिप्; क प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्देशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, any-where. (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रतिगथाः कचिद्विपरीकलमिदः सूच्यत रक्षेपलः S. 1. 14; Rs. 1. 2; R. 1. 41. (2) in some cases; कचिद् गोचरः कचिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः कचिद्-कचिद् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here, कचिदीनांवाचं कचिदपि च हातेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125. 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कचिन् पथा संचरते सुराणां कचिन् वनानां पततां कचिन्न R. 13. 19.

कण् 1 P. (कणति, कणिन) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति शेषयतीव डिडिमः करिणी हस्तिपकाहतः कणत् H. 2. 86; कणमभिषुवुरी Amaru. 28; Rs. 3. 36; Me. 36. 2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly, Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कणः, कणनं, कणितं, कणजः 1 A sound in general. 2 The sound of any musical instrument at

क्रौंयः *ind.* 1 Whither, where; क तेज्यो-न्य यलाः क च दृ गहनाः कौतुककसाः U. 6. 33, क्रौंय-क्रौंय when repeated in co ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रुजा हृदय म्माथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुर्वं M. 3. 2; क सुव्रतमयो वरा क चालाविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. 2 Sometimes क्रौंय is used in the sense of the loc. of क्रिप्; क प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्देशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, any-where. (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रतिगथाः कचिद्विपरीकलमिदः सूच्यत रक्षेपलः S. 1. 14; Rs. 1. 2; R. 1. 41. (2) in some cases; कचिद् गोचरः कचिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः कचिद्-कचिद् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here, कचिदीनांवाचं कचिदपि च हातेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125. 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कचिन् पथा संचरते सुराणां कचिन् वनानां पततां कचिन्न R. 13. 19.

कण् 1 P. (कणति, कणिन) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति शेषयतीव डिडिमः करिणी हस्तिपकाहतः कणत् H. 2. 86; कणमभिषुवुरी Amaru. 28; Rs. 3. 36; Me. 36. 2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly, Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कणः, कणनं, कणितं, कणजः 1 A sound in general. 2 The sound of any musical instrument at

क्रौंयः *ind.* 1 Whither, where; क तेज्यो-न्य यलाः क च दृ गहनाः कौतुककसाः U. 6. 33, क्रौंय-क्रौंय when repeated in co ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रुजा हृदय म्माथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुर्वं M. 3. 2; क सुव्रतमयो वरा क चालाविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. 2 Sometimes क्रौंय is used in the sense of the loc. of क्रिप्; क प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्देशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, any-where. (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रतिगथाः कचिद्विपरीकलमिदः सूच्यत रक्षेपलः S. 1. 14; Rs. 1. 2; R. 1. 41. (2) in some cases; कचिद् गोचरः कचिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः कचिद्-कचिद् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here, कचिदीनांवाचं कचिदपि च हातेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125. 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कचिन् पथा संचरते सुराणां कचिन् वनानां पततां कचिन्न R. 13. 19.

कण् 1 P. (कणति, कणिन) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति शेषयतीव डिडिमः करिणी हस्तिपकाहतः कणत् H. 2. 86; कणमभिषुवुरी Amaru. 28; Rs. 3. 36; Me. 36. 2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly, Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कणः, कणनं, कणितं, कणजः 1 A sound in general. 2 The sound of any musical instrument at

क्रौंयः *ind.* 1 Whither, where; क तेज्यो-न्य यलाः क च दृ गहनाः कौतुककसाः U. 6. 33, क्रौंय-क्रौंय when repeated in co ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रुजा हृदय म्माथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुर्वं M. 3. 2; क सुव्रतमयो वरा क चालाविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. 2 Sometimes क्रौंय is used in the sense of the loc. of क्रिप्; क प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्देशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, any-where. (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रतिगथाः कचिद्विपरीकलमिदः सूच्यत रक्षेपलः S. 1. 14; Rs. 1. 2; R. 1. 41. (2) in some cases; कचिद् गोचरः कचिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः कचिद्-कचिद् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here, कचिदीनांवाचं कचिदपि च हातेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125. 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कचिन् पथा संचरते सुराणां कचिन् वनानां पततां कचिन्न R. 13. 19.

कण् 1 P. (कणति, कणिन) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति शेषयतीव डिडिमः करिणी हस्तिपकाहतः कणत् H. 2. 86; कणमभिषुवुरी Amaru. 28; Rs. 3. 36; Me. 36. 2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly, Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कणः, कणनं, कणितं, कणजः 1 A sound in general. 2 The sound of any musical instrument at

क्रौंयः *ind.* 1 Whither, where; क तेज्यो-न्य यलाः क च दृ गहनाः कौतुककसाः U. 6. 33, क्रौंय-क्रौंय when repeated in co ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रुजा हृदय म्माथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुर्वं M. 3. 2; क सुव्रतमयो वरा क चालाविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. 2 Sometimes क्रौंय is used in the sense of the loc. of क्रिप्; क प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्देशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, any-where. (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रतिगथाः कचिद्विपरीकलमिदः सूच्यत रक्षेपलः S. 1. 14; Rs. 1. 2; R. 1. 41. (2) in some cases; कचिद् गोचरः कचिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः कचिद्-कचिद् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here, कचिदीनांवाचं कचिदपि च हातेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125. 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कचिन् पथा संचरते सुराणां कचिन् वनानां पततां कचिन्न R. 13. 19.

कण् 1 P. (कणति, कणिन) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति शेषयतीव डिडिमः करिणी हस्तिपकाहतः कणत् H. 2. 86; कणमभिषुवुरी Amaru. 28; Rs. 3. 36; Me. 36. 2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly, Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कणः, कणनं, कणितं, कणजः 1 A sound in general. 2 The sound of any musical instrument at

destruction, ruinous. -कालः 1 time of universal destruction. 2 the period of decline. -कासः consumptive cough. -पक्षः the dark fortnight. -युक्तिः f. -योगः an opportunity of destroying. -रोगः consumption. -वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. -संपद् f. total loss, ruin. क्षयधुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयिन् a. (जी. f.) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरम्भिक क्षयिणी क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न चादृतविक्षयि R. 17. 71, Ms. 9. 314. 2 Consumptive. 3 Perishable, fragile. -m. The moon.

क्षयिण्यु a. 1 Wasting, decaying. 2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षर 1 P. (क्षरति, क्षरति) (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. 2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. 3 To drop, trickle, ooze. 4 To waste away, wane, perish. 5 To become useless, have no effect; यज्ञोन्मूलने क्षरति तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. 6 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). -Caus. (क्षरयति) To accuse, traduce (usually with अ). -With वि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर a. 1 Melting away. 2 Movable. 3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि क्षरानि क्लृप्त्योश्च उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. -र A cloud. -र 1 Water. 2 The body.

क्षरणं 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. 2 The act of perspiring; अंगुलिक्षरणचर्तिकः R. 19. 18.

क्षरिन् m. The rainy season.

क्षाल 10 U. (क्षालयति, क्षालयति) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse; कते रवेः क्षालयितुं श्रमेत कः क्षालयस्वस्वामिनीमसं नमः Si. 1. 38, H. 4. 60. 2 To wipe away. -With व 1 to wash, purify, cleanse; पादौ, मुखं, हस्तं &c. प्रक्षालयति. 2 to wipe away; (अवशः) तेनाममुपदेष्टा राजन् प्रक्षालयास्वः Mb. -वि to wash off; R. 6. 44.

क्ष्वः, क्ष्वधुः 1 Sneezing. 2 Cough. क्ष्व a. (जी. f.) Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्ष्वो वसेः क्षित इव तनुं ब्रह्मवोषस्य क्ष्वे U. 6. 9; R. 1. 19. -ज 1 The Kshatriya tribe. 2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gitā thus describes them: 'शौर्यं तेजो धृतिर्दाय्यं युद्धे चाप्यलाननं दानमीश्वरमावय क्ष्वं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षान् p. p. 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. 2 Forgiven. -ता The earth.

क्षान्तिः f. 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षान्तिश्चेद्वचने किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षान्त a. Patient, forbearing. -तु A father.

क्षाम a. 1 Scorched, singed. 2 Diminished, thin, wasted, emaciated,

lean; क्षामक्षान्तयोऽमानन् S. 3. 10; मये क्षान् Me. 82; क्षामच्छाद्य मयमधुना मद्वियोगेन दूतं 80, 89. 3 Slight, little, small. 4 Weak, infirm.

क्षार a. Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. -रः 1 Juice, essence. 2 Treacle, molasses. 3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षरं क्षारमिवास्त्रं जातं तस्यैव दूशनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; (क्षारं क्षते क्षिप् &c. has become proverbial and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse,' 'to add insult to injury'). 4 Glass. 5 A rogue, cheat. -र 1 Black salt. 2 Water. -Comp. -अच्छं sea-salt. -अञ्जनं an alkaline unguent. -अंशु n. an alkaline fluid. -उदकः, -उदकः, -उदधिः, -समुद्रः the salt ocean. -वयं, -वितयं natron, salt-petre and borax. -नदी a river of alkaline water in hell. -भूमिः f., -भुक्तिका saline soil; किमाश्रयं क्षारभूमौ प्रापदा यमदुक्तिः U. 6. -मेलकः an alkaline substance. -रसः a saline flavour.

क्षारकः 1 Alkali. 2 Juice, essence. 3 A cage, basket or net for birds. 4 A washerman. 5 A blossom; a bud or newblown flower (कलिका).

क्षारणं, -णा Accusing; especially of adultery.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित a. 1 Distilled from saline matter. 2 Falsely accused, (especially of adultery).

क्षालनं 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). 2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित a. 1 Washed, cleansed, purified. 2 Wiped away, requited; तथा हृत्तं पापेभ्यश्च यति यथा क्षालितमग्निः U. 1. 23.

क्षि 1. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षिण् or क्षीय) 1 To decay or waste. 2 To rule, govern, be master of. -II 1. 5. 9. P. (क्षयति, क्षिणोति, क्षियाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तदशः सन्नभूता क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. 2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. 3 To kill, injure. -Pass. (क्षियते) 1 To waste, wane, decay, be diminished (fig. also); प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षियमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासक्तविषादिदुःखमनां प्राये नतिः क्षियते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru 93; Bh. 2. 19. -Caus. (क्षययति or क्षययति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; मनापि च क्षययतु निलोहितः युष्मन् परिगतवाक्किरात्मसुः S. 7. 35; R. 8. 47; Me. 53. 2 To spend or pass (as time). -With अप to decay, decline, be diminished. -परि, -प्र-सं 1 to decay, wane. 2 to be emaciated or lean.

क्षितिः f. 1 The earth. 2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. 3 Loss, destruction. 4 The end of the world. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a king; R. 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1. -कणः dust. -कंय an

earthquake. -क्षिन् m. a king, prince -जः 1 a tree. 2 an earth-worm. 3 the planet Mars. 4 N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishnu. (-जं) the horizon. (-जा) an epithet of Sitā. -तलं the surface of the earth. -देवः a Brāhmana. -धरः a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुक् m. रक्षिन् m. a king, sovereign; R. 2. 51, 5. 76, 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. -पुत्रः the planet Mars. -पतिष्ठ a. dwelling on the earth. -सुत m. 1 a mountain; सर्वक्षितिसुता नद्यः V. 4. 27; (where it means 'a king' also); Ki 5. 20; Rs. 6. 26 2 a king. -मण्डले the globe. -रंज् a ditch, hollow -रुह m. a tree. -वधनः m. a corpse, dead body. -वृत्तिः f. 'the course of the earth', patient behaviour. -व्युदासः a cave within the earth, an underground hole.

क्षिद्रः 1 A disease 2 The sun. 3 A horn.

क्षिद्र 6 U. (but only P. when preceded by क्षमि, प्राप्ते and अनं), 4 P. (क्षिपति-ते, क्षिप्यते, क्षिप) 1 To throw, cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let go (with loc. or sometimes dat.); मरुद्वज इति तु द्वारि क्षिप्यन्तवज्रश्च इत्यपि Ms. 8. 88; जिला वा क्षिप्यन् मयि Mb.; K. 12. 95; with क्ते also; Bh. 3. 67. 2 To place, put on or upon, throw into; सज्जनपि क्षिप्यन्तः क्षिता धनोपवर्जिका S. 7. 24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. 3 To fix on, attach to (as a blame); मये दोषान् क्षिपति H. 2. 4 To cast or throw off, cast away, rid oneself of; किं कर्मस्य मरुद्वज न वयम् क्षिप्यन्तवज्रं Mb. 2. 18. 5 To take away, destroy. Māl. 1. 17. 6 To reject, disdain. 7 To insult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8. 312, 270; Sānti. 3. 10. -With अयि -1 to censure, blame. 2 to offend, abuse. 3 to surpass. -अव 1 to cast down, leave, abandon. 2 to slander, revile. -आ 1 to throw or cast down, hit. 2 to contract. 3 to draw back, snatch or draw away, pull or take off; अपपादनाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7; Bh. 1. 43; Me. 68. 4 to hint at, indicate. 5 to infer (from circumstances); जात्या व्यकिराक्षिप्यते. 6 to object to (as an argument). 7 to neglect, disregard. 8 to insult. -उद् 1 to throw up; Rs. 1. 22. -उप 1 to cast on, throw at; वयुषि वयस्य तत्र तत्र शस्त्रक्षिप्यन्तः Māl. 5. 31. 2 to hint, indicate; adduce; उक्तं कार्यं उपक्षिपति Mk. 9. 3. 3 to begin, commence. 4 to insult, upbraid. -ति 1 to put, place or throw down; Y. 1. 103; Amaru. 80. 2 to entrust, consign to the care of; Ms. 6. 3, 3. 179, 180. 3 to encamp. 4 to cast off, reject. 5 to bestow on. -परि 1 to surround; गंगालोतः परिक्षिपन् Ku. 6. 38. 2 to embrace -वर्षा to bind or tie up, collect (as

hair); (केशांत) पर्याक्षिपत् काचिदुदारबंधं Ku. 7. 14. -प्र 1 to put into, throw at or in; नामेव्यं प्रक्षिपेद्गौ Ms. 4. 53; क्षारं क्षनं प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. 2 to insert, interpolate; इति ह्ये कैश्चिन्नक्षिणं Kaiy-yata. -वि 1 to throw or cast. 2 to divert. 3 to distract. -सं 1 to collect, heap together; आतपत्यसंक्षितनीयाराह निषादिभिः R. 1. 52; Bk. 5. 86. 2 to withdraw, destroy. 3 to shorten, curtail, abridge; संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं वीक्षयामा त्रियामा Me. 108; Ms. 7. 34.

क्षिपणं 1 Sending, throwing, casting. 2 Reviling, abusing.

क्षिपणी (णि) f 1 An oar. 2 A net. 3 A weapon. -णिः A stroke.

क्षिपण्युः 1 The body. 2 The spring season

क्षिप 1 Sending, throwing, casting. 2 Night.

क्षित p. p. 1 Thrown, scattered, hurled, cast. 2 Abandoned. 3 Disregarded, neglected, disrespected. 4 Placed 5 Distracted, mad (see क्षिप्). -सं A wound caused by shooting. -Comp. -कुक्षुरः a mad dog. -चित्त a distracted in mind, absent-minded. -देह a prostrating the body, lying down.

क्षितिः f. 1 Throwing, sending forth. 2 Explaining a hidden meaning (such as solving riddles).

क्षिप a. (compar. क्षेपीयस्; superl. क्षेपिष्ठ) Quick, speedy. -प्र ind. Quickly, speedily, immediately; चित्तां व्रजति क्षिपमापन्नानिबभूव Ms 3. 179; Sānti. 3. 6; Bk 2. 44 -Comp. -कारिन् a. acting quickly, prompt.

क्षिपा 1 Loss, destruction, waste, decay. 2 An impropriety, offence against established customs (आचारभेद); the following is an instance; स्वयमह रथेन याति उपस्थाय पदातिं गमयति Sk.

क्षीजनं The whistling of hollow reeds.

क्षीण a. 1 Thin, emaciated, waned, become lean, diminished, worn away, expended; मार्गं क्षीणं विच्छेद (जानीयात्) H. 1. 72; so क्षीणः क्षीणी; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्यादोके विद्यन्ति. 2 Slender, delicate. 3 Small, little. 4 Poor, miserable. 5 Powerless, weak. -Comp. -चंद्रः the moon on the wane. -घन a. reduced to poverty, impoverished. -पाप a. one who is purified after having suffered the consequences of sin. -पुण्य a. one who has enjoyed all his stock of merit, and must work to acquire more in another birth. -सस्य a slender-waisted. -वासिन् a. inhabiting a dilapidated house. -विक्रांत a. destitute of courage or prowess. -वृत्ति a. deprived of the means of support, out of employment

क्षीर, क्षीर See क्षीर, क्षीर.

क्षीरः -रं 1 Milk; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तस्मिन्ना वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27. 2 The milky juice or sap of trees; ये तत्क्षीरं क्षितिचरमयो दक्षिणेन वृद्धाः Me. 107; Ku. 1. 9. 3 Water -Comp. -अद्भुतः an infant, a sucking child. -अविधः the sea of milk. -जः 1 the moon. 2 a pearl. -जं sea-salt. -जा वनया an epithet of Lakshmi. -आहः the pine tree. -उदः the sea of milk; क्षीरोद्वेलेव सफेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26. -तनयः the moon. -तनया, -सुता an epithet of Lakshmi. -उदधि=क्षीरोद q. v. above. -जम्भिः a wave of the sea of milk; R. 4. 27. -ओदनः rice boiled with milk. -कंठः a young child (having milk in the throat); लघा तत्क्षीरकंठेन प्राप्तमारण्यकं व्रतं Mv. 4. 52, 5. 11. -जं coagulated milk. -द्रुमः the Asvattha tree. -धात्री a wet-nurse. -धिः, -निधिः the sea of milk; इंदुः क्षीरनिधावि R. 1. 12. -धेनुः f. a milch cow. -नीरं 1 water and milk. 2 milk-like water. 3 a fast embrace. -पः a child. -वारिः, -वारिधिः the sea of milk. -विकृतिः inspissated milk. -वृक्षः 1 N. of the four trees न्यग्रोध, उदुवर, अश्वत्थ and मरूत. 2 the glomerous fig-tree. -शरः cream, the skim of milk. -समुद्रः the sea of milk. -सारः butter. -हिंदीरः the foam of milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk.

क्षीरिच a. Milky, yielding milk.

क्षीर 1 4. P. (क्षीवति, क्षीयति) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. 2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीव a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated; व्रवं जये यस्य जयावृत्तेन क्षीवः क्षमाभर्तुरक्ष्मकृपाणः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीवो दुःशासनारुजा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. (क्षीति, क्षुत) 1 To sneeze; अपवाति सरोवरा निरस्ते कृतकं कानिनि क्षुब्धे मृगाक्ष्य Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. 2 To cough.

क्षुण्ण p. p. 1 Beaten, trodden; R. 1. 17. 2 (Fig.) Practised, followed; क्षुद्रजनक्षुण्ण एव मार्गः K. 146. 3 Pounded; see क्षुद्र -Comp. -मनस् a. penitent, repentant.

क्षुद्र f, क्षुते -ता Sneezing, a sneeze.

क्षुद्र 7 U. (क्षुण्चि, क्षुते, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot), bruise, pound down; क्षुण्चि सर्पां पाताले Bk. 6. 36; ते तं व्याधिगतक्षोभः पविदैतस्तथाच्छिद्रं 15. 43; 17. 66. 2 To move, be agitated (A.). -WITH प्र to crush, bruise, pound; निवृत्तस्य प्रक्षुब्धे गदपंगं विभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुद्र a. (comp. क्षोदीयस् superl. क्षोदिष्ठ) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. 2 Mean, low, vile, base; क्षुद्रजने वृत्तं क्षरणं प्रपद्ये Ku 1-12 3 Wicked 4 Cruel 5 Poor indigent 6 Meekly ruggedly Me 17 -द्रा 1

A bee. 2 A quarrelsome woman. 3 A woman maimed or crippled. 4 A prostitute; उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राक्षितभयनाः K. 107. -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. -अंत्रः the small cavity of the heart. -उल्कः an owl. -कंठः small shell. -कुष्ठं a mild form of leprosy. -चंद्रिका 1 small bell. 2 a girdle of small bells. -चंदनं red sandal-wood. -जंतुः any small animal. -दक्षिका a small gadfly. -इद्धि a. low-minded, mean. -रसः honey. -रोग a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Susruta). -शंखः a small conch-shell. -सुवर्णं low or bad gold, a brass.

क्षुद्रल a. Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुद्र 4 P. (क्षुयति, क्षुधित) To be hungry; Bk 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुध f क्षुधा Hunger; सीदति क्षुधा Ms 7. 134, 4. 187. -Comp. -आर्तः, -आविष्ट a. afflicted by hunger. -क्षाम a. emaciated by hunger; Bk. 2. 29. -पिपासित a. hungry and thirsty. -निवृत्तिः f. cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधालु a. Hungry.

क्षुधित a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub.

क्षुप् 1 A., 4. 9. P. (क्षोभते, क्षुष्यति, क्षुन्नाति, क्षुभित-क्षुभ) 1 To shake, tremble, to be agitated or disturbed, महाद्भु इव क्षुष्यन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21, Si. 8. 24. 2 To be unsteady. 3 To stumble (fig. also). -WITH प्र, -वि or सम् to tremble, be agitated or disturbed.

क्षुभित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c., महाप्रलयनास्तक्षुभितपुष्करवर्तक &c. Ve. 3 2 2 Afraid. 3 Enraged.

क्षुब्ध a. 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. 2 Disturbed. 3 Afraid. -वधः A churning stick; क्षोभैव मंदरक्षुब्धक्षुभिता-योधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. 2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षुमा Linseed, a kind of flax.

क्षुर 6. P. (क्षुरति, क्षुरति) 1 To cut, scratch. 2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरः 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms. 9. 262. 2 A razor-like barb attached to an arrow. 3 The hoof of a cow or horse. 4 An arrow. -Comp. -कर्मन् a. -क्रिया act of shaving. -चतुष्टयं the four things necessary for shaving. -धानं, -भंडं a razorcase. -धार a as sharp as a razor. -द्राः 1 an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head, तं क्षुपशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; 9. 62. 2 a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade.

-मर्बिन् -मर्बिन् a barber

क्षुरिका क्षुरी 1 A knife dagger 2 A small razor

सुरिणी The wife of a barber.
सुरिन् *m.* A barber.
सुख *a.* Small, little. -Comp. -नातः the younger brother of a father; cf. सुह.

सुलु *a.* 1 Little, minute. 2 Low, vile. 3 Insignificant. 4 Poor. 5 Wicked, malicious. 6 Young.

क्षेत्र 1 A field, ground, soil; चीयते बलिहस्यापि सक्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3. 2 Landed property, land. 3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191; Bh. 1. 77; Me. 16. 4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रवर्णविशुद्धं कौरवं तद्भ-जेषाः Me. 46; Bg. 1. 1. 5 An enclosed sport of ground. 6 Fertile, soil. 7 Place of origin. 8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; Ms. 3. 175. 9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); क्षेत्रिनो यं विचिन्वन्ति क्षेत्रान्तरवर्तिनं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. 10 The mind. 11 A house; a town. 12 A plane figure, as a triangle. 13 A diagram. -Comp.

-अधिदेवता the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -आजीवः, -करः a cultivator, peasant. -गणितं geometry. -गत *a.* geometrical. -उप-पत्तिः *f.* geometrical proof. -ज *a.* 1 produced in a field. 2 born from the body. (-जः) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 68-69, 2. 128. -जात *a.* begotten on the wife of another. -ज्ञ *a.* 1 knowing localities. 2 clever, dexterous. (-ज्ञः) 1 the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1-3; Ms. 12. 12. 2 the supreme soul. 3 a libertine. 4 a husbandman. -पतिः a land-owner, a landlord. -पदं a place sacred to a deity. -पालः 1 a man employed to guard a field. 2 a deity protecting fields. 3 an epithet of Siva. -फले the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). -भक्तिः *f.* the division of a field. -भूमिः *f.* cultivated land. -राशिः quantity represented by geometrical figures. -विद् *a.* -क्षेत्रज्ञ *q. v.* (-*m.*) 1 husbandman. 2 a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. 3 the soul. -स्थ *a.* residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक *a.* (की) *f.* Relating to a field. -कः 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. 2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् *m.* 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. 2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. 3 The soul. 4 The supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिय *a.* 1 Relating to a field 2 Curable in a future body or incur

able in the present life, irremediable; दंडोयं क्षेत्रियो येन सद्यपतीति साञ्जवीन् Bk. 4. 32. -य 1 An organic disease. 2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -यः An adulterer.

क्षेपः 1 Throwing, tossing, casting, moving about, movement (of limbs); कक्षेपास्तुम Me. 47; प्रक्षेपमात्रातुमतरां Ku. 3. 60. 2 A throw, cast. 3 Sending, dispatching. 4 Striking down. 5 Transgressing. 6 Passing away (time); कालक्षेपः. 7 Delay, dilatoriness. 8 Insult, abuse; क्षेपं करोति चेद्व्यः Y. 2. 204; किं क्षेपः. 9 Disrespect, contempt. 10 Pride, haughtiness. 11 A nosegay.

क्षेपक *a.* 1 A thrower, sender. 2 Interpolated, inserted (as a passage). 3 Abusive, disrespectful. -कः A spurious or interpolated passage.

क्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, sending, directing &c. 2 Spending (as time). 3 Omitting. 4 Abusing. 5 A sling. -णिः, -णी *f.* 1 An oar. 2 A net for fishing. 3 A sling or any instrument with which missiles are thrown.

क्षेम *a.* 1 Conferring happiness; ease or comfort; good, beneficial, well; वर्तयद्य रणे ह्यस्तुतने क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 45. 2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. 3 Secure, happy. -मः, -ने 1 Peace, happiness, ease, welfare, well-being; नित्यन्वति क्षेममेवमातुकाश्चिराय तस्मिन् कुलवृक्षासते Ki. 1. 17; वैश्यं क्षेमं समामन्व (पुच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127; अशुना सर्व-जलवर्षाणां क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. 2. Safety, security; क्षेमेन ब्रज वाचदार Mk. 7. 7 safely; Pt. 1. 146. 3 Preserving, protecting; R. 15. 6. 4 Keeping what is acquired; cf. योगक्षेम. 5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -मः A kind of perfume. -Comp. -कर (also क्षेमकर) *a.* propitiating, causing peace or security.

क्षेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षेयं 1 P. (क्षायति, क्षाम) To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षेय्यं 1 Destruction. 2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षेत्रं 1 A multitude of fields. 2 A field.

क्षैरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Milky.

क्षोढः The post to which an elephant is fastened.

क्षोणिः, क्षोणी *f.* 1 The earth. 2 The number 'one' (in math).

क्षोत् *m.* A pestle.

क्षोदः 1 Pounding, grinding. 2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered 3 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle U 8 *

-Comp. -क्षम *a.* capable of standing a test, scrutiny, or investigation.

क्षोदिमन् *m.* Minuteness.

क्षोभः 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so काननक्षोभः &c. 2 Jolt- ing; R. 1. 58; V. 3. 11. 3 (a) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; स्वयंवरक्षोभकृतमभावः R. 7. 3; अश्वेदिक्षोभमशुभमेवः पुनर्विदिताइलवनिगुह Ku. 3. 69. (b) Provocation, irritation, प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोभात्प्रतिपद्यते जंतुः S. 6. 31

क्षोभणं Agitating, disturbing. -ण One of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. **क्षोनः** -न A room on the top of a house.

क्षोणिः -णी *f.* see क्षोणि. -Comp.

-प्राचीरः the ocean. -सुञ् *m.* a king. -सूत *m.* a mountain.

क्षौद्रः The Champaka tree. -द्रं 1 Smallness. 2 Meanness, lowness. 3 Honey; सक्षौद्रपटलेरिव R. 4. 63. 4 Water. 5 A particle of dust. -Comp -जं wax.

क्षौदेयं Wax.

क्षौमः -नं 1 Silken cloth, woven silk, क्षौमं केनचिद्विदुषांभुवतुरुणा मांगल्यमाविष्कृतं S. 4. 5; क्षौमांतरितमेखले (अंके) R. 10. 8 2 An airy room on the top of a house. 3 The back of an edifice. -म Linen cloth. 4 Linseed. -मी Flax.

क्षौरं Shaving.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्षुप 2 P. (क्षौति, क्षुत) To whet, sharpen. -With सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also) Bk. 8. 40.

क्ष्मा 1 The earth; (पुं) क्ष्मां लंबयित्वा क्षमरोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं क्षेपस्य मत्स्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येव यत् Mu. 2. 18. 2 (In math.) The number 'one' -Comp. -जः the planet Mars. -प, -पाति, -भुञ्ज -म. a king; कविक्ष्मापतिः Git. 1; क्षेष्मानुपरि क्ष्मापः Pt. 1. 155. -भुत् *m.* a king or mountain.

क्ष्माप् 1 A. (क्ष्मायते, क्ष्मायित) To shake, tremble; चक्ष्माये च मही Bk 14. 21; 17. 73.

क्ष्विह 1 U. (क्ष्वेडति-ने, क्ष्वेड् or क्ष्वेडित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly, Ms. 4. 64.

क्ष्विह 1 A., क्ष्विह 4 P. (क्ष्विपति, क्ष्वेदित, क्ष्विण) 1 To be wet or unctuous 2 To emit sap or discharge juice, ichor &c., exude. -With म to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

क्ष्वेडः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Venom, poison; सुण्दोषी बुधो गृहजिह्वेक्ष्वेडाधिदेव 1 क्षिप्ता श्लाघते पूर्वं परं कटे नियच्छति Subhāsh. 3 Moistening. 4 Abandonment. -ह 1 The roaring of a lion. 2 A war-cry, war-whoop. 3 A bamboo.

क्ष्वेडितं The roaring of a lion.

क्ष्वेडा Play jest, joke

ख.

खः The sun. —खं 1 The sky; खं वंशोत्तर इवाक्रान्तिं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; वाचद्विः खं नरुतां चरति Ku. 3. 72; Me. 9. 2 Heaven. 3 Organ of sense. 4 A city. 5 A field. 6 A cypher. 7 A dot, an anusvāra. 8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. 9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, i.e. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation); खानि चैव सुशोद्धिः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. 10 A wound. 11 Happiness, pleasure. 12 Talc. 13 Action. 14 Knowledge. 15 Brahman. —COMP. —अः (खेः) 1 a planet. 2 Rāhu, the ascending node. —आपगा an epithet of the Ganges. —उल्कः 1 a meteor. 2 a planet. —उल्हुकः the planet Mars. —कासिनी N. of Durgā. —कुतलः N. of Siva. —गः 1 a bird; अङ्गीत खगः स नैकपा तनु N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. 2 air, wind; तमासीव यया खर्षो वृक्षानन्निर्वनाम्हगः Mb. 3 the sun. 4 a planet; e. g. आपोक्लिने यदि खगाः स क्रिलेदुवारः Tv. 5 a grass-hopper. 6 a deity. 7 an arrow. —अधिपः an epithet of Garuḍa. —अंतकः a hawk, falcon. —अभिरामः an epithet of Siva. —आसनः 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —इंद्रः, ईश्वरः, पतिः epithets of Garuḍa. —वर्षी f. the earth. —स्थानं 1 the hollow of a tree. 2 a bird's nest. —गंगा celestial Gangā. —गातः f. flight in the air. —गमः a bird. —(खे) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गोलः the celestial sphere. —विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the moon. —चरः (खेचरः also) 1 a bird. 2 a cloud. 3 the sun. 4 the wind. 5 a demon. —(री i. e. खेचरी) 1 a semi-divine female able to fly. 2 an epithet of Durgā. —जलं 'sky-water,' dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिष् m a fire-fly. —जमालः 1 a cloud. 2 smoke. —द्योतः 1 a fire-fly; खद्योताली-विलसितनिभा विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टि Me. 81. 2 the sun —द्योतनः the sun. —धूपः a rocket; सुधुधुः खधूपार् Bk. 3. 5. —परागः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower,' used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; cf. the four impossibilities in this verse:—धूम्रवर्णामहि स्नातः शशशृङ्गयन्नुषैः । एष वेद्याद्धतो याति खद्युष्मकृतशेखरः Subhāsh. —भं a planet. —भ्रांतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky,' the sun. —नीलनं sleepiness, weariness. —श्रुतिः an epithet of Siva. —वारि n. rain-water; dew &c. —वायवः snow hoar-frost —खय (also खेयन) a roosting or dwelling in the air

—झरीरं a celestial body. —श्वासः wind, air. —समुत्प, —संभव α. produced in the sky. —सिंधुः the moon. —स्वनी the earth. —स्फटिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर α. having a cypher for its denominator.

खड्गखट्ट α. Hard, solid. —खः Chalk.

खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खञ्ज 1. 9. P. (खञ्जति, खञ्जति, खञ्जित) 1 To come forth, appear. 2 To be born again. 3 To purify. —II. 10 U. (खञ्जति, खञ्जित) To fasten, bind, set. —With उद् to intermix, intermingle, set or inlay with; R. 8. 53, 13. 54; Mu. 4. 12.

खञ्जित α. 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शङ्खतनीडखञ्जितं विभ्रज्जटानंदले S. 7. 11. 2 Fixed, blended. 3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.; नणि, रिल.

खजू 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn, agitate.

खजः, —जकः A churning stick.

खजपः Clarified butter.

खजाकः A bird.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खंज 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंजन् प्रमंजनजनः पथिकः विप्राहः N. 11. 107.

खंज α. 1. Lame, crippled, halt; पादेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 242; Bh. 1. 64. —COMP. —खेटः, —खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजनः A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोदखेलितखंजनमुगमिव शरदि तडागं Gīt. 11; नेने खंजनमंजने S. D. एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थः S. Til. 4, 7. —नं Going lamely. —COMP. —रत्तं the cohabitation of saints.

खंजना, खंजनिका A species of wag-tail.

खंजरीटः, —टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ch. P. 8; Ms. 5. 14; Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खटः 1 Phlegm. 2 A blind well. 3 A hatchet. 4 A plough. 5 Grass. —COMP. —कटाहकः a spitting-box. —खादकः 1 a jackal. 2 a crow. 3 an animal. 4 a glass vessel.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. वटक. 2 The half-closed band.

खटकायुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting.

खटिका 1 Chalk. 2 The external opening of the ear.

खड (ड) किका 1 A side-door, window.

खडिनी, खडी Chalk.

खट्टन α. Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्ट 1 A bed stand 2 A kind of grass

खट्टि m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. 2 A hunter, fowler.

खट्टेरक α. Dwarfish.

खट्टा 1 A bed-stead, couch, cot. 2 A swing, hammock. —COMP. —अग. 1 a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Māl. 5. 4, 23. 2 N. of Dilipa. —धर, भू m. epithets of Siva. —अंगिच m. an epithet of Siva. —आसुत, —आसुद α. 1 low, vile 2 abandoned, wicked. 3 Silly, stupid

खट्टाका, खट्टिका A small bed-stead

खट्ट see खट्ट.

खट्टः Breaking, dividing.

खट्टिका, खट्टी Chalk.

खट्टः 1 A sword; न हि खट्टो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खट्टं परादृश्य &c 2 The horn of a rhinoceros. 3 A rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5 18. —कृ Iron. —COMP. —आघात a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आहः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard. —धर a swordsman. —धेनुः, —धेनुका 1 a small sword. 2 a female rhinoceros. —पत्र the blade of a sword. —पाणि α. sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, —पिधानक a scabbard. —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a swordcut. —फलं a sword-blade.

खट्टवत् α. Armed with a sword

खट्टिकः 1 A swordsman. 2 A butcher.

खट्टिन α. (नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. A rhinoceros.

खट्टीकं A sickle.

खट्ट 10 P. (खट्टति, खट्टित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54. 2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचर-नाथेन खट्टिते तिमिरे निशि H. 3. 111. 3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love, क्षीमिः कस्य न खट्टितं भुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146 4 To distrust, 5 To cheat.

खट्टः, —हं 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. 2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; दिवः कान्तिमत्खट्टेन Me. 30; काट, नाट &c. 3 section of a work, chapter. 4 A multitude, an assemblage, group; तखट्टस्य K. 23. —डः 1 Candied sugar. 2 A flaw in a jewel. —हं 1 A kind of salt. 2 A sort of sugar-cane. —COMP. —अञ्ज 1 scattered clouds. 2 the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलि f 1 a m of o 2 a pond or lake 3 a woman whose husband has

been guilty of infidelity. -कथा a short tale. -काव्य a small poem, such as the नेचदूत; it is thus defined:—
खंडकायं भवेत् काव्यस्यैकदेशादुच्चारितं च S. D. 564. -जः a kind of sugar. -धारा scissors. -परशुः 1 an epithet of Siva; महेश्वरं लीलाजनिजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानेन जगत् खंडपरशुर्द्वयो हरः स्यात्पुनः Mv. 2. 33. 2 an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. -पशुः 1 N. of Siva. 2 of Parasurāma. 3 of Rāhu. 4 an elephant with a broken tusk. -पालः a confectioner. -प्रलयः a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. -संखलं a segment of a circle. -नोदकः a kind of sugar. -लवणं a kind of salt. -विकारः sugar. -शर्करा candied sugar. -शिला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.
खंडकः -क A fragment, part or piece. -कः 1 Candied sugar. 2 One who has no nails.
खंडन a. 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. 2 Destroying, annihilating; स्मरणखंडनं मम शिरसि खंडनं Git. 10; भवज्वर-खंडन 12. -नं 1 Breaking or cutting. 2 Biting, injuring, hurting; अवरोध-खंडनं Pt. 1; वयं भुज्यन्ते जनय खंडनं Git. 10; Oh. P. 13. 3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love). 4 Interrupting; खंडनवर्जितं B. 9. 36. 5 Cheating, deceiving. 6 Refuting (in argument); N. 6. 130. 7 Rebellion; opposition. 8 Dissimul.
खंडलः, -लं A piece.
खंडशस्त्र ind. 1 To pieces, into fragment; कृ to cut into pieces. 2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal.
खंडित p. p. 1 Cut, broken in pieces. 2 Destroyed, annihilated. 3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. 4 Rebelled. 5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned; खंडितवृत्तिविलासं Git. 8. -ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity and who is therefore angry with him; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Ms. 39. She is thus described:—पार्श्वमेति त्रयो यस्या अवसंयोगविविक्तः । ता खंडितेति कथिता धीरि-
र्याकषायिता S. D. 114. -Comp. -विग्रह a. maimed, mutilated. -वृत्त a. immoral, dissolute, abandoned.
खंडिनी The earth.
खंडिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.
खदिरः 1 N. of a tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 An epithet of Indra. 3 The moon.
खर 1 U. (खनिते, खत; pass; खन्यते or खन्यते) To dig up, delve, excavate; खननादुत्थितं सिद्धं Pt. 3. 17, Ms. 2. 218; Bk. 1. 17. -Wirth अभि to dig. -इह to dig out, root out, uproot, eradicate

(fig. also); इगदुस्त्राय तरसा R. 4. 36, 33, 14. 73; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5; 15. 55; Mal. 9. 34. -नि 1 to dig, dig up. 2 to bury, inter; इन्द्रविषं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1; वयमावां निचलन्तुः R. 12. 30; Bk. 4. 3; 16. 22. 3 to erect (as a column); निचलान् जयस्त्रमां R. 4. 36. 4 to implant, infix, pierce into: निखलान् शरं भुजे B. 3. 55, 12. 90; Bk. 3. 8; H. 4. 72. -परि to dig round (as a ditch).
खनकः 1 A miner. 2 A house-breaker. 3 A rat. 4 A mine.
खनन 1 Digging, excavating. 2 Burying.
खनिः -नी f. 1 A mine; R. 17. 66; 18. 22; Mu. 7. 31. 2 A cave.
खनिचं A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.
खदुरः The betel-nut tree.
खर a. (opp. दृढ, रुद्ध, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. 2 Severe, sharp, strict; R. 8. 9; सरः खरः कतः Kāv. 1. 59. 3 Pungent, acid. 4 Dense, thick. 5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting (words). 6 Sharp-edged; देहि खनयनकारात् Git. 10. 7 Hot; खरंशुः &c. 8 Cruel. -रः 1 An ass; Ms. 2. 201; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y. 2. 160. 2 A mule. 3 A heron. 4 A crow. 5 N. of a demon, half-brother of Rāvana, and slain by Rāma; R. 12. 42. -Comp. -अंशुः -करः, -रश्मिः the sun. -कुटी 1 a stable for asses. 2 a barber's shop. -कोणः -कणः the francoline partridge. -कोमलः the month Jyeshtha. -गृहं, -गहं a stable for asses. -गह, -गस a. sharp-nosed. -दंष्ट्रं a lotus. -धर्षित m. an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -मादः the braying of an ass. -नालः a lotus. -पात्रं an iron vessel. -पालः a wooden vessel. -मियः a pigeon. -यानं a donkey-cart. -शब्दः 1 the braying of an ass. 2 an osprey. -शाला a stable for asses. -सरा wild jasmine.
खरिक् Powdered musk.
खरिधम-य a. Drinking ass's milk.
खरी A she-ass. -Comp. -जंघः an epithet of Siva. -वृद्धः a jackass.
खर a. 1 White. 2 Foolish, stupid. 3 Cruel. 4 Desirous of prohibited things. -रः 1 horse. 2 A tooth. 3 Pride. 4 Cupid, the god of love. 5 Siva. -रः f. A girl who chooses her own husband.
खर्ज 1 P. (खर्जित, खर्जित) 1 To pain, make uneasy. 2 To creak.
खर्जनं Scratching.
खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. 2 A relish.
खर्जः f. 1 Scratching. 2 The date-tree. 3 The Dhātthra tree.
खर्जुरं Silver.
खर्जुः f. Itching, itch.
खर्जुरः 1 Date-tree. 2 A scorpion. -रं 1 Silver. 2 Yellow orpiment. -री The date-tree; B. 4. 57.

खर्परः 1 A thief. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 A beggar's bowl. 4 The skull. 5 A piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd. 6 An umbrella.
खर्परिका, खर्परी A kind of collyrium.
खर्व (खर्वति, खर्वति) 1 To go, move, go towards. 2 To be proud.
खर्व (र्व) a. 1 Mutilated, crippled; imperfect. 2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. -र्वः, -र्वः a large number (10,000,000,000). -Comp. -शास्त्र a. dwarfish, small, short.
खर्वटः, -टं 1 A market-town. 2 A village at the foot of a mountain.
खर्व 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. 2 To gather, collect.
खलः -लं 1 A threshing floor; Ms. 11. 17, 114; Y. 2. 282. 2 Earth, soil. 3 Place, site. 4 A heap of dust. 5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -लः -लः A wicked or mischievous person; सः करः खलः कूरः सर्गं कर्तारः खलः । मनीषाविदोः सर्गः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Chāp. 26; विषयतोऽप्यतिविषयः खल इति न यथा वदन्ति विद्वांसः । यद्वं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः विदुः ॥ Vās. [खलीक means (1) 'to crush' (2) 'to hurt or injure'. (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं दूत-
कारः Mk. 2.] -Comp. -उक्तिः f. abuse, wicked language. -धान्यं a threshing floor -युः m. f. a sweeper, cleaner. -सूतिः quick-silver. -संसर्गः keeping company with a wicked man.
खलकः A pilcher.
खलति a. Bald-headed, bald; दुषखलतिः.
खलतिकः A mountain.
खलिः -ली f. Sediment of oil or oil-cake, स्यात्वा वैदूर्यमस्या पचति तिलखली-
मियमैश्वर्यादेः Bh. 2. 100.
खलि (ली) नः-नं The bit of a bridle.
खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.
खलीकारः, -कृतिः f. 1 Hurting, injuring. 2 Ill-treating; Sānti. 1. 25. 3 Evil, mischief.
खलु ind. A particle implying:—
1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; मर्ते पवानि खलु ते विपनीमवन्ति S. 4. 14; अनुलेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; न खल्व-
निर्जित्य खलु कृती मधु R. 3. 51. 2 En-
treaty, conciliation ('pray'); न खलु न खलु वागः सन्निपात्योयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु हृद्ये साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3. 3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धो ह्यः V. 3 (—किं अभिक्रुद्धो ह्यः); न खलु विवितास्ते त्वं निवसन्तश्चाप्यकथनकेन Mu. 2; न खल्वयस्या निवाकिता मतिः सोपि उद्धृता मतिः Ku. 4. 24.
4 Prohibition (with gerunds) निषीरितोऽर्थे लेखनं खल्वयस्या खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. 5 Reason (for); न विद्विरे कतिना खलुः त्रियः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विषाद or dejection): विषादा जन ११ मथितत्त्वदर्पिनी खलु

देहिनां हुं 4. 10. 6 खटु is sometimes used as an expletive. 7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खटुञ्ज *m.* Darkness.

खटुरिका A place for military exercise.

खट्या A multitude of threshing floors.

खट्टः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. 2 A pit. 3 Leather. 4 The Chātaka bird. 5 A leather water-bag.

खट्टिका A frying-pan.

खट्टि (छी) *α.* Bald-headed.

खट्वाट *α.* Bald, bald-headed; खट्वाटो दिवसेऽथस्य किरणैः संतापितो नस्तके Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

खशः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written खस).

खशरीः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

खसपः 1 Anger. 2 Violence, cruelty. खसः 1 Itch, scab. 2 N. of a country; see खश.

खसुचिः *m. f.* 1 An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound); वैयाकरणखसुचिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it.'

खसुखसः Poppy. -COMP. -रसः opium.

खाजिकः Fried grain.

खाट् (त्) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; खाट्कु to clear the throat.

खाट-टा, -टिका-टी *f.* A bier, a bedstead on which dead bodies are carried to the pile.

खाटवः Sugar-candy. -*नं* N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna. -COMP. -ग्रन्थः N. of a town.

खाटविकः, खाटविकः A confectioner.

खात *α.* 1 Dug up, excavated. 2 Torn, rent. -*नं* 1 An excavation. 2 A hole. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An oblong pond. -COMP. -खूः *f.* a moat, ditch.

खातकः 1 A digger. 2 A debtor. -*कं* A moat, ditch.

खाता An artificial pond.

खातिः *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade. 2 An oblong pond. 3 A thread. 4 A wood, forest. 5 Horror.

खाट् 1 P. (खादति, खादित) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; शङ्खादयोः पतति खादति पृथगात् H. 1. 81; शङ्खमांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35.

खादक *α.* (विका *f.*) Eating, consuming. -*कः* A debtor.

खाधुषः A tooth -*न* 1 Eating, chewing. 2 Food

खाडुक *α.* (की *f.*) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खाद्यं Food, victuals.

खादिर *α.* (री *f.*) Made of or coming from the Khadira tree; खादिरं यत् कुर्वति; Ms. 2. 45.

खाने 1 Digging. 2 Injury. -COMP. -उदकः the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *α.* (निका *f.*) One who digs, a miner.

खानिः *f.* A mine.

खानिकः -*कं* A hole in a wall; breach.

खानिलः A house-breaker.

खारः, -रिः -*री f.* A measure of grain equal to 16 *dronas*.

खारिपच *α.* Cooking a Khārī by measure.

खार्वा The Tretā age or second Yuga of the world.

खिखिरः 1 A fox (री *f.*) 2 The foot of a bedstead.

खिद् 1. 6 P. (खिदति, खिच) To strike, press down, afflict. -II. 4. 7. A. (खियते, खिचे, खिच) 1 To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; S. 5. 7; किं नाम मयि खियते उरुः Ve. 1; स दुर्लभो यः खियते नैद्विधैः H. 2. 141 overpowered; Sānti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17 10. 2 To frighten, terrify (in *caus.*) -With परि to suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied.

खिदिरः 1 An ascetic. 2 A pauper. 3 The moon.

खिन्न *p. p.* 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffering pain; उरुः खेदं खिन्ने नयि भजति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; अनेनवापन्नखिन्नमानसः Gīt. 3. 2 Fatigued, tired, exhausted; खिन्नः खिन्नः खिन्नश्चिपि पदं न्यस्य गतासि यन् Me. 13, 38; तपोपचारोज्ज्वलितदिग्दहत्या R. 3. 11; Ch. P. 3, 20; Si. 9. 11.

खिलः -*लं* 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert, bare soil. 2 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. 3 A supplement in general. 4 A compendium, compilation. 5 Vacuity. (खिल is often used in combination with खू and कृः -खिलीभू to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; खिलीभूते विमानानां तदोपा-तमयायाचि Ku. 2. 45. खिलीकृ means (α) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; विपश्च-नखिलीकृत्य प्रतिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 34.

खुगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 2. 2; Ms. 4. 67. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 A razor. 4 The foot of a bedstead. -COMP

क्षेप *α* flatwood -पदरी *α* horse's

footmarks. -*मः* an arrow with a semi-circular head; see खुर.

खुरली Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); अक्षप्रयोग खुरलीकले गणानां Mv. 2. 34; दूरोत्पतनखुरलीकलेजनिताम् 5. 5.

खुरालकः An iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. 2 An iron arrow. 3 A pillow.

खुट्ट *α.* Small, little, mean, low, see छुट्ट. -COMP. -तातः a father's younger brother.

खेचर see खचर.

खेटः 1 A village, small town or hamlet. 2 Phlegm. 3 The club of Balarāma. 4 A horse. (N. B. At the end of comp. खेट expresses defectiveness or deterioration, and may be rendered by 'miserable', 'wretched' &c.; नगरखेटं a miserable town). For खेट see under ख.

खेदितानः -*लः* A minstrel, whose business is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing, (वैतालिक.)

खेदिन् *m.* A libertine.

खेदः 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). 2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसलुलितसुषान्यध्वजनात-खेदाम् U. 1. 24; अथखेदं नयेथाः Me. 32; R. 18. 45. 3 Pain, torment; Amaru 33. 4 Distress, sorrow; उरुः खेदं खिन्ने नयि भजति नायापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11, Amaru. 53.

खेयं A ditch, moat. -*यः* A bridge

खेल् 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. 2 To tremble 3 To play.

खेल *α.* Sportive, amorous, playful, R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. 2 Play, pastime. 3 A performance.

खेला Sport, play.

खेलिः *f.* 1 Sport, play. 2 An arrow

खोटिः *f.* Cunning or shrewd woman.

खोट *α.* Crippled, lame, limping

खोर (ल) *α.* Limping, lame.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. 2 An anthill. 3 The shell of a betelnut 4 Sauce-pan.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). -*Pass.* (ख्यायते) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. 2 To be known or famous. -*Caus.* (ख्यापयति वे) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. 2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 59; Ms. 11. 99. 3 To extol, make renowned, praise. -*With अभि (pass)* to be known. (-*caus.*) to declare, proclaim -*आ* 1 to tell, declare, unocate (usually with dat. of

person); त समान बर्णोपासनाचक्रसुविधुपदिष्टः R. 15. 5; 41, 71, 93; 12. 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31; 18. 63; sometimes with ten; आख्याहि मन्त्रे विप्रदर्शनस्य Pt. 4. 15. 2 to announce, signify. 3 to call, name; R. 10. 21; Ms. 4. 6. -परि to be well-known. -परिसं to enumerate. -प्र to be well-known. -प्रत्या 1 to deny. 2 to decline, refuse, reject. 3 to forbid, prohibit. 4 to interdict. 5 to surpass, excel; M. 3. 5. -वि to be

well-known or famous. -व्या 1 to tell, communicate, declare, Bk. 14. 113. 2 to explain, relate; रावणस्यादिने जन्म व्याख्यानादि Mb. 3 to name, call; विदु-द्वैर्दोषावाणी व्याख्याना ना विदुःपद्मा Smt. 15. -सं to count, enumerate, calculate, sum up; नाव्येय च तस्यादि संख्येः संख्यावन्ते S. B. ख्यात p. p. 1 Known: R. 13. 6. 2 Named, called. 3 Told. 4 Celebrated, famous; notorious. -Comp. -गर्हण a. notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्यातिः f. 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity; Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. 2 A name, title, appellation. 3 Narration. 4 Praise. 5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; Si. 4. 55. ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. 2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. 3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग a. (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. —गः 1 A Gandharva. 2 An epithet of Ganesa. 3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). —गं A song.

गगनं (गं) (Some suppose गगज to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer:—काव्येने गगने केने गजमिच्छति वृषगः) 1 The sky, atmosphere; अथोच-ट्टेन गगनस्य द्वा रघुः स्वरेण R. 3. 43; गगन-मिव नक्षत्रं Pt. 5. 6; सोमं चंद्रः पतति गगनात् S. 4 v. 1.; Si. 9. 27. 2 (In math.) A cypher. 3 Heaven. —Comp. -अग्ने the highest heavens. -अंगना a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. -अद्यगः 1 the sun. 2 a planet. 3 a celestial being. -अंधु n. rain-water. -उल्लुक्कः the planet Mars. -कुसुमं-पुष्पं 'sky-flower'; i. e. any unreal thing, an impossibility; see चतुर्ग. -गतिः 1 a deity, 2 a celestial being; Me. 46. 3 a planet. -चर (also गगनेचर) a. moving in the air. (-रः) 1 a bird. 2 a planet. 3 a heavenly spirit. -ध्वजः 1 the sun. 2 a cloud. -सद् a. dwelling in the air. (-म.) a celestial being; Si. 4. 53. -सिंधु f. an epithet of the Ganges. -स्थ, -स्थित a. situated in the sky. -स्पर्शनः 1 air, wind. 2 N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गंगा 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; अथोचो गेयं पद-सुगमता स्तोत्रमथवा Bk. 3. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5 along with other rivers); (also occasionally applied to several other rivers considered sacred in India). 2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Gangā is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of King Santanu. She bore him eight sons, of whom Bhīshma, the youngest, became a well-known personage, renowned for his valour and lifelong

celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha; see गंगारथ and जह्नु also; and cf. Bh. 3. 10.] —Comp. -अंधु, -अमन् n. 1 water of the Ganges. 2 pure rain-water (such as falls in the month of आश्विन). -अवतारः the descent of the Ganges on the earth; भगीरथ इव दृग्गन्धवतारः K. 32 (where नं also means 'descent into the Ganges' for ablution.) 2 N. of a sacred place. -उद्भेदः the source of the Ganges. -क्षेत्रं the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. -चिह्नी Gangetic kite. -जः 1 N. of Bhīshma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -दत्तः an epithet of Bhīshma. -द्वारं the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हरि र). -धरः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the ocean. -पुरं N. of a town. -पुत्रः 1 N. of Bhīshma. 2 of Kārtikeya. 3 a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. 4 a Brāhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. -पुत्र m. 1 N. of Siva. 2 the ocean. -सरयं the bed of the Ganges. -यात्रा 1 a pilgrimage to the Ganges. 2 carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. -सागरः the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Bhīshma. 2 of Kārtikeya. -हृदः N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गंगका, गंगिका The Ganges. गंगोलः A precious stone also called गेनेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree. 2 The period (i. e. number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

गज्ज 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar; जगज्जुगः Bk. 14. 5. 2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः 1 An elephant; कचावितो विष्णि-वागजौ गजी Ki. 1. 36. 2 The number 'eight'. 3 A measure of length; a Gaṇḍa or yard, (thus defined:—साधार-पतारिण्या भिद्वंशुके गजः). 4 A demon

killed by Siva. —Comp. -अयनी n. 1 the most excellent among elephants. 2 an epithet of देववत, the elephant of Indra. -अधिपतिः lord of elephants, a noble elephant. -अध्यक्ष a superintendent of elephants. -अप-सदः a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. -अश्वनः the religious fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). (-नं) the root of a lotus. -अरिः 1 a lion. 2 N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. -आजीवः 'one who gets his livelihood by elephants', an elephant-driver. -आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Ganesa. -आयुवदः science of the treatment of elephants. -आरोहः an elephant-driver. -आहं, -आहयं N. of Hastināpura. -इन्द्रः 1 an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant; किं दृष्टिं नन्देन्द्रगगने S. Til. 7. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. -कर्णः an epithet of Siva. -कंदः a large esculent root. -कूर्माशिरं m. N. of caruda. -गतिः f. 1 a stately, majestic gait like that of an elephant. 2 a woman with such a gait. -गामिनी a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. -दक्ष, द्यवत a. as high or tall as an elephant. -दंतः 1 an elephant's tusk. 2 an epithet of Ganesa. 3 ivory. 4 a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall. -मय a. made of ivory. -दानं 1 the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. 2 the gift of an elephant. -नासा the temples of an elephant. -पतिः 1 the lord or keeper of elephants. 2 a very tall and stately elephant; Si. 6. 55. 3 an excellent elephant. -पुंगवः a large and excellent elephant; गजपुंगवस्तु । धीरे विलोकयति चादृशविश्रुते Bk. 2. 81. -पुरं N. of Hastināpura. -चण्डी, -चण्डीनी a stable for elephants. -भक्षकः the sacred fig-tree. -मेहनं the ornaments with which elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured, lines on his head. -मंडलिका -मंडली a ring or circle of elephants

al n. सुक्ता मौक्तिक a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhas* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. -सुखः, वक्त्रः, वदुतः epithets of Ganesa. -मोहनः a lion. -यूयं a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. -योधिन् a. fighting on an elephant. -राजः a lordly or noble elephant. -वज्रः a troop of elephants. -शिक्षा the science of elephants. -साह्वनं N. of Hastināpura. -स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter; cf. अवशेष-विषयितानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18.

गजता A multitude of elephants. गजवत् a. Having elephants; R. 9. 10. गज्ज 1. P. (गजति) To sound in a particular way.

गजः 1 A mine. 2 A treasury. 3 A cow-house. 4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. 5 Disrespect, contempt. -जा 1 A hut, hovel. 2 A tavern. 3 A drinking vessel.

गजस्य a. 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; स्थूलकर्मसर्जनं मम हृदयं गजस्य Gt. 10; अलिङ्गलज्जननं जनकं 12; नेत्रे लज्जनं गजस्य S. D. 2 Defeating, conquering; कालियविषयगजस्य Gt. 1.

गजिका A tavern, liquor-shop.

गद्गु 1 P. (गडति, गडित) 1 To distil, draw out. 2 To run (as a liquid).

गडः 1 A screen. 2 A fence. 3 A ditch, moat. 4 An impediment. 5 A kind of gold-fish. -Comp. -उत्थं, -वेष्टं, -लक्षणं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गडः.

गडध्वजः, गडध्वजः A cloud.

गडिः 1 A young steer. 2 A lazy ox; घृणानामेव क्षौराभ्यामुदरि ध्रुवं निरुज्यते। असजातकिणस्त्रयः सुखं स्वपिति गैरीन्द्रिः K. P. 10

गड्डु a. Crooked, hump-backed. -ह्रुः 1 A hump on the back. 2 A javelin. 3 A water-pot. 4 An earth-worm. 5 Any superfluous excretion or addition, a useless object; see अतिगड्डु.

गड्डुकः 1 A water-pot. 2 A finger-ring.

गड्डुरल a. Hump-backed, crooked, bent.

गडेरः A cloud.

गडोलः 1 A mouthful. 2 Raw sugar.

गडुरः-लः A sheep.

गडुरिका 1 A line of sheep. 2 A continuous line, stream, current; 'गवाहः' 'a stream of sheep,' used to signify 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep,' cf. गते गडुरिकाप्रवाहेना मे K P 8

गडुकः A golden vase.

गण 10 U. (गणयति-ते, गणित) 1 To count, number; enumerate; लीलाकनक-पत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84; ताना-क्षरं गणय मच्छासि याचदन्तं S. 6. 11. 2 To calculate, compute. 3. To sum or add up, reckon. 4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); न तं वृत्तेना-पि गणयामि. 5 To class with or among, reckon among अगण्यतानेव Dk. 15. 4. 6 To take into account, give consideration to; वार्णी कायभुजीमजीगणत् Malli. 7 To regard, consider, think or take to be; त्वया विना कुलमेतावद्वजस्य गण्यतां R. 8. 69, 5. 20, 11. 75; जातस्तु गण्यते सोऽयं यः स्तुरत्यन्वयाधिकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयतले गणयति विहितदुताधिक्यं Gt. 4. 8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.); जाड्यं हीमति गण्यते Bh. 2. 54. 9. To attend to, take notice of, mind; ऋण-यमणयित्वा यन्मापद्वत्स्य V. 4. 13. 10. (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; न महानमपि ह्येता-नजीगणत् K. 64; मनस्वी कार्यार्थं न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9; Sānti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142. -With अघि 1 to praise. 2. to enumerate, count. -अत्र to disregard. -परि 1 to enumerate, count, 2 to consider, regard, think; अप-रिगणयन् Me. 5. -प्र to calculate. -वि 1 to number; Y. 3. 104. 2 to regard, consider; Me. 109; R. 1. 87. 3 to disregard, not to mind. 4 to reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

गणः 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; युधिगणगणा, भगणः &c. 2 A series, a class. 3 A body of followers or attendants. 4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganesa; a demigod of this troop; गणानां स्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कविं कवीनां &c.; गणा नमोऽस्तु सदावर्तताः Ku. 1. 55, 7, 40, 71; Me. 33, 55; Ki. 5. 13. 5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. 6 A sect (in philosophy or religion). 7 A small body of troops (a sub-division of अश्वीहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. 8 A number (in math.) 9 A foot (in prosody). 10 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; e. g. भ्रादिगण i. e. the class of roots which begin with भ्र. 11 An epithet of Ganesa. -Comp. -अग्रणी m. N. of Ganesa. -अञ्जलः N. of the mountain Kailāsa, as the residence of the Ganesa of Siva

अधिपः-अधिपतिः 1 N. of Siva; Si. 9. 27. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. -अञ्जलः a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4. 209, 219. -अञ्जलः a. one of a troop or number (-रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. -ईशः N. of Ganapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). -जननी an epithet of Pārvatī. -सुवर्णं red-lead. -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Ganesa. 2 of Siva. -उत्साहः the rhinoceros. -कारः 1 a classifier. 2 an epithet of Bhīmasena. -कुर्वन् ind. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. -गति a particular high number. -चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. -छेदं n. a metre regulated and measured by feet. -विधः a. forming a troop or collection. -दीक्षा 1 initiation of a number or a class. 2 performance of rites for a number of persons. -देवतः (Pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them—आदित्यविष्णुब्रह्माश्विनो मातृवरुणः। महाराजिकसाम्नाश्चन्द्राश्च गणदेवताः॥ -द्वयं public property, common stock. -धरः 1 the head of a class or number 2 the teacher of a school. -नाथ, -नायकः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Ganesa. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā. -परः, -पतिः 1 N. of Siva 2 N. of Ganesa. [He is the son of Siva and Parvati, or of Parvati only, for, according to one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture—short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands; riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurāma when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadānta &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahābhārata at the dictation of Vyāsa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahmā]. -पर्वतः see गणाचल. -पठिकं the breast, bosom. -पुंगवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. -पूतः the leader of a tribe or class. -भर्तृ m. 1 an epithet of Siva भगवत्पुत्रः Ki. 5. 42 2 of

Ganesa. 3 the leader of a class. -भोजन mess, eating in common. -यज्ञः a rite common to all. -राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. -रात्रि a series of nights. -वृत्त see गणछन्दः. -हासकः a species of perfume.

-गणक a. (गणिका f.) Bought for a large sum. -ज्ञः 1 An arithmetician. 2 An astrologer; रैषय पुस्तकधर क्षणमत्र तिष्ठ वेद्योसि किं गणकशास्त्रविद्या-रदोसि केनौषधेन मम पश्यति मर्तुरेवा किंवा गमिष्यति एति छविप्रवासी Subha'sh. -क्री The wife of an astrologer.

-गणनं 1 Counting, calculation. 2 Adding, enumerating. 3 Considering, supposing, regarding. 4 Believing, thinking.

-गणना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु अगगतचेतनाभ्यां संवदितुमर्ह (भद्रः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; cf कथा); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 64; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -COMP. -गतिः f. गणगति q. v. -पतिः an arithmetician. -महामात्रः a minister of finance.

-गणशस् ind. In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः f. Counting.

गणिका 1 A harlot, courtesan; गुणादुरका गणिका च यस्य वसंतरोधिव वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरप्रविष्टव लेट्टका दुःखेन पुनर्निराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरका-शयद्रविमपेतवर्ध विद्यदालयादपरदिगणिका Si. 9 10. 2 A female elephant. 3 A kind of flower.

-गणित a. 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. 2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see -गण. -तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. 2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises पाटीगणित or व्यक्तगणित, arithmetic, बीजगणित, algebra and रेखागणित geometry) गणितमथ कलां वैदिकीं हस्तिशिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. 3 The sum of a progression. 4 A sum (in general).

गणितिन् m. 1 One who has made a calculation. 2 A mathematician.

गणिन् a. (नी f.) Having a flock or troop (of anything); श्वगिन् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9 63 -m. A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गण्य a. Numerable, what may be counted.

गणेशः The Karnikāra tree. -f. 1 A harlot. 2 A female elephant. गणेशका 1 A bawd, procuress. 2 A female servant.

गंडः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temple; गंडाभोगे गुरुकपटल Mal. 2. 5; तदीयमाद्रीरुण्णगंडलेख Ku. 7. 82. Me. 26. 92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10.

S. 6. 17; Si. 72. 54. 2 An elephant's temple; Māl. 1. 1. 3 A bubble. 4 A boil, tumour, swelling; pimple; अयमपरो गंडस्त्वोपरि विस्फोटः Mu. 5; तदा गंडस्त्वोपरि पिष्टिका संवृता S. 2. 5 Goitre and other excrescences of the neck. 6 A joint, knot. 7 A mark, spot. 8 A rhinoceros. 9 The bladder. 10 A hero, warrior. 11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -COMP. -अंग a rhinoceros. -उपधानं a pillow; वृद्धगंडोपधानानि शयनानि रुक्मानि च Susr. -कु-सुमं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. -कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. -ग्रामः any large or considerable village. -देशः, -प्रदेशः the cheek. -फलकं a broad cheek; धृतसुगंधफलकैर्विषयुर्विद्यमद्भिः स्यमलेः प्रमदाः Si. 9. 47. -भित्तिः f. 1 the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. 2 'a wall-like cheek', an excellent i. e. broad and expansive cheek; निर्धौतदानामलगंडभित्तिः (गजः) R. 5. 43. (where Malli. says प्रसूतो गंडो गंडभित्ति see et seq.) 12. 102. -नालः, -नाला inflammation of the glands of the neck; -भूर्ख a, exceedingly foolish, very stupid. -शिला any large rock. -शैलः 1 a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. 2 the forehead. -साहय N. of a river, also called गंडकी. -स्थलं, -स्थली the cheek; गंडस्थलेषु मद्वाशिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गंड-स्थलीः प्रोषितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. 2 the temples of an elephant.

गंडकः 1 A rhinoceros. 2 An impediment, obstacle. 3 A joint, knot. 4 A mark, spot. 5 A boil, tumour, pimple. 6 Disjunction, separation. 7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -COMP. -वत्ती see गंडकी q. v.

गंडका A lump, a ball.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. 2 A female rhinoceros. -COMP. -उद्यः -शिला the Sâligrâma stone.

गंडहिन् m. N. of Siva.

गंडिः The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. 2 A kind of beverage.

गंडिरः A hero, champion.

गंडुः m. f. 1 A pillow. 2 A joint, knot.

गंडू f. 1 A joint, knot. 2 A bone. 3 A pillow. 4 Oil. -COMP. -पदः a kind of worm भवं lead. -पदी a small गंडूद.

गंडुघः-घा A mouthful, handful (of water); गज्या गंडुजले करेणुः (द्वौ)

Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34; गंडुजलमात्रेण शक्ती कर्तारवने Udb. 2 The tip of an elephant's trunk

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. 2 A mouthful.

गत p. p. (of गम्) 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever; Mu. 1. 25

2 Passed away, elapsed, past;

गतायां रात्री. 3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30.

4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to.

5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually

in comp.; आसादश्रातगतः Pt. 1 seated

on &c.; सदेगतः R. 3. 66 seated in

the assembly; so आद्यः; सर्वगत existing

everywhere. 6 Fallen into, reduced

to; e. g. आपद्गतः 7 Referring or

relating to, with regard to, about,

concerning, connected with (usually

in comp.); राजा शकुंतलागतमेव चित्तयति

S. 5; मनुगतेषां चित्ता S. 4. वयमपि भ-

वस्यो सखीगते किमपि वृच्छामः S. 7; so पुत्र

गतः स्नेहः &c. -तं 1 Motion, going;

गतमुपरि घनातां वारिगर्भीदराणां S. 7. 7;

Ku. 1. 2. 2 Gait, manner of going;

Si. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. 3 An event.

As first member of comp translated

by 'free from', 'bereft of',

'deprived of', 'without.' -COMP

-अक्ष a. sightless, blind. -अश्वम

a. 1 one who has accomplished or

finished a journey. 2 conversant,

familiar (with anything). (-f)

the time immediately preceding

new moon when a small streak of

the moon is still visible; (चतुर्दशी-

धुकाःमावास्या). -अनुगत following

custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक a.

doing as others do, a blind follow-

er; गतानुगतिको लोकं व लोकः पारमार्थिकः

Pt. 1. 342 people are blind follo-

wers or servile imitators; Mu. 6.

5. -अंतः a. one whose end has

arrived. -अर्थ a. 1 poor. 2 mean-

ingless (the meaning being already

expressed). -असु, -जीवित, -माण a.

expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगत

1 going and coming; frequent visits,

Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 4. 1.

2 irregular course of the stars

(in astronomy). -आदि a. free

from anxiety, happy. -आयुस् a.

decrepit, infirm, very old. -आर्तवा

a woman past her child-bearing.

-उत्साह a. dissipated, dejected.

-ओजस् a. bereft of strength or

energy. -कल्मष a. freed from crime

or sin, purified. -कृम a. refresh-

ed. -क्षेतन a. deprived of sense

or consciousness, insensible, sense-

less. -दिनं ind. yesterday. -दत्यागत

a. returned after having gone away;

Ms. 7. 146. -दम a. bereft of

splendour, dim, obscured, faded.

-माण a. lifeless, dead. -माय a

गतिः *f.* 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिर्विगलितः Pt. 4. 78; अविद्यमानः S. 1. 14; (न) निवृत्तिं मेदां गतिमश्नुमुखाः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); २० गगनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Ms. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. 2 Access, entrance; मणो बज्रसमुत्कर्षेण सूत्रस्थेवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. 3 Scope, room; अन्नगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिं विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्त्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. 4 Turn, course; देशगतिं चित्रा. 5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठीया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. 6 Fate, issue; मर्तुर्गतिर्नित्या Dk. 103. 7 State, condition; दातं भोगो नादास्तिन्नो गतवो भवन्ति विचक्ष्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. 8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; एसा-र्यगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुण्डमस्त्यक्त्वास्वे द्वे गती स्तो मचस्विनां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. 9 A means, expedient, course, alternative अनुपक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas) Pt. 1. 319; अथवा गतिर्नास्ति K. 158. 10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्विदां Pt. 1. 320, 322, आसप्तं सलिले पृथ्वीं यः स मे श्रीहरिर्गतिः Sk. 11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 10. 12 A way, path. 13 A-march, procession. 14 An event, issue, result. 15 The course of events, fate, fortune. 16 Course of asterisms. 17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. 18 A running wound or sore, fistula. 19 Knowledge, wisdom. 20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73. 21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, जीवन, वार्षिक). 22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अह, तिर्य &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. —Comp. —अनुसरः following the course of another. —भसः stoppage. —हीन *a.* without refuge, helpless, forlorn, गतव *a.* (रि *f.*) 1 Going, movable locomotive 2 Transient, perishable.

गञ्जी A car drawn by oxen; गञ्जी-
ये in the same sense

गंधः 1 Smell, odour; गन्धमात्राय चोक्तम्. Me. 21; अपभ्रंशो दुरितं हृद्यगंधैः S. 4 7, R. 12. 27. (गंध is changed to गन्धि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, प्रति, ह्य, कृत्ति, or when the compound implies comparison; गंधं, सुगंधगंधि, कमलगंधि हुन, also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little') 2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas of the Vaiśeṣikā; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गंधवती पृथ्वी T. S. 3. The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity, दूतगंधि भोजनं Sk. 4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मदा लविता गन्धुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231. 5 Sulphur. 6 Pounded sandal wood. 7 Connection, relationship. A neighbour. 9 Pride, arrogance; as in आत्तगंध q. v. -ध्वं 1 Smell. 2 Black aloewood. -COMP. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अपकर्षणं removing smells. -अंबु n. fragrant water -अमला the wild lemon tree. -अम्लम् m. sulphur. -अष्टकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आहुः the musk -रत -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. -आल्य a, rich in odour, very fragrant लज्जश्रीचर्मपादव्याः Mb. (-द्व्यः) the orange tree. (-द्व्यं) sandal-wood. -इन्द्रिय the organ of smell. -द्वयम्, -गज, -द्विपः -हस्तिन् m. 'the scent-elephant' an elephant of the best kind; श्वयचि गजानन्यान्गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि चत् V. 5 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17 -उत्तमम् spirituous liquor. -उद्वं scented water. -उपजीविन् m. one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -ओतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधौतु) the civet-cat. -कारिका 1 a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. 2 a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली f. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -काष्ठ aloewood. -कुडी a kind of perfume -कैलिका, -कैलिका musk. -गुण a having the property of odour. -घ्राण the smelling of any odour. -जल fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose. -तुर्वी a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तैलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -दारु n. aloewood. -द्वयं a fragrant substance. -धूलिः f. musk. -नकुलः the musk rat -नालिका -नाली the

nose. -निलया a kind of jasmine. -र N. of a class of manes. -पत्रा. -पलाशी a species of zedoary. -पलाशिका turmeric. -पाषाणः sulphur. -पिशाचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by its fragrance). -पुष्पः 1 the Vetasa plant. 2 the Ketaka plant (-स्य) a fragrant flower. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पुतना a kind of imp or goblin. -फली 1 the Priyangu creeper. 2 a bud of the Champaka tree. -मंघुः the mango tree. -मातु f. the earth. -मादुनः 1 a large black bee. 2 sulphur. (-नः -ने). N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru renowned for its fragrant forests. -मादुनी spirituous liquor. -मादिनी lac. -माजीरः the civet-cat. -मुखः. -मुषिकः. -मुषी f. the musk-rat. -मुगः 1 the civet cat. 2 the musk-deer. -मैथुनः a bull. -मोदुनः sulphur. -मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -मुक्तिः f. preparation of perfumes. -राजः a kind of jasmine (-ज) 1 a sort of perfume. 2 sandal-wood. -लता the Priyangu creeper. -लोलुपा a bee. -वहः the wind; रात्रिर्दिवं नैववहः ग्याति S. 5. 4; दिग्दक्षिणा नैववहः कुत्रेन Ku. 3. 25. -वहः the nose. -वाहकः 1 the wind. 2 the musk-deer. -वाही the nose. -विहलः wheat. -वृक्षः the Sāla tree. -व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (ककौल). -खुदिनी the musk-rat. -शेखरः musk. -सारः sandal. -सोमं the white water-lily. -हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं 1 Continued effort, perseverance. 2 Hurting, injury, killing. 3 Manifestation. 4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवती 1 The earth. 2 Wine. 3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधर्वः A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शौचं द्वावासां गंधर्वश्च ह्युमा गिरं Y. 1. 71. 2 A singer in general. 3 A horse. 4 The musk-deer. 5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. 6 The black cuckoo. -Comp. -नगरं, -पुरं the city of Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas -विद्या the science of music.

-विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27. &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kālidāsa observes, कथमन्ववाध्वकृता लेहवधुनिः S. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or *Upavedas*, which treats of music; see उपवेद. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः the castor-oil-plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. 2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. -गन्तः small cardamoms.

गंधालु a. Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधिक a. (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as उत्पलगंधिक. 2 Having a very small quantity of; बन्धुगंधिकः a brother only in name. -कः 1 A seller of perfumes. 2 Sulphur.

गभस्ति m. f. A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -स्तिः m. The sun. -f. An epithet of Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -Comp. -करः, -पाणिः, -हस्तः the sun.

गभस्तिमत् m. The sun; दत्तव्यपयेन गभस्तिमानिह R. 3. 37. -न. One of the seven divisions of Pātāla.

गभीर a. 1 Deep (in all senses) उचालस्त इमे गभीरपयः गुण्याः स्मरिदेगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. 2 Deep sounding (as a drum). 3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest.) 4 Profound, sagacious. 5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. 6 Secret, mysterious. 7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. -Comp. -आत्मन् the supreme soul. -वेद्य a. very penetrating.

गभीरिका A large drum with a deep sound.

गभोलिकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1 P. (गच्छति, गतः caus. गमयति, desid. जिगमिषति, जिगमिषते Atm.) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वायां पुनर्देशनाय V. 5; गच्छति पुः शरीरं यावति पश्चाद्वस्तुनं चेतः S. 1. 34; द्वाहुता गम्यते 'where art thou going'. 2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उच्छिन्नेनां ज्योतिरेकं जगान S. 5. 30. 3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यद्गन्तोपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एनो गच्छति कनारं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recalls on) the deer; 4. 19; so वसणिं युज्यां गम् &c. 4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); दिनेषु गच्छत्यु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन काव्यो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1: गच्छता कलिनं in the long run. 5

To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्याम्यहस्वनां R. 1. 3; पश्चादुत्तार्यां हनुषी जगान Ku. 1, 29 went by or received the name of Umā; so दुर्नि गच्छति becomes satisfied विषादं गतः became dejected; क्लोप न गच्छति does not become angry; आहृत्य गतः released from debt. 6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with, गतोः नृणां...ने गच्छति गुमात् Pt. 2. 107, Y. 1. 80. -Caus. 1 To cause to go, lead to, reduce to (as a state). 2 To spend, pass (as time). 3 To make clear, explain, expound. 4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नवौ वृद्धाथे सम्यन 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -WITH अति to go or pass away. -अधि 1 to acquire, obtain, get; अधिगच्छति महिनां चंद्रोऽपि निशापरि-पूरीतः M. 1. 18.; तन्मन्वाधियगच्छति Ms. 2. 218; 7. 33; Eg. 2. 64; R. 2. 66, 5. 34. 2 to accomplish, secure, fulfill; अर्थं सप्रतिषेधं नमुदधिर्दुः सहायवानेव M. 1. 9. 3 to approach, go towards, reach, have access to; ह्युत्तरोऽप्यत-न्नेनो नृपतिर्योधिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384. 4 to know, learn, study, understand, तेऽन्येऽपिर्दुः निगमांतविद्यां U. 2. 3; Ki. 2. 41; Ms. 7. 39; Y. 1. 99. 5 to marry or take (as a husband), Ms. 9. 91. -अध्या to find, get, meet with. -अनु 1 to go after, follow, accompany; ओदकांतान् स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्यः S. 4; मार्गं मनुष्येश्वरधर्मपत्नी सुतेरिषाथे स्मृतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 2, 6; Ki. 5. 2; Ms. 12. 115; Pt. 1. 73. 2 to approach, arrive at, go to. 3 to imitate, resemble, respond to; आ-स्फाटितं यत्नमदाकरासिर्दुर्दमनीरज्जनिमगच्छत् R. 16. 13; Ki. 4. 36. -अन्तर to go between, be included or comprised see अंतर्गत. -अप 1 to go away, depart, pass away, (as time &c.); Pt. 3. 8. 2 to vanish, disappear, go away from. -अग्नि to go near, approach, visit; पनमजिगम्युर्नहर्षयः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; ननुमेकाग्रमस्तिनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1. 2 to find, meet with (casually or by chance). 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; Y. 2. 205. -अध्या 1 to approach, arrive, come or draw near; सर्वान्म्यागतो युरः H. 1. 103. 2 to come to, obtain. -अभ्युद् 1 to rise, go up. 2 to go towards, go forth to meet. -अभ्युप to agree to, accept, undertake, admit, grant, own. -अव 1 to know, learn, think, understand, believe. परस्ताद्वयमर्थत एव S. 1. कथं शान्तनिष्-मिहिते श्रान्त इत्यवगच्छति पूर्वः Mk. 1; Bg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. 2

to consider, take for, regard as. (-Caus.) to convey, denote, signify, show, tell; Bk. 10. 62. -आ 1 to come, approach. 2 to arrive at, attain, reach (a particular state) (-Caus.) 1 to lead towards, bring, convey; आगमितापि विदूः Gīt. 12. 2 to learn, study; R. 10. 71. 3 to wait (Atm.) -उद् 1 to rise or go up; असह्य-वातोद्गतेषु संडला Bk. 1. 10. v. 1. 2 to shoot up, appear; V. 4. 23. 3 to rise or spring from, proceed, originate; इच्छताः पोष्युस्तेभ्यः शृण्वन् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. 4 to be famous or well-known; R. 18. 20. -उप 1 to go, to approach, attain reach to; R. 6. 85. 2 to penetrate, enter into; Si. 9. 39. 3 to undergo, suffer; तपो वीरमुपागमत् Rām. 4 to go to the state of, attain, acquire; प्रतिष्ठतामु-पाते हि विद्ये Si. 9. 6; तान्मदायित्वनिदो-पगु Ku. 1. 8. 5 to admit, consent or agree to. 6 to approach a woman for sexual intercourse; स्वर्गं मया प्रमत्तां वा रक्षो यत्रोपगच्छति Ma. 3. 34; 4. 40. -उपा 1 to come to, approach (a person or place). 2 to go to, go to the state of, attain; वृत्तिमुपा-गतं, पंचत्वमुपागतः &c. 3 to get, obtain; Y. 2. 143. -नि 1 to go to, attain, acquire, obtain; यत्र दुःखादि च नियच्छति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. 2 to get know-ledge, learn -निस् (निर) 1 to go out, depart; प्रकाशं निगतः S. 4. हुनवहपरिसेदाद्वा निगम्य कश्चात् Rs. 1. 27; Ma. 9. 83; S. 6. 3; Amaru. 61. 2 to remove; as in निगताविशंकाः. 3 to be cured (of a disease). -पर 1 to return; तदयं परागत इत्यसि U. 5. 2 to surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरामपरामतर्पकं Si. 6. 2. -परि 1 to go or walk round; तं ह्यं तत्र प-रिगम्य Rām.; यथा हि मेरुः सर्वेण निर्यशः प-रिगम्यते Mb. 2 to surround; Si. 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरितः &c. 3 to spread everywhere, pervade all directions. 4 to obtain; वृषलतां &c. 5 to know, understand, learn; R. 7. 71. 6 to die, go forth (from this world); वयं देव्यो जातश्चिरपरिगता एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. 7 to overpower, affect; as in ह्रुषया परिगतः -पर्या 1 to approach, go towards. 2 to complete, finish. 3 to conquer, subdue. -प्रति 1 to return. 2 to advance or go towards. -प्रत्या to return, come back. -प्रत्युद् 1 to go forth or advance towards to meet (as a mark of respect); ब्रह्मज्जगमातिश्रिमाति-शेय R. 5. 2; प्रत्युद्गच्छति घृच्छति स्थिरतमः पुंने निङ्कुंने शिवः Gīt. 11; Bv. 3. 3. -सि 1 to pass away (as time &c.); सत्यवापि सपदि व्यगमि Si. 9. 17. 2 to vanish, disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जापि व्य-गमदिव दूरं घृगद्वयः Gīt. 11; Bg. 11. 1, Ma. 3. 2, 59. (-Caus.) to spend,

pass; विगमयत्युद्दिष्ट एव श्रुताः S. 6. 4. -निनस् 1 to go out. 2 to disappear, vanish. -विस् to separate. -सं (Used, in Atm.) to come or join to-gether, meet, encounter; असंयुतैः सम-गसि Dk.; इति भगवत्यौ कलिदकन्यासंदाकियौ संगच्छेते A. R. 7. 2 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; भार्यो च पर-संगता Pt. 1. 208; Ms. 8. 378. (-Caus.) to bring together, join or unite; R. 7. 17. -समधि 1 to approach. 2 to study. 3 to get, acquire; यत्ते समधिगच्छति यस्मिन् तस्य तद्वत् Ms. 8. 416. -समव to know fully. -समुपा 1 to approach. 2 to befall.

गम a. (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; गमन, प्रगमन, हृदयगम &c. -मः 1 Going, moving. 2 March; अश्वस्यैकाग्रमनः 3 The march of an assailant. 4 A road. 5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. 6 Superficiality, careless perusal. 7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; युवनागमः Ms. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. 8 A game played with dice and men. -COMP. -आगमः going and coming.

गमक a. (मिका f.) 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमकं शङ्खिलवेदव्ययोः Mal. 1. 7. 2 Convincing.

गमनं 1 Going, motion, gait; श्रो-णीभारादलचगमना Me. 82; so गजेत्रगमने S. Til. 7. 2 Going, motion con- sidered as one of the five *karmans* by the Vaisesikas. 3 Approaching, going to. 4 March of an assail- ant. 5 Undergoing, suffering. 6 Obtaining, attaining. 7 Cohabitation.

गमिन् a. Intending to go; as in दामगमी. -m A passenger.

गमनीय, गम्य pot. p. 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयासि संवृता S. 1. 2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. 3 Intended, implied, meant. 4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. 5 Fit for cohabitation; युवनागम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिकामं त्रियं यश्च गम्या रहसि याचितः नैविति Mb. 6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो मंत्राणां Bh. 1. 89.

गंभारिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर a. -गभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Me. 64, 66. -रः 1 A lotus. 2 A citron. -COMP. -वेदिन् a. restive (as an elephant).

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayā and the district inha- bited by them. 2 N. of an Asura.

-या N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर a. (रि f.) Swallowing. -रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. 2 Sickness, disease. 3 Swallowing (गर also in this sense) -रः -रं 1 Poison. 2 An antidote. -रं Sprin- kling, wetting. -COMP. -अधिकारि 1 the insect called Lākṣhā. 2 the red dye obtained from it. -श्लो a kind of fish. -द्व a. poisoning, ga- ving poison. (-द्वं) poison. -व्रत a peacock.

गरणं 1 The act of swallowing. 2 Sprinkling. 3 Poison.

गरमः Foetus, embryo; see गर्भ

गरलः-लं 1 Poison or venom in general; कुबलयदुलभेणी कंटे न सा गरल- द्युतिः Gīt. 3; गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरे 4; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम क्षिरसि मंडनं 10. 2 The venom of a snake. -लं A bundle of grass. -COMP. -अरिः an emerald.

गरित a. Poisoned.

गरिमन् m. 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. 2 Importance, greatness; dignity; Pt. 1. 30. 3 Worth, excellence. 4 One of the eight *Siddhis* or faculties of Siva, by which he can make himself heavy or great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ a. 1 Heaviest. 2 Most im- portant; (superl. of ह्रु a. q. v.)

गरीयस् a. Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of ह्रु a. q. v.), मतिरेव बलाद्वीर्यसि H. 2. 86; इदस्य तस्मै भार्यो प्रणिभ्योऽपि गरीयसी H. 1. 112. Si. 2. 24, 37.

गरुडः 1 N. of the king of birds [He is a son of Kasyapa by his wife Vinatā. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents and elder brother of Aruna. In a dispute between his mother and Kadrū, her rival, about the colour of उडैःअवस्र Kadrū defeated Vinatā, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not however without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinatā, was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the vehicle of Vishnu and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body] 2 A building shaped like Garuda. 3 N. of a particular military array

-COMP. -अग्रजः an epithet of Aruna, the charioteer of the sun. -अक an epithet of Vishnu. -अंकितं, -अ-श्मन् m., -उत्तीर्णं an emerald. -ह्वज

an epithet of Vishnu. -व्यूहः a particular military array; see (3) above.

गर्भ m. 1 The wing of a bird. 2 Eating, swallowing. -COMP. -चो- धिन् m. a quail.

गर्भस्तन a. Winged; गर्भदासीविषयी- मर्शनः R. 3. 57. -m. 1 Garuda, 2 A bird in general.

गर्भलः Garuda, the chief of birds.

गर्भः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. 2 A bull. 3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -COMP. -चोतस् n. N. of a Tirtha.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 A kind of fish. 4 A churn. -चि A churn; a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः सामभिः शैलकुन्ते Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21. रणे न गर्जति वृषा हि ह्यराः Rām. ह्यो गर्जति चातिदुर्षितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6. 2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिषो गर्जतु त्वान निष्टुराः वृषाः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षाद् नित्स्वो मेघः Udb. -WITH अनु to thunder in return, echo; Ku. 6 40. -प्रति 1 to roar at, to roar against; (fig.) 2 to resist, oppose; अयोद्धयः प्रतिगर्जता R. 9. 9.

गर्जः 1 The roaring of elephants. 2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds.

गर्जनं 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. 2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. 3 Passion, wrath. 4 War, battle. 5 Reproach.

गर्जा, गर्जिः The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित a. Sounded, roared. -तं The thunder of clouds. -तः A roaring elephant in rut.

गर्तः -र्त A hollow, hole, cave; ससखेषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. (गर्तो also in this sense.) -र्तः 1 The hollow of the loins. 2 A kind of disease. 3 N. of a country, a part of the Trigartas q. v. -COMP. -आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground; as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor)

गर्द 1 P., 10 U. (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते) To sound, roar.

गर्दभः (भी f.) 1 An ass; न गर्दभी बाजिधूरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; गते तु गोदधो वर्षे गर्दभी ह्युत्तरावते Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities: -अविश्रान्तं बहेद्वारं शीतोष्णं च न चिंदति। ससंतोषस्तथा नित्यं नीलिं शिखेत गर्दभात् ॥ Chāp 70. 2 Smell, odour. -भं The white water-lily. -COMP. -अंडः -ढकः 1 N. of a particular tree, 2 a tree in general. -आह्वयं a white lotus. -गदः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्धः 1 Desire, eagerness. 2 Greediness.

गर्धन, गर्धित a. Covetous, greedy.

गर्धिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवानामिदगर्धिनः Ms. 4. 28. 2 Following or pursuing (anything) with eagerness.

गर्भः 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भे वसतिः Pt. 1; पुनर्गर्भं च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. 2 A foetus, embryo; act of conception; नरपतिकुलधृष्टे गर्भनायक राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भोऽभवत्प्रथमराजपत्न्याः Ku. 1. 19. 3 The time of conception; गर्भाद्येन्द्रे कुर्याति ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. 4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. 5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. 6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense); हिनर्गमिन्दूलेः S. 3. 3; अग्निगर्भं शमीनिव 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; Si. 9. 62; Māl. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. 7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. 8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. 9 Any interior chamber. 10 A hole. 11 Fire. 12 Food. 13 The rough coat of the jackfruit (पनसकंदक). 14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -COMP. -अंक (also गर्भैकः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bālarāmayaṇa. The S. D. thus defines it: -अंकोद्भवविद्यो यो रण्द्राराधुखादिमात्। अंकोद्भवः स गर्भैकः सजीवः फलवानपि ॥ 279. -अवकांतिः f. descent of the soul into the womb. -अंगारं 1 uterus. 2 an inner and private room, the female apartments. 3 a lying-in-chamber. 4 the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1 impregnation: गर्भोऽभवत्प्रथमराजपत्न्याः

मालाः (बलाकाः) Me. 9. 2 one of the Samskāras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आशय the uterus, the womb. -आस्राव mis-carriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. 'born in the purple') a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पत्तिः the formation of the embryo. -उपघातः miscarriage. -उपघातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. -कर a. procreative. -कालः time of impregnation. -कोशः -पः uterus. -क्लेशः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or child-birth. -क्षयः miscarriage. -गृहं, -भवनं, -वेष्टनम् n. 1 an inner apartment, the body of a house. 2 a lying-in-chamber. 3 the sanctuary or body of a temple, निर्गम्य गर्भभवनम् Māl. 1 -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -वातिन् a. causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the foetus in the uterus. -च्युतिः f. 1 birth, delivery. 2 miscarriage. -दासः -सी a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach.) -दूह a. (nom. sing. दूह) causing abortion. -धरु pregnant. -धारणं, -धारणा gestation, impregnation. -ध्वंसः abortion. -पाकिन् m. rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं -ममम् n. nourishment of the foetus, gestation; अनुष्ठिते विप्रमिरातैश्च गर्भममंजि R. 3. 42. -संघातः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. -गोषा a pregnant woman; (fig.) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the foetus. -रूपः -रूपकः a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षण a symptom of pregnancy. -लभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः f., -वासः 1 the womb; Ms. 12. 78. 2 being in the womb. -विच्युतिः f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -वेष्टनं throes of childbirth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शंकुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead foetus. -शय्या the abode of the foetus or uterus. -संभवः, -संभृतिः f. becoming pregnant. -स्थ a. 1 situated in the womb. 2 interior, internal. -सावः abortion, miscarriage; वरं गर्भसावः Pt. 1; Y. 3. 2; Ms. 5. 66.

-गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day

गर्भः Enlargement of the navel.
 गर्भवती A pregnant woman.
 गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); गौर्भिणी-विषयबोधमालाभारिविषयकविनिर्वाहको भवति Mā. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114.
 —COMP. —अवेक्षणं mid-wifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. —दौहद् the longings of a pregnant woman —व्याकरणं, —व्याकृतिः f. 'science of the progress of pregnancy', (a particular head in medical works).
 गर्भित α. Pregnant, filled with.
 गर्भेतु α. 1 'Contented in the womb' as a child. 2 Contented as to food or issue. 3 Indolent.
 गर्हद् f. 1 A kind of grass. 2 A kind of reed. 3 Gold.
 गर्ह 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित) To be proud or haughty; (used only in p p, which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व); कौश्यान्वय न गर्वितः Pt. 1. 146.
 गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुरु धनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निषात्कालः गर्वं Moha M. 4; सुधेदानीं यौवनगर्वं बहति M. 4. 2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपयनाविद्यादिप्रयुक्तामोक्तर्षज्ञानाधीनपरावहेलनं गर्वः R. G.; or, according to S. D. गर्वो मद् प्रभावश्रीविद्यासङ्कुलतादिजः । अवज्ञा तत्वि-
 न्नासां दर्शनाविनयादिद्वन्द्वः ॥
 गर्वटः A watchman, door-keeper.
 गर्ह 1. 10. A. (sometimes P. also) (गहते, गह्यते, गर्हित) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विवर्णा हि दशां प्राप्य देव गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. 2 To accuse, charge with. 3 To be sorry for. —WITH वि to blame, censure, reproach; तं विगर्हीत साधवः Ms. 9. 68, 3. 46, 11. 52.
 गर्हणं, —जा Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.
 गर्हा Abuse, censure.
 गर्हा α. Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्हो कुयोदुमि कुले Ms. 5. 149. —COMP. —वादिन् α. speaking ill, speaking vilely.
 गल् 1. P. (गलति, गलित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गल्छुपदिष्टे K 108; अचलकपोलमूलगलितः (अश्रुभिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22 2 To drop or fall down; शतदमच्छगलद्रुसोपना Si. 6. 42; 9. 75. प्रवेदा जगद्गुः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87; गलद्रुमिह Git. 2; R. 7. 10; Me. 44. 3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; शैशवेन सह गलति शुरुजनसेहः K 289; विद्यां प्रमादगलितामिव चित्तयामि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2; 44. Bk. 5. 43; R. 3. 70. 4 To eat, swallow (connected with ग). —Caus. or 10 U. (p p गलित) 1 To pou out 2

To filter, strain. 3 To flow (A) —WITH निस्सू to ooze or flow out, trickle down, R. 5. 17. —पर्यां to drop down; Bk. 2. 4. —चि 1 to drop down; V. 4. 10. 2 to ooze, or trickle. 3 to vanish, disappear.

गलः 1 The throat, neck; न गलं गले कस्तुरियः cf. अजागलस्तन; Bh. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. 2 The resin of the Sāla tree. 3 A kind of musical instrument. —COMP. —अंकुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). —उद्धरः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. —ओषः tumor in the throat. —कंचलः a bull's dewlap —गंडः goitre. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. 2 a kind of disease. 3 N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month:—i. e. the 4th, 7th 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. —चनेन् n. the gullet, throat —द्वारं the mouth. —नेखला a necklace —वार्त α. 1 safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; दधते चैव तीर्थेषु गल-
 वार्तास्तपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. 1. 2 a parasite. —व्रतः a peacock. —मुडिका the uvula. —मुड्डी swelling of the glands of the neck. —स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. —हस्तः 1 seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. 2 an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अर्ध-
 चंद्र-हस्तित α. seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः 1 The throat, the neck. 2 A kind of fish.

गलनं 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. 2 Leaking, melting away.

गलतिका, गलंती 1 A small pitcher. 2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasi &c.) placed below.

गलिः A strong but lazy bull; see गडि.

गलित p. p. 1 Dropped or fallen down. 2 Melted. 3 Oozed, flowing. 4 Lost, vanished, deprived. 5 United, got loose. 6 Emptied, leaked away. 7 Filtered. 8 Decayed, impaired. —COMP. —कुडं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. —दंत α. toothless. —नयन α. one who has lost his eyes, blind.

गलितकः A kind of dance.

गलेमंडः A kind of bird, so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat.

गल्भ 1 A- (गर्भते गल्भित) To be bold or confident WITH प्र

to be bold or confident; वा कथंचन सखीवचनेन प्रागभिप्रियतमं प्रजगल्भे Si. 10. 18 न मौक्तिकच्छिद्रकरी शलाका प्रगल्भते कमणि टिकिकायाः Vikr. 1. 16 cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatchet.

गल्भ α. Bold, confident, audacious.

गल्भ्या A multitude of throats.

गल्लः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be गम्य or vulgar;) cf. the instance given in K. P. 7:—तांबूलभृतगह्वोर्यं गल्लं जल्पति नादृष. but cf. Bhavabhūti's use:—वातालप्र-
 तिमहगल्लविवरप्रक्षिप्तमार्णवं Mā. 5. 22 —COMP. —चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गल्लकः A wine-glass. 2 Sapphire; गल्लकं below.

गल्लकः 1 A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहत्तरे गल्लकं नानि कुले जातः Mk. 8; गल्लकं शतपरिद्वतः.

गल्लकः 1 Crystal. 2 Lapis lazuli 3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह 1 A. (गल्हते, गल्हित) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially with words beginning with vowels). —COMP. —अक्ष 1 an air-hole, a round window, विलोलेनपद्ममरीगवाक्षाः सहस्रपद्मभरणा बहदु R. 7. 11; कुचलवितगवाक्षा लोचनेनयनावा 7. 93; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98. °जाल a lattice. —अक्षित α. furnished with windows. —अग्रं a multitude of cows, (written as गोअं, गोअग्रं and गवाग्र) —अदुनं pasture or meadow grass. —अदनी 1 a pasture. 2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. —अधिका lac. —अर्ह α. of the value of a cow. —अविकं cattle and sheep. —अज्ञानः 1 a shoe-maker. 2 an out-cast. —अश्वं bulls and horses. —आकृति α. cow-shaped. —आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. —इंद्रः 1 an owner of kine. 2 an excellent bull. —ईश, —ईश्वरः an owner of cows. —उद्ध an excellent cow or bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गौसदृशो गवयः T. S.; दृष्टः कथंचिद्गवयैर्विविधैः Ku. I. 56, Rs. 1. 23.

गवलः The wild buffalo. —लं Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवालुकः—गवयः q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गव्य α. 1 Consisting of cattle or cows 2 Coming or got from a cow (as m k curds &c) 3 Proper or

ht for cattle. — १ Cattle, herd of cows. 2 Pasture-land. 3 The milk of a cow. 4 A bow-string. 5 A colouring substance, yellow pigment. — १ A herd of cows. 2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. 3 A bow-string. 4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment. गन्धर्वः— १ A measure of length nearly equal to two miles, or one Krosa. 2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. गन्धर्वः— १ A kind of grass eaten by cattle.

गन्धर्वक Red chalk.

गन्धर्व १ A., 10 P. (गन्धर्वे, गन्धर्वसि, गन्धर्वेन) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तत्तद्विषयं वतः प्रादुर्भावान्ती गन्धर्वता Ks. 55. 176. 2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गन्धर्वतां नदिनीकुलं जले Rs. 1. 21.

गन्धर्व a. Searching for. — १ Search, inquiry. गन्धर्वण, — १ Search or inquiry after anything.

गन्धर्वित a. Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गन्धर्व 10 U. (गन्धर्विते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest) 2 To enter deeply into.

गन्धर्व a. 1 Deep, dense, thick. 2 Impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. 3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; सेवार्थः परमगहनो योगिनामव्यगमः Pt 1. 285; Bh. 2. 58; गन्धर्व कर्मणा गतिः Bg. 4. 17; Sānti. 1. 8. 4 Hard, difficult, causing pain of trouble; गन्धर्वः संसारः Sānti. 3. 15. 5 Deepened, intensified; Mal. 1. 30 — १ An abyss, depth. 2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यदुत्तमनाय निशिगन्धर्वनि शीलितं Gt. 7; Bv. 1. 25. 3 A hiding-place. 4 A cave. 5 Pain, distress.

गन्धर्व a. (रा or री f.) Deep, impervious. — १ An abyss, a depth. 2 A thicket, forest. 3 A cave, cavern; गौरीश्वरगन्धर्वनिवेश R. 2. 26, 46; Ra. 1. 21. 4 An inaccessible place. 5 A hiding-place. 6 A riddle. 7 Hypocrisy. 8 Weeping, crying. — रः An arbour, bower. — री 1 A cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गा A song, verse.

गान्धर्व a. (गी f.) Being in or on the Ganges. 2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गान्धर्वसितमं गन्धर्वं कञ्जलाभमयक मञ्जतः K. P. 14; Ku. 5. 37. — १ An epithet of Bhishma. 2 Of Kārtikeya. — १ Rainwater of a peculiar kind (sup-

posed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges.) 2 Gold.

गान्धर्वः— १ A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गान्धर्वः N. of Bhishma or Kārtikeya.

गान्धर्व a. (गी f.) Being in or on the Ganges. — १ N. of Bhishma or Kārtikeya. — २ Gold.

गान्धर्व A carrot.

गान्धर्वः A quail.

गान्धर्व p. p. 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. 2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विनां तमसां प्राप नदीं दुर्लभां R. 9. 72.

3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गान्धर्वगङ्गाभिः R. 16. 60; गान्धर्वगङ्गा Amaru. 36, a close embrace; Ch. P. 6. 4 Thick, dense. 5 Deep, impervious. 6 Strong, vehement, excessive, intense; गान्धर्वगङ्गादलितुलितेन देवताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15; Me. 88; गान्धर्वगङ्गा S. Til. 12; Amaru. 72; गान्धर्वगङ्गा नदी Me. 102. — १ ind Closely, fast, much excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. — २ Comp. — सुदि a. close-fisted, avaricious, miserly. (— ३) a sword.

गान्धर्व a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. 2 Relating to Ganesa.

गान्धर्वः A worshipper of Ganesa.

— १ Worship of Ganesa. 2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गान्धर्वः A group of harlots.

गान्धर्वः A worshipper of Ganesa.

गान्धर्व (ही) १ वः — १ The bow of Arjuna, presented by Soma to Varuna, by Varuna to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववनः गान्धर्वं वनेन हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. 2 A bow in general. — ३ Comp. — धन्वन् m. an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गान्धर्विन m. An epithet of Arjuna; the third Pāṇḍava prince; Ve. 4.

गान्धर्विक a. (की f.) Caused by going or coming.

गान्धर्विक a. (की f.) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गान्धर्वः 1 A song. 2 A singer. 3 A celestial chorister. 4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. 5 The large black bee.

गान्धर्व m. (गी f.) 1 A singer. 2 A Gandharva.

गान्धर्व 1 The body; अपचितमपि गान्धर्वं वायव्यद्वयं S. 2. 4; तपति तदुपनि नदनः 3. 17 2 A limb or member of the body; द्रुपदितापानि न दे गान्धर्वपुष्पाचार्यं S. 3. 18; Ms. 2. 209; 5. 109. 3 The fore-quarter of an elephant. — ३ Comp. — अन्धलेपनी a fragrant unguent applied

to the body. — आदरण a shield. — हस्ताद्वयं cleaning the body with perfumes. — कर्षण a. emaciating or weakening the body. — नार्जनी a towel. — यतिः a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81. — रुहे the hair on the body. — लता a thin or tender body, slim figure. — संकोचिन m. the polecat; (so called because it contracts its body in order to spring). — संकवः a small bird, the diver.

गायः A song, singing.

गायकः — भिक्कः 1 A musician, singer. 2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purāṇas.

गाय 1 verse. 2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. 3 A stanza, song. 4 A Prākṛita dialect. — ३ Comp. — कारः a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गायिका A song, verse; Y. 1. 45.

गाय 1 A. (गायते, गायति) 1 To stand, stay, remain. 2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गायति नदीं रुधः Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. 3 To seek, search or inquire for 4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाय a. Fordable, not very deep, shallow; कतिः कुर्वती गायः दयश्चास्यानन्दमान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगय. — १ A shallow place, ford. 2 A place, site. 3 Desire of gain, cupidity. 4 Bottom.

गायिः, गायिन् m. N. of the father of Viśvāmitra (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kausāmba). — ३ Comp. — जः — नन्दनः, — पुत्रः an epithet of Viśvāmitra. — जनरः, — पुरः an epithet of Kānyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गायिः An epithet of Viśvāmitra.

गान् Singing, a song.

गान्त्री A carriage drawn by oxen.

गान्दिनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. 2 N. of a princess of Kasi, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akūra. — ३ Comp. — सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhishma. (2) of Kārtikeya. (3) of Akūra.

गान्धर्व a. (गी f.) Relating to the Gandharvas. — १ १ A singer, celestial chorister. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage; गान्धर्वः सम्प्रगन्धर्वः Y. 1. 161; (for explanation, see गान्धर्वविवाह). 3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sāmaveda; see उपवेद. 4 A horse. — १ The art of the Gandharvas; i. e. music, singing; कानि बेल चारुदत्त गान्धर्वं श्रोतुं गतः Mk. 3. — ३ Comp. — चित्त a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. — शाला a music saloon, a concert-hall.

गान्धर्व (वि) कः A singer

गंगारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). 2 Red lead. 3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandābāra. 4 A native or a ruler of that country.

गंगारिः An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गंगारी N. of the daughter of Subala, King of the Gāndhāras and wife of Dhritarāshtra. (She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishthira).

गंगारियः An epithet of Duryodhana.

गंगिकः 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. 2 A scribe, clerk. —क Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यं गंगिकं पण्यं किनर्यः कांचनादिकैः Pt 1. 13.

गामिन् a. (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking. 2 Having the gait of a lion; कुञ्ज° Pt. 2. 5; अमर° Anuru. 51. 2 Riding; द्विद् R. 4. 4. 3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; ननु सखीगामी दोषः S. 4; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एष नः R. 3. 49. 4 Leading or going to, accruing to; निषङ्गगामी मार्गः; कर्तुं गामि क्रियाकलं. 5 United with; सङ्गमर्तुगामिनी M. 5. 6 Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y 2. 145.

गाम्भीर्यं 1 Deepness, depth (of water, sound &c.) 2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); सङ्गद् इव गाम्भीर्यं Ram.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

गायः Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः A singer, musician; न नदा न विता न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27.

गायत्रः —त्रं A song or hymn.

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छंदसाम् Bg. 10. 35. 2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brāhmana at his Sandhyā (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows:— तस्यैवमेतत्तु यो नो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —त्रं A hymn composed and recited in the Gāyatrī metre.

गायत्रिन् a. (गी f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sāmaveda

गायनः (गी f.) A singer; तथैव तत्त्वै- ह्यगायनीकृतः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27. v. 1. —ने Singing, a song. 2 Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

गारुड a. (डी f.) 1 Shaped like Garuda. 2 Coming from or relating to Garuda. —हः, —हं 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. 2 A charm against (snake) poison; संगृहीतगारुडेन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). 3 A missile presided over by Garuda. 4 Gold.

गारुडिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुडित a. (ती f.) 1 Shaped like Garuda. 2 Sacred or presided over by Garuda (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —ने An emerald.

गार्दभ a. (भी f.) Belonging to or coming from an ass, asinine. गार्दभ्यः Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

गार्ध्र a. (घ्री f.) Derived from a vulture. —घ्रः 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्र). 2 An arrow. —Comp. —घराः, —घराम् m. an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ a. (भी f.) गार्भिक (की f.) a. 1 Uterine, fetal. 2 Relating to gestation; Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिणी, —ण्ये A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपत्य The position and dignity of a householder (गृहपति).

गार्हपत्यः 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; cf. Ms. 2. 231. 2 The place where this sacred fire is kept. —त्यः The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपत्य a. (घी f.) Fit or proper for a householder. —घः The five Yajñas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हपत्यं 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ), domestic affairs, household. 2 The five Yajñas to be daily performed by a householder.

गालदं 1 Straining (fluids). 2 Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhara tree. 2 A kind of ebony. 3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Viśvāmitra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः f. 1 Abuse, abusive or foul language; ददतु ददतु गालीगालिमंती भवती वदमपि तद्भावाद्वादिद्विजसमर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित a. 1 Strained. 2 Distilled. 3 Melted, fused.

गालोद्वं The seed of a lotus.

गावह्मणिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgapa

गाह् 1 A. (गाहेते, गाह् or गाहित) 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water), गाहतां महिषा विषानसलिलं श्रुमैर्दुस्ताहिनं S. 2 6. गाहितासेऽथ पुण्यस्य गंगद्वीतेमिव दूता Bk.

22. 11, 14. 67; (fig. also); मन्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubts. 2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; कदाचित्काननं जगाहे K. 58; ऊनं न सत्त्वैष्यधिको बभूवि तस्मिन्वनं गोन- रि गाहमाने K. 2. 14; Me. 48; H 1. 171; Ki. 13. 24. 3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. 4 To be absorbed in (with loc.) 5 To hide oneself in. 6 To destroy. —With —अव (with the अव often dropped) 1 to plunge into, bathe or dive into; तनीपहंती तमहा बगाह R. 14. 76; स्वयंजगाहतेऽप्यर्थं जलं Y. 1. 272. 2 to enter, penetrate, pervade fully, पूर्वापरी तोयनिभी बगाह स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मान- न्दः Ku. 1. 1, 7. 40. —अप to break in, enter into. —वि 1 to plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घिकाः) ए व्यगाहत विगाहनमथः R. 19. 9. 2 to enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विषमोऽपि विगाहते नयः कुतर्तयि पयसाविवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1. 3 to stir about, agitate; विगाहमानां सख्य च नैमिः R. 14. 30. —सं to enter, go to or into, penetrate into; सम- गाहित चावरं Bk. 15. 59.

गाहः 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित a. 1 Bathed in, plunged into. 2 penetrated, entered into, see गाह्.

गिहुकः 1 A ball for playing with, 2 N. of a tree; see गेहुक.

गिर f. (nom. sing. गीः; instr. dual गीर्भा &c.) 1 Speech, words, language; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मन् Ku. 2. 53; भवतीनां हस्तुर्नैव गिरा हृदमाति- थ्यं S. 1. 2. प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु माहाद्वा गिर Ki. 1; 25; Si. 2. 15; Y. 1. 71. 2 Invocation, praise, song. 3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. —Comp. —देवी (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. —पतिः (written गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्पतिः) 1. N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 2 a learned man. —रथः (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. —वा (वा) णः (गीर्वाण) a god, deity; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63 84.

गिरः Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि a. Venerable, respectable worshipful. —गिरिः 1 A hill-mountain, an elevation; पद्मवायःखनने मुह गिरयो न पतति किं S. T. 1 18 ननु ग्यातेष्वे

किष्कंधा गिरिः S. 6. 2 A huge rock. 3 A disease of the eyes. 4 An honorific title given to Sannyāsins; e.g. आनन्दगिरिः 5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. 6 A ball with which children play (मुद्रक). -रिः f. 1 Swallowing. 2 A rat, mouse (written also गिरि in this sense). -COMP. -ईन्द्रः 1 a high mountain. 2 An epithet of Śiva. 3 the Himalāya mountain. -ईशः 1 an epithet of the Himalāya mountain. 2 an epithet of Śiva; इति गिरिशतिसत्त्वानना Ku. 5. 3. -कच्छरः a species of tortoise living in mountains. -कंदकः Indra's thunderbolt. -कदंबः, -चक्रः a species of the Kadamba tree. -कंदूरः a cave, cavern. -कणिका the earth. -काणः a blind or one-eyed man. -काननं a mountain grove. -कुटं the summit of a mountain. -गंगा N. of a river. -गुहः a ball for playing with. -गुहा a mountain cave. -चर a, roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरिचर इव वागः शरणमारं विमर्ति S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. -ज a, mountain-born. (-जं) 1 talc. 2 red chalk. 3 benzoin. 4 bitumen. 5 iron. (-जर) 1 N. of Pārvati (the daughter of Himalāya). 2 the hill-plantain (पत्तदली). 3 the Mallikā creeper. 4. an epithet of the Ganges. -तनयः -तनून्, -सुतः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Gaṇeśa. -पतिः an epithet of Śiva. -मलं talc. -जालं a range of mountains. -जवरः Indra's thunderbolt. -दुर्ग a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; दुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं वा समाश्रित्य वसेयुरं Ms. 7. 70, 71. -द्वारं a mountain-pass. -धातुः red chalk. -ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. -नगरं N. of a district in Dakṣiṇāpatha. -गदी (नदी) a mountain-torrent, rill. -गङ्गा (नद्ध) a, inclosed by a mountain. -गन्दिनी 1 N. of Pārvati. 2 of the Ganges. 3 a river in general (flowing from a mountain); कलि-दुर्गिर्नन्दिनीतदुद्धमालंविनी Bv. 4. 3. -गितं वः (नितं वः) the declivity of a mountain -पीलः N. of a fruit-tree. -गुण्यकं bitumen. -गुप्तः the top of a hill. -प्रपातः the declivity or slope of a mountain -प्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain. -प्रिया a female of the Bos Grunniens. -भिद् m. an epithet of Indra. -सू a, mountain-born. (-सूः f.) 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 of Pārvati. -मल्लिका the Kuṭaja tree. -मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. -सुद्, -सुद्धवं red chalk. -राज् m. 1 a high mountain. 2 an epithet of the Himalāya. -राजः the Himalāya mountain. -व्रजं N. of a city in Magadha. -शालः a kind

of bird. गुंजः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. (-गं) the peak of a mountain -पट् (सद्) m. an epithet of Śiva -साक्ष m. tableland. -सारः 1 iron. 2 tin. 3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. -सुतः the Maināka mountain. -सुता an epithet of Pārvati -स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः, गिरिवकः, गिरिवकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिका A small mouse.

गिरिकाः An epithet of Śiva; प्रकाशनाको गिरिकानावाह R. 2. 41; गिरिकुपचकार प्रथमं सा हरेकी Ku. 1. 60, 27.

गिल् 6 P. (गिलति, गिलिन) To swallow; (properly speaking: this is not a separate root, but is connected with ग.)

गिल a. Who or what swallows or devours; e. g. विनिगल्यग्लोऽप्यसि तद्वि-लोच्यसि रावयः; see विनिगलित. -लः The citron tree. COMP. -गिलः; -ग्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिलनं गिलितः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिलदुः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिलि (रि) त a. Eaten, swallowed. गि (ने) ण्युः 1 A singer. 2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sāmaveda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. 1 Sung, chanted (lit.); आर्यं साधु गीतं S. 1. चारणद्वंद्वगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. 2. Declared, told, said; गीत-श्रायमर्थोऽनिराज Māl. 2; (see under गे also). -ङ्गं Singing, a song; त्वास्मि गीत-रणेन हारिणा प्रथमं हतः S. 1. 5; गीतमुक्ता-द्वारि दुर्गा K. 32. -COMP. -अयनं a means or instrument of singing, i. e. a lute, flute &c. -क्रमः the arrangement of a song. -ज्ञः a, versed in the art of singing. -प्रिय a. fond of songs or music. (-यः) an epithet of Śiva. -सोदित् m. a Kinnara. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; e.g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgītā; गीता हगीता कतव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रवित्तैः । यं स्वयं पद्मनाभस मुखपद्माद्विनिवृता ॥ quoted by Śrīdharaśvāmīn.

गीतिः f. 1 A song, singing; अहो रामपरिवर्तिणी गीतिः S. 5; श्रुतास्त्रोमीतिरपि लोकेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यामपरो वदुव Ku. 3. 40. 2 N. of a metre; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. 2 Singing.

गीतिव् a (गी f.). One who recites in a singing manner; गीति शीघ्री किराकरी तथा लिखितवाचकः Sik. 32.

गीण a. 1 Swallowed, eaten up. 2 Described, praised; (see ग.).

गीर्जिः f. 1 Praise. 2 Fame 3 Eating up, swallowing.

गु 6 P. (घृति, घृन) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces.

गुग्गुलुः—लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). 2 A bunch of flowers a cluster of blossoms, a clump (of trees &c.). अङ्गुलीनिक्षिपदंजनं श्रवणयोस्तापि-च्छगुच्छावलि Git. 11, Ms. 1. 48; Si. 6. 50. 3 The plumage of a peacock. 4 A necklace of pearls (in general). 5 A pearl-necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings -COMP. -अर्थः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (-धै-धः) half of a cluster. -कणिका a kind of corn. -पत्रः the palm tree. -फलः 1 the vine. 2 plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुञ्ज I. P. (गोजति), often I P. गुञ्ज (गुञति, गुञ्जति of गुञ्जि) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न नदपद्मोऽसौ न गुञ्ज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; 6. 143; 14. 2; U. 2. 29. अवि दलद्विदं रुदमानं मरुदं तव किमपि लिखते मनु गुञ्जतु गुंजाः Bv. 1. 5.

गुञ्जः 1 Humming. 2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nosegay; cf. गुच्छ. -COMP. -कृत् a large black bee.

गुञ्जनं Sounding low, humming, buzzing.

गुंजा 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry, अंतर्विदमया (for वयः) श्वेता बहिःश्वेव मनोरमा । गुंजाफलसमाकारा योवितः केत निर्मिताः । Pt 1. 169; किं जातु गुंजाफलद्वयणानां स्वर्णकोणं वनेचरणा Vikr. 1. 25. 2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average 1 1/8 grains Troy, or an artificial weight called Gunja measuring 2 1/8 grains. 3 Humming, a low murmuring sound 4 A kettle-drum; Bk. 14. 2. 5 A tavern. 6 Reflection, meditation.

गुंजिका A berry of the Gunja plant.

गुंजितं Humming, murmuring; स्वच्छदं दलद्विदं ते मरुदं विद्वतो विद्वतु गुंजितं मिलिदाः Bv. I. 15. न गुंजितं तव जहार यन्मनः Bk. 2. 29.

गुटिका 1 A pill. 2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; कोट्ट-गुटिकाः क्षिपति Mk. 5. 3 The cocoon of the silkworm. 4 A pearl; निर्धौ-तहारगुटिकाविशदं हिमोपः R. 5. 70. -COMP. -अञ्जनं a kind of collyrium.

गुडा-शब्दात् q. v.

गुडः 1 Treacle, molasses; गुडधानाः

Sk.; गुडोदनः Y. 1. 303; गुडद्वितीया हवि-

तर्का मधुवेत् Susr. 2 A globe, ball.

3 A ball for playing with. 4 A

mouthful. 2 An elephant's armour.

-Comp. -उदके water mixed with

molasses. -उद्गवा sugar. -ओदने rice

boiled with coarse sugar. -वृणे;

-दारः -र n. sugar-cane. -धेनुः f.

a milchcow symbolically represented

by molasses and offered as a pre-

sent to Brāhmanas. -पिष्टं a sort

of sweatmeat, flour and molasses

ground and boiled together. -कलः

The Pilu tree. -शर्करा refined sugar.

-शृंगं a cupola. -हरीतकी myrobalan

preserved in molasses; (Mar. सु-

रवित्रा).

गुडकः 1 A ball. 2 A mouthful.

3 A kind of drug prepared with

molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled

from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. 2 A pill.

गुडाका 1 Sloth. 2 Sleep.

गुडादेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna;

मम देहे गुडाकेन दधान्यं द्रुमहंसि Bg. 11.

7 (and in several other places of

the Gītā). 2 An epithet of Śiva.

गुडगुडायनं A rattling in the throat

(as breath) caused by cough.

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A mouth-

ful, bit.

गुण 10 U. (गुणयति-ते, गुणित) 1 To

multiply. 2 To advise. 3 To

invite.

गुणः 1 A quality (good or bad);

गुण, गुणः 2 (a) A good quality,

merit, virtue, excellence; कर्तव्ये ते

गुणाः Mal. 1; R. 1. 9, 22; साधुषु

तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. (b) Emi-

nence 3 Use, advantage, good

(with instr. usually); Mn. 1. 15.

4 Effect, result, efficacy, good

result. 5 A thread, string, rope,

cord; मेखलसूत्रे Ku. 4. 8; 5. 10;

यतः परेषां गुणयतीति Bv. 1. 9. (where

गुण also means 'a merit'). 6 The

bow-string; दणकुले धनुषो निवेजिता Ku

4. 15, 29; कनकपिण्डविद्युत्संयुतं R. 9.

54. 7 The string of a musical in-

strument; Si. 4. 57. 8 A sinew. 9

A quality, attribute, property in

general; Ms. 9. 22. 10 A quality,

characteristic or property of all

substances, one of the seven cate-

gories or padarthas of the Vaiśe-

ṣhikas, (the number of these prop-

erties is 24). 11 An ingredient

or constituent of nature, any one

of the three properties belonging

to all created things; (these are

सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्); गुणत्रयविभागात्

Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 14. 5; R. 3. 27.

12 A wick, cotton thread. 13

An object of sense; (these are

five रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and बोध). 14

Repetition, multiplication, denoting

'folds' or 'times' usually at the

end of comp. after numerals;

आहारो द्विगुणः त्रीणां बुद्धिस्तानां चतुर्गुणाः।

चतुर्गुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्टगुणः स्तुतः ॥

Chān. 78; so त्रिगुण, त्रुतगुणीभवति be-

comes a hundred-fold. 15 A second-

ary element, a subordinate part

(opp. मुख्य). 16 Excess, abundance,

superfluity. 17 An adjective, a

word subordinate to another in a

sentence. 18 The substitution of

ए, ओ, अर, and अल् for इ, उ, ऋ (short

or long) and ए, or the vowels

अ, ए, ओ, अर and अल्. 19 (In Rhet.)

Quality considered as an inherent

property of a Rāsa or sentiment;

mammata thus defines गुणः- ये रस-

स्वामिने धर्मोः शौर्यादय इवात्मनः । उत्कर्षहेतव-

स्ते स्वरचलस्थितयो गुणाः ॥ K. P. 8

(Some writers on rhetoric such as

Vaniana, Jagannātha Pandita, Da-

ndin and others consider Guṇas

to be properties both of शब्द and

अर्थ and mention ten varieties under

each head. Mammata, however,

recognises only three, and, after

discussing and criticizing the views

of others, says:-माधुर्यैः प्रसादाख्यायस्ते

न पुनर्द्वय K. P. 8.) 20 (In gram.

and Mim.) Property considered as

the meaning of a class of words;

e. g. grammarians recognise four

kinds of the meaning of words;

जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गोः,

शुक्लः, चरः and द्विजः as instances to

illustrate these meanings. 21 (In

politics) A proper course of action,

an expedient. (The expedients to

be used by a king in foreign poli-

tics are six:-1 संधि peace or alliance

2 विग्रह war; 3 दान march or expe-

dition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5

संशय seeking shelter; 6 द्वेष or द्वेषी-

भाव duplicity; संधिर्नां विग्रहो दानमात्रं

द्वेषमात्रम् Ak.; see Y. 1. 346; Ms.

7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8. 21 22

The number 'three' (derived from

the three qualities). 23 The chord

of an arc (in geom.). 24 An

organ of sense. 25 A subordinate

disk; Ms. 3. 224, 233. 26 A cook.

27 An epithet of Bhīma. 28 Leav-

ing, abandoning. -Comp. -असीत a.

freed from all properties, being be-

yond them. -अभिधानकं the region

of the breast where the girdle is

fastened. -अधुरासः love or appre-

ciation of the good qualities of

others; Ki. 1. 11. -अधुरोधः con-

formity or suitableness to good qua-

lities. -अम्बित a. endowed with

good qualities, meritorious, worthy,

good, excellent. -अपवादः disparage-

ment, detraction. -आकरः 'a mine

of merits'; one endowed with all

virtues. -आढ्य a. rich in virtues

-आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आ-

धारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a

virtuous or meritorious person.

-आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. -उत्कर्ष

excellence of merit, possession of

superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं pane-

gyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior

in merit. -कर्त्तव्य n. 1 an unessential

or secondary action. 2 (In gram.)

the secondary or less immediate

(i. e. indirect) object of an action;

e. g. in the example नेताश्वस्य सुत्रं

सुत्रस्य वा सुत्रं is a उपकर्त्तव्य. -कार a.

productive of good qualities, profit-

able, salutary. (-रः) 1 a cook who

prepares side-dishes or any second-

ary articles of food. 2 an epithet

of Bhīma. -गान singing of merits,

panegyric, praise. -गृह्य a. 1 desir-

ing, good qualities. 2 possessing

good qualities. -गृह्य a. appreciating

or admiring merits (wherever they

may be), attached to merits, appre-

ciative; ननु वस्तुविशेषानिःसृष्टा गुणगृहा

वचने विगच्छतः Ki. 2. 5. -गदीवृत्, -ग्राहकः,

-ग्राहित्र a. appreciating the merits

(of others); Ratn. 1. 6; Bv. 1,

9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or

merits; सुतरामग्रामाभाजमुद्रोऽज्वलचंद्रिका

Bb. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Gīt. 2;

Bv. 1. 103. -ज्ञ a. knowing how

to admire or appreciate merits,

appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भगवत्गुण-

ज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणगुणज्ञेय गुणा भवति H.

Pr. 47. -त्रयं, -त्रितयं the three con-

stituent properties of nature; i. e.

सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् -धर्मः the virtue

or duty incidental to the possession

of certain qualities. -निधिः a store

of merits, great merit. -लक्षणं mark

of indication of an internal prop-

erty. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -वचनं,

-वाचकः a word which connotes an

attribute or quality, an adjective, or

substantive used attributively; as

श्वेत in श्वेतोत्तमः. -विवेचना discrimination

in appreciating the merits of

others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः,

-वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which

a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः

f a secondary or unessential con-

dition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति).

-वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः

an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration

of the three essential qualities', a

term applied to the Sāṅkhya (in-

cluding the Yoga) system of phi-

losophy. -संगः 1 association with

qualities or merits 2 attachment

to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. —संपद् *f.* excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. —सागरः 1 an ocean of merit, a very meritorious man. 2 an epithet of Brahmā.

गुणकः 1 A calculator. 2 A multiplier (in math.)

गुणनं 1 Multiplication. 2 Enumeration. 3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating qualities; इह रसमणने कृतकगुणने मधुरिगुणनेके Git. 7. —नी Examining books, studying, collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविदुः कावे रसयोरुदाहृत्य दुरः हेतुः परिचयार्थं वक्तुमुपनिषत् सा ॥ Si. 2. 75. (आनेदिने Mulli.) 2 Dancing, the science or profession of dancing. 3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. 4 A garland, necklace; इतिहास चित्तामणिगुणनिका A L. 3. 5. A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय *a.* 1 To be multiplied. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be advised. —यः Study, practice.

गुणवत् *a.* Endowed with virtues, good, meritorious, excellent.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित 1 *p. p.* Multiplied 2 Heaped together, collected. 3 Enumerated.

गुणिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः; Ms. 8. 78; Y. 2. 78. 2 Good, auspicious; गुणित्यहनि Dk. 61. 3 Familiar with the merits of anything. 4 Possessing qualities (as an object). 5 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण); गुणगुणितेरेव संज्ञाः.

गुणीभूत *a.* 1 Deprived of the original meaning of importance. 2 Made secondary or subordinate. 3 Invested with attributes. —Comp. —स्वयं (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the suggested sense is not more striking than that of the expressed one. S. D. thus defines it:—अपरं तु गुणीभूतस्य वाचाद्बुद्धमेवायं 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुं 10 U. (गुंयति-ने, गुंयत) 1 To encircle, surround, envelope, enclose. 2 To hide, conceal. —With अव to cover, screen, hide, envelope; रजनीनिपाकगुंयते पुनर्गै Kn. 4. 11.

गुंयन् 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. 2 Smearing, as in असंयुजन्.

गुंयति *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. 2 Pounded, ground reduced to dust. गुंय 10 P. (गुंयति, गुंयत) 1 To cover, hide. 2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुंयकः 1 Dust, powder. 2 An oil-vessel. 3 A low pleasing tone.

गुंयिकः Flour, meal, powder.

गुंयित *a.* 1 Pounded; ground. 2 Covered with dust.

गुण्य *a.* 1 Endowed with merits or virtues. 2 To be enumerated. 3 To be described or praised. 4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुण्यः—गुंय 1. v.

गुण्यकः 1 A bundle, bunch. 2 A nosegay. 3 A cow-tail, chowrie. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुंय 1 A. (गुंयते, गुंयत) To play sport.

गुंय The anus; Y. 93. 9; Ms. 5. 130; 8. 232. —Comp. —अङ्कुरः piles. —आवतः obstruction of the bowels. —उद्भवः piles. —ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. —कीलः, कीलकः piles. —अहः constipation, flatulence. —पाकः inflammation of the anus. —धेनः prolapsus ani. —वर्मन् the anus. —संभ constipation

गुंय 1. 4 P. (गुंयति, गुंयत) To wrap up, cover, envelope, clothe. —II. 9 P. (गुंयति) To be angry. —III. 1 A. (गुंयते) To play, sport.

गुंयलः The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुंय (द्र) लः The Chātaka bird.

गुंय 1. 1 P. (गोपयति, गोपयित or गुंय) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपयति कुञ्चिद्वि आत्मानं Mb.; गुंयपात्रात्मनश्च R. 1. 21; गुंयप गोपययानिषोर् 2. 3, Bk. 17. 80. 2 To hide, conceal; किं वदन्नात्मनोऽप्यतिहरव्याजेन गोपायन्ते Amaru. 22; see गुंय. —II. 1 A. (गुंयते strictly desid of गुंय) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with abl., sometimes acc. also); गोपायुगुंय Sk.; किं त्वं गोपायुगुंयिष्यः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. 2 To hide, conceal (गोपते in this sense). —III. 4 P. (गुंयति) To be confused or disturbed. —IV. 10 U. (गोपयति-ने) 1 To shine. 2 To speak. 3 To conceal; (the following stanzas from कविप्रकाश illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमिनां चतुरन्वि-सिनां गोपायुगुंयत उद्गममणिः सदैव । विजितं गोपयति वस्तु वजीरकेभ्यो धीरो न गुंयति महत्यपि कार्यजाते ॥).

गुंयिलः 1 A king. 2 A protector.

गुंय *p. p.* 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. 2 Hidden, concealed, secret; Ms. 2. 160, 7. 76, 8. 374 3 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. 4 Joined. —तः An appellation usually (though not necessarily)

added to the name of a Vaisya; as वेदयः, सद्ययः &c. (Usually कर्मन् or देव is added to the name of a Brāhmaṇa, वर्मन् or वात् to that of a Kshatriya, वृत्, वृत्ति or वृत्त to that of a Vaisya, and दन्त to that of a Śūdra, cf. कर्मा देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मं वाता च वृषजः । इतिदेवश्च वृषस्य दन्तः सद्यस्य कावेत्) —सं and. Secretly, privately, apart. —सा One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; इतिगुंयगोपना वनिष्यमाश्चर्यमपना and वर्तमान-कृतगोपना; see Rāmanjari 24. —Comp. —कथा a secret or confidential communication, a secret. —यतिः a spy, an emissary. —यत् *a.* going secretly. (—यः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. 2 a spy, an emissary. —यान् a secret gift or present. —वेद्यः a disguise.

गुंयकः A preserver.

गुंयि *f.* 1 Preserving, protection; सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्वस्य गुंयार्थं Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. 2 Concealing, hiding

3 Covering, sheathing; अक्षिपारम्ह कौप-

गुंयि K. 11. 4 A hole in the ground,

a cavern, sink, cellar. 5 Digging a

hole in the ground. 6 A means of

protection, fortification, rampart. 7

Confinement, prison: सत्यत इव कविस्फोट-

मर्कः करोति Si 11. 60. 8 The lower deck

of a boat. 9 Check, stoppage.

गुंय or गुंय 6 P. (गुंयति, गुंयत) 1

To string or weave together, tie,

wind round; Bk. 7. 105. 2 (fig.) To

write, compose.

गुंय (गुंय) कित *p. p.* Strung together,

tied, woven.

गुंयः 1 Tying, stringing together;

इतो वाणीनां B. R. 1. 1. 2 Putting

together composing, arrangement. 3

A bracelet. 4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुंयना 1 Stringing together. 2

Arranging, composing. 3 Good

adjustment, (of words and their

senses), good composition; वाक्ये शब्दा-

र्थयोः सत्यवचना गुंयना मना.

गुंय 1. 6 A. (गुंयते, गुंयत, गुंयत) To make

an effort or exertion. —II. 4 A.

(*p. p.* गुंय) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. 2

To go.

गुंय Effort, perseverance.

गुंय *a.* (क-वी) (*f.*, compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty

(opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन पुंजगतौ

गुंयौ सविद्वेदं निविद्विरे R. 1. 34; 3. 35; 12.

102; Rs. 1. 7. 2 Great, large, long,

extended. 3 Long (in duration or

length); आरम्भगुंयौ Bh. 2. 60; दस्यु दिव-

सेष्येण गच्छत्यु Me. 83. 4 Important,

momentous, great; विभवगुंयिः कुलैः S.

4. 18; स्वाधीनतां दृढतरा प्रयत्निक्रियैव V. 4.

15. 5. Arduous difficult (to bear)

कातावरहपुष्पा आपन Me 1 6 G cat.
excessive, violent, intense; यः प्रहर्षः
प्रबल नास्ति R. 3. 17; उर्वपि विरहदुःखं S.
4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. 7 Venerable,
respectable 8 Heavy, hard of digestion
(as food) 9 Best, excellent. 10 Dear,
beloved. 11 Haughty, proud (as a
speech). 12 (In prosody) Long, as
a syllable, either in itself, or being
short, followed by a conjunct
consonant &c.; e. g. ई in ईह or त in
तस्कर. (It is usually represented by न
in works on prosody; मातृ नो चेच्छालिनी
वेदलोके &c.) -रः 1 A father; न केवलं
तद्वैरूपार्थिः शिवायश्चेद्वैरुपरोपयि सः R. 3.
31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. 2 Any venerable
or respectable person, an elderly
personage or relative, the elders (pl.)
सुश्रुतश्च गुरुः S. 4. 14; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7,
16, 19, 49; अज्ञा गुरुणा हविचारणीया R.
14. 46. 3 A teacher, preceptor;
गुरुशिष्यौ. 4 Particularly a religious
teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ गुरुर्द्व-
यौ च नीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; (tech-
nically a *Guru* is one who performs
the purificatory ceremonies over a
boy and instructs him in the Vedas;
स गुरुः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमसौ प्रपठति Y. 1.
34). 5 A lord, head, superintendent,
ruler; वर्णाश्रमनां गुरवे स वर्णो R. 5. 19
head of the castes or orders; गुरुदेवाणां
गुरवे निवेद्य 2. 68. 6 N. of Brihaspati,
the preceptor of the gods; गुरुं वेत्तुं ह्येव
चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29. 7 The
planet Jupiter; गुरुकायानां विप्रवासादीन्-
मिनमः शिवे Si. 2. 2. 8 The propounder
of a new doctrine. 9 The lunar as-
terism called गुरु. 10 N. of Droṇa,
teacher of the Kauravas and
Pāṇḍavas. 11 N. of Prabhākara, the
leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsākas
as (called after him Prābhākariya).
-Comp. -अर्थः a preceptor's fee for
instructing a pupil; गुरुर्धनार्हमुहं यतिवे
R. 5. 7. -उत्तम a. highly revered.
-मः) the Supreme soul. -कारः
worship, adoration. -क्रमः instruction
handed down through a series of
teachers, traditional instruction. -जन
any venerable person, an elderly
relative, the elders collectively;
नापोक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. -तल्पः
1 the bed of a teacher. 2 violation
or violator of a teacher's bed.
-तल्पगः, -तल्पिन् m. 1 one who
violates his teacher's bed (wife),
(ranked in Hindu law as a sinner
of the worst kind, committer of an
अतिपातक; cf. Ms. 11. 103). 2 one
who defiles his stepmother. -दक्षिणा
fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R.
5. 1. -द्वैतः the constellation पुष्य.
-पाक a. difficult of digestion. -भं 1
the constellation पुष्य. 2 a bow. -मदलः
a kind of drum or tabor. -रत्नं a

topaz. -लाघव relative importance or
value. -वर्तिन्, -वासिन् m. a student
(ब्रह्मचारिन्) who resides at his
preceptor's house. -वासरः Thursday.
-वृत्तिः f. the conduct of a pupil
towards his preceptor.
गुरुक a. (की. f.) 1 A little heavy.
2 Long (in Prosody.)
गु (गु) जैरः 1 The district of
Gujarāth; तेषां मार्गे परिववशमद्विर्ति गजैराणां
यः संतापे स्थितिलमकरोत् सोमनाथे विलोक्य Vikr.
18. 97.
गुर्विणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman;
e. g. गुर्विणी नातुगच्छति न सुश्रूति स्मृतिः.
गुलः Molassea; cf. गुड.
गुलुच्छः, गुलुच्छः A bunch or cluster;
see गुच्छ.
गुल्फः The ankle; आगुल्फकीर्णमङ्गलमुत्प
Ku. 7. 55; गुल्फावलेखिना K. 10.
गुल्मः, -लम् 1 A clump or cluster of
trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1.
48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. 2 A
troop of soldiers, a division of an
army, consisting of 45 foot, 27
horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. 3
A fort. 4 The spleen. 5 A chronic
enlargement of the spleen. 6 A
village police-station. 7 A wharf of
stairs (Mar. पांठ).
गुल्लिन् a. (नी. f.) 1 Growing in a
clump or cluster, clustered. 2
Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen
affected by गुल्म.
गुल्मी A tent.
गु (गु) वाकः The betel-nut tree.
गुह 1 U. (गुहति, गुह) To cover,
hide, conceal, keep secret; गुहं च गुहति
उणात् ऋटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गुहेऽङ्गुलिं ह्यङ्गुलिं
Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 49.
-With उप to embrace; तरंगदत्तेरुपगृह्णीत
R. 13. 63; 18. 47; Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9.
38. -नि to hide, conceal.
गुहः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya;
गुह इवाप्रतिहतवाक्किः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. 2 A
horse. 3 N. of a Chāṇḍāla or
Nishāda, King of Śringavera and a
friend of Rama.
गुहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place;
गुहानिबद्धप्रतिशब्दी R. 2. 28, 51; परमस्य तत्त्वं
निहितं गुहायां Mb. 2 Hiding, concealing.
3 A pit, hole in the ground. 4 The
heart. -Comp. -आदिह a. placed in
the heart. -चरं Brahman. -मुख a.
'cave-mouthed,' wide-mouthed,
open-mouthed. -शयः 1 a mouse. 2 a
tiger or lion. 3 the supreme soul.
गुहिनं A wood, thicket.
गुहरी 1 A guardian, protector. 2
A blacksmith.
गुह्य pol. p. 1 To be concealed
covered or kept secret, private; गुह्यं
च गुहति Bh. 2. 72. 2 secret, solitary,
retired. 3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63.
-ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. 2 A tortoise.
-ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; नौनं वैवास्मि

गुह्यानां Bg. 10. 28; 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117.
2 A privy, the male or female or-
gan of generation. -Comp. -गुहः an
epithet of Śiva. -दीपकः the fire-fly.
-निष्यन्दः urine. -भाषितं 1 secret
speech or conversation. 2 a secret
-मयः an epithet of Kārtikeya.
गुह्यकः N. of a class of demigods
who, like the Yakshas, are
attendants of Kubera and guardians
of his treasures; गुह्यकरतं यवाचि Me. 5
Ms. 12. 47.
गुः f. 1 Dirt. 2 Ordure, excrement
गुह p. p. 1 Hidden, concealed,
kept secret. 2 Covered. -Comp. -अंगः
a tortoise. -अङ्गिः a snake. -आत्मन्
(the compound word being गुहोत्तमन्
thus accounted for in Sk.; मन्वद् वर्णाय-
नाद् ईसः सिंहो वर्णाविपर्ययाद् गुहोत्तमा वर्णाविकृतेर्ब-
र्गलोपायवृत्तेर्दः) the Supreme soul.
-उत्पन्नः, -जः one of the 12 kinds of
sons in Hindu law; he is a son born
secretly of a woman, when her hus-
band is absent, the real father being
unknown; गुहे पृच्छन् उत्पन्नो गुहजस्तु धनः
स्वतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 169, 170.
-नीहः the wag-tail. -पथः 1 a
hidden path. 2 a bypath. 3 the
mind, intellect. -पाद्, पाद्ः a
snake. -गुरुकः a spy, secret
emissary, disguised agent. -गुह्यकः
the Bakula tree. -मार्गः a passage
underground. -मैथुनः a crow. -वचस्
m. a frog. -साक्षिन् m. 'a concealed
witness', one placed to 'overhear
secretly what has been said by the
defendant.
गुथः -थं Feces, ordure.
गुन a. Voided by stool (as ordure).
गुरणं see गुरण.
गुरण The eye in a peacock's tail.
गु 1 P. (गरति) To sprinkle,
moisten, wet.
गुञ्ज, गुञ्ज 1 P. (गर्जति or गुञ्जति) To
sound, roar, grumble &c.
गुञ्जनः 1 A small red variety of
garlic. 2 A turnip. 3 The tops of
hemp chewed to produce intoxica-
tion, the *Gūnjā* -नं The meat of an
animal destroyed by poisoned
arrows.
गुडि (डी) वः A species of jackal.
गुह 4 P. (गुहति, गुह) To covet,
desire, strive after greedily; to long
for, be desirous of.
गुह्य a. Lustful, libidinous. -पुः The
God of love.
गुह्य a. 1 Greedy, covetous; अगुह्य-
रादे नोऽर्थ R. 1. 21. 2 Eager, desirous.
गुह्य-ध्या Desire, greediness.
गुह्य a. Greedy, covetous. -ध्रः
ध्रं A vulture; नार्जस्य हि देवेण हतो गुह्यो
जखनः H. 1. 59; R. 12. 50, 54. -Comp.
-कूटः N. of a mountain near Rāja-
griha. -पतिः, -राजः the lord of the

vultures, an epithet of Jathayu; अयेवासीमहति शिवरे सुप्रदास्य वानः U. 2 25. -वाज, -वाजित a. furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow).

गृष्टिः f. 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow; (इह-प्रयत्ना गौः); आपीनभादिद्वहनप्रयत्नात् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18, श्री तावत्संस्कृत पर्वणी दूतवचनात्वा इह गृष्टिः इहशई करोति Mk. 3. 2 (In comp. with the names of other animals). Any young female animal; वासितागृष्टिः 'a young she-elephant'.

गृहं 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81; पश्य वानरमुखेण सुगृही निगृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. 2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes cited as an illustration). 3 The life of a householder. 4 A sign of the zodiac. 5 A name or appellation. -ह्यः (m. pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; रुद्रिकोपलविद्या गृहा; गृहामुद्रितनिरंकमिचयः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं धन-पतिगृहानुचरेणासद्वि मे. 75. 2 A wife. 3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 a householder. 2 a regent of a sign of the zodiac. -अयनिकः a householder. -अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोपपत्तिरिक्किया Ms. 2. 67. -अम्लः a kind of sourgruel. -अवग्रहणी the threshold. -अम्लम् m. a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). -आरामः a garden attached to a house. -आश्रमः the order of a householder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम. -आश्रमिन् m. a householder. -उत्पातः any domestic nuisance. -उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. -कच्छपः = गृहाम् q. v. -कपोतः -तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. -करणे 1 household affairs. 2 house-building. -कर्मन् n. household affairs 'दासः a menial, domestic servant; इष्टस्वयं गृहस्वो हरिणेषु गानां येनाक्रियत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1 -कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. -कारकः a house-builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. -कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. -कार्य household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. -गृही a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other, east. -छिद्रे 1 a family secret or scandal. 2 family dissensions. -जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. -जातिका deceit, disguise. -ज्ञानिन् (also गृहज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house,' inexperienced, stupid, foolish. -तटी a terrace in front of the house. -दासः a domestic slave. -देवता the goddess of a house

(pl.) a class of household deities. -देहली the threshold of a house, वानां बलिः सगदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 9 -नमने wind. -नाशनः a wild pigeon. -नीहः a sparrow. -पतिः 1 a householder, a man who has entered on the second stage of life, one who after having completed his studies is married and settled. 2 a sacrificer. 3 the virtue of a householder; i. e. hospitality. -पालः 1 the guardian of a house. 2 a house-dog. -पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. -प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. -वसुः a domestic ichneumon. -बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 255. -सुज् m. 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow; नडारिभेगृहवसुज्जमाकुलमानचैवः Me. 23. -देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. -भंगः 1 one who is driven from his house, an exile. 2 destroying a house, 3 breaking into a house. 4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. -भूतिः f. the site of a house. -भेदिन् a. 1 prying into domestic affairs. 2 causing domestic quarrels. -मणिः a lamp. -माचिका a bat. -सुगः a dog. -मेघः 1 a householder. 2 a domestic sacrifice. -मेघिन् m. a householder (गृहैर्देवैर्विजितं संगच्छते Malli.); प्रजायै गृह-मेघिनां R. 1 7; see गृहपति above. -चञ्जं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहचञ्जपताकाश्रीरपी-राद्वरिणिता Ku. 4. 41. -वाटिका-वाटी a garden attached to a house. -वित्तः the owner of a house. -शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. -संवेष्टकः a house-builder by profession. -स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्याहिताशीनां प्रत्ययवैगृहस्थता U. 1. 9. see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. -आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहश्रम. -धर्मः the duty of a householder.

गृहचार्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहचार्य given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृहचालु a. Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृह-मित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते । गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं चते Pt. 4 81 -Comp.

-पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; गत्येव गृहिणीपदं सुप्रनयो वानाः कुलस्थाध्वः S. 4. 17, विद्यनागृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् The master of a house, a householder; गृह्यते गृहिगः कथं तु तनया विद्वत्पदुर्दित्तः S. 4. 5. U. 2. 22 Santi. 2. 24.

गृहीत p. p. 1 Taken, seized; क-सेतु गृहीतः 2 Accepted, 3 Obtained, attained. 4 Worn. 5 Robbed. 6 Learnt, understood (see ग्र्).

-Comp. -गर्भा a pregnant woman दिश a. 1 run away, fugitive, dispersed. 2 disappeared.

गृहीतिन् a. (नी. f.) Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.). गृहीती पदस्वनेदु Dk. 120.

गृहा a. 1 To be attracted or pleased; as in सुगृह्य q. v. 2 Domestic. 3. Not master of oneself, dependent. 4 Tame, domesticated. 5 Situated outside of; रामगृहा सना 'an army out-side a village'. -ह्य 1 The inmate of a house. 2 A tame animal. -ह्य The anus. -Comp. -अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brāhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city गृ 1. 9. P. (गृणाति, गृणं) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke. 2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim, R. 10. 13. 3 To relate, promulgate. 4 To praise, extol; केचिद्गृहीताः ब्राह्मणो गृणेति Bg. II. 21; Bk. 8. 77. -WITH अन्तु to encourage; Bk 8 77. -11. 6. P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. 2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. -WITH. अन् (Atm.) to eat, devour; ह्यन्त-मिन्मिश्र विज्ञाप्यैर्मांसशोभितं Bk. 8 30 -उद् to eject, spit out, vomit; उ-द्विजितो बहुरां कपिनः पुण्यासि परिमल्लोद्वारः Bv. 1. 11; Si. 14. 1. 2 to emit, discharge, send forth (words also), Ku. 1. 33; R. 14. 58; Ve. 5. 14, Pt. 5. 67. -नि to swallow, eat up; Bv. 1. 38. -सम् 1 to swallow 2 to promise, make a vow (Atm.) सद् 1 to throw out, eject. 2 to cry aloud. -III 10 A (गरुते) 1 To make known, relate. 2 To teach.

गेंडु (डु) कः A ball for playing with (also गेंडुक).

गेय a. 1 A singer, one who sings, गेयो माणवकः साङ्गं P. III. 4. 68 Sk 2 To be sung. -य 1 A song singing, also the art of singing; गेये केन विनीतो व R. 15. 69. Me. 86. अनेता वाङ्मन्यसाहो गेयस्येव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेष् 1 A. (गेयते, गेष्य). To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेष्य.

गेह A house, habitation सा गरी

विषया जाता गेह रोदिति तस्यति: Subhāsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds; e. g. गेहे-रोदित् a. 'bellowing at home only' i. e. a coward, poltroon. गेहेदाहिव् a. 'sharp at home only'; i. e. a coward. गेहेनदिव् a. 'shouting defiance at home only'; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेनेहिव् a. 'making water at home'; i. e. indolent. गेहेयाहः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेकूरः 'a house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिव् a. (की f.) -गृहिव् q. v.
गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; यं यस्य पिता क्षत्रा च जननी आतिशिरं गेहिनी Sānti. 4. 9; महेहिनाः विर इति सखे चेतवा कावेरेण Me. 77.
गै I. P. (गयति, गीत) 1 To sing; sing a song; अहो वाधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; श्रमस्तमयविकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4 64; 9. 42. 2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. 3 To relate declare, tell (especially in metrical language); गीतश्रावयन्धर्मिस्ता Mā. 2. 4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वंद्वगतिः S. 2. 14; वन-वस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5. -WITH-अह् to follow in singing; अङ्गायति वा-विदुर्द्वितयचनराम Git. 1; Ki. 3. 60. -अव् to censure, blame, -उह् to sing aloud, sing in a high tone; उहा-स्यतामिच्छति किन्नराणां Ku. 1. 8. गेयसुहा-तुकामा Me. 86. उहीयमानं वन्देवताभिः R. 2. 12 -उप to sing; sing near; वि-व्यस्रक्षिणीरुपगमिमानवोहे तन्मन्दनमिश्रयान Udb; Ki. 18. 47 -परि to sing, relate, describe. -वि 1 to censure, reproach, blame; विगिरसे नमनयदेहादिना. N. 1. 79. 2 to sing in a discordant tone.
गै a. (की f.) Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.
गैरिक a. (की f.) Mountainborn.
-कः, -कं Red chalk. -कं Gold.
गैरेयं Bitumen.

गौ m. f. (Nom. गौः) 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). 2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. 3. The stars. 4 The sky. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra. 6 A ray of light. 7 A diamond. 8 Heaven. 9 An arrow. -f. 1 A cow; दुग्गेय गौश्वरादिगोवौ R.; 2. 3. क्षीरिण्यः सन्तु गवः Mk. 10. 60. 2 The earth; दुग्धेह गौ स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26. गमा-चसारां चतुरश्वदेश्च S. 26; 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; Me. 30. 3 Speech, words; रघोरवारागमि गं विज्ञाय R. 5. 12. 2. 59, Ki. 4. 20. 4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. 5 A mother. 6 A quarter of the compass. 7 Water (Pl.) 8 The eye. -m. 1 A bull or ox; असेजातकिरासकैः सुखं स्वयिति गौ-

गौः K. P. 10: Ms. 4. 72; of. जर-ह्व. 2 The hair of the body. 3 An organ of sense. 4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 5 The sun. 6 The number 'nine' (in math.). 7 The moon. 8 A horse. -Comp. -कैटकः, -कं 1 a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. 2 the cow's hoof. 3 the point of a cow's hoof. -कर्मः 1 a cow's ear. 2 a mule. 3 a snake. 4 a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger) 5 N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; वित्तगो-कर्मविक्रमीश्वर R. 8. 33. 6 a kind of arrow. -किराटा-किराटिका the Sārika bird. -किलः, -कीलः 1 a plough. 2 a pestle. -कुलः 1 a herd of kine; इष्टियाकुलंगोकुलावन साधुपुत्र गोवर्धनं Git. 4; गोकुलस्य वृषात्स Mb. 2 a cow-house. 3 N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). -कुलिक a. 1 one who does not help a cow in the mud, 2. squint-eyed. -कुनं cow-dung. -क्षीरं cow's milk. -खा a nail. -गृष्टः a young cow which has had only one calf. -गोशुनं a pair of oxen. गोहं a cow-pea, cattle shed. गंधिः 1 dried cowdung. 2 a cow-house. -ग्रहः capture of cattle. -ग्रासः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. -वृत्तं 1 rain-water. 2 clarified butter coming from a cow. -चंदनं a kind of sandalwood. -चर. a. 1 grazed over by cattle 2 frequenting, resorting to, haunting; विदुस्सगोचरः Ku. 5. 77. 3 within the scope, power, or range of; अवाह्यमनसगोचरं R. 10. 15; so बुद्धिः, इष्टिः, अश्मज् &c. 4 moving on earth. (-रः) 1 the range of cattle, pasturage; उवास्ताः गच्छन्तिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. 2 a district department, province, sphere. 3 range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; अश्मजोचरं नित्यं be come visible. 4 scope, range, reach in general कृत्यंति न गोचरं Bh. 2 16 5 (fig.) grip, hold; power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरात्तपनः Pt. 1. 146.; अपि नाम मनस्यवतीर्णोऽस्ति रति-रमणायगोचरं Mā. 1. 6 horizon. -चर्मन् a. 1 a cow's hide. 2 a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vāsishttha: -दशहस्तं वंशेन दशवंशाद् समेततः 1 दंष्ट्र चाम्यथिकाद् द्वापदेनसौकर्म चोच्चतेन नसनः an epithet of Siva. चारकः a cowherd. -जरः an old ox or bull -जलं the urine of a bull or cow. -जागरिकं auspiciousness, hap-piness. -तद्वजः an excellent bull or cow. -तीर्थं a cowhouse. -त्र 1 a

cowpen. 2 a stable in general 3 a family, race, lineage; गोत्रेण मादरोऽस्मि Sk.; so कौशिकगोत्राः, बलिङ्गगोत्राः &c., Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. 4 a name, ap-pellation; जगद् गोत्रस्त्वलितं च का न त N. 1. 30; see 'स्त्वलितं below; गद्वाजः च विराचितवद् गोत्रस्त्वलितं Me. 86. 5 a mul-titude. 6 increase. 7 a forest 8 a field. 9 a road. 10 posses-sions, wealth. 11 an umbrella, a parasol. -12. knowledge of futu-rity. 13. a genus, class, species (-त्रः) a mountain. 'कीला the earth. 'ज a. born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2 135. -पटः a genealogical table, pedigree. 'भिद् m. an epithet of Indra; इदि क्षते गोत्रभिद्व्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53, 4. 73; Ku. 2. 52. 'स्त्वलितं, 'स्त्वलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरसि स्मर नेस्त्वलितं स्मर गोत्रस्त्वलितेषु क्षयं Ku. 4. 8. (-त्रा) 1 a multitude of cows. 2 the earth -दत्तं a yellow ornament -दा the river Godāvari. -दानं 1. the gift of cutting the hair; अथास्य गोदानविद्वत्तरं R. 3 33; (see Mullinātha's explanation of the word); कृत्योद्दानमंगलाः U. 1. (Rām. explains the word differently). -दारणं 1. a plough. 2. a spade, hoe. -दावरी N. of a river in the south. -दुहं a. दुहः a cowherd. -दोहः 1. the milking of cows. 2 the milk of cows. 3. the time of milking cows. -दोहनं 1 the time of milking cows. 2 the milking of cows. -दोहनी a milk-pail. -द्वयः the urine of a bull or cow. -धनं a herd or multitude of cows, cattle. -धरः a mountain. -धुनः, -धुमः 1 wheat. 2 the orange. -धूलिः 'dust of the earth, the time of sunset or even-ing twilight' (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milchcow with a calf. -ध्रः a mountain. -नंदी the female of the Sārasa bird. -नर्दः the (Indian) crane. 2 N. of a co-untry. -नर्दयः an epithet of Patan-jali, author of the Mahābhāshya. -नसः, -नासः 1 a kind of snake. 2 a kind of gem. -नाथः 1 a bull. 2 an owner of land. 3 a herdsman. 4 an owner of kine. -नायः a cow-herd. -निष्यंदः cow's urine. -पः 1 a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. 2 the chief of a cowpen. -3 the superintendent of a village. -4 a king. -5 a protector, guardian. (-पी) 1 a cowherd's wife; गोपीपी-नपयोधरमदनं च चालकरमुपशाही Git. 5 अश्व-

सः, इन्द्रः, ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. दलः the betel-nut tree. बधूः a cowherd's wife. बधूती a young cowherdess, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपबधूतीद्वयं Bhashā P. 1. -पतिः 1 an owner of cows. 2 a bull. 3 a leader, chief. 4 The sun. 5 Indra. 6 N. of Krishna. 7 N. of Siva. 8 N. of Varuna. 9 a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पालः 1 a cowherd. 2 a king. 3 an epithet of Krishna. धानी a cow-pen, cowshed. -पालकः 1 a cowherd. 2 an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पतिः a species of wagtail. पुच्छं a cow's tail (-च्छः) 1 a sort of monkey. 2 a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirtyfour strings. -पुत्रिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः a young bull. -पुरी a town-gate. 2 a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. 3 the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीषं cowdung. -प्रकाशं an excellent cow or bull. प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; I. 2. 166. -प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, Sunset or evening-twilight. -ध्रुव m. a mountain. -मक्षिक a gadfly. -महलं 1 the globe. 2. multitude of cows. -मत्तङ्गवृत्ति q. v. -मत्तङ्गिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -मयः a cowherd. -मांसं beef. -मायुः 1 a kind of frog. 2 a jackal; अनुहृष्टस्ते वनध्वनि न हि गोमायुस्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. 3 bile of a cow. 4 N. of a Gandharva. -मुखः, -मुखं a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1 a crocodile, shark. 2 a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-खं) a house built unevenly. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside. -मूढ a. stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं cow's urine. -मूयः a kind of ox (गवय). -मेढुः a gem brought from the Himalaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale, yellow, red, and dark-blue. -यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -रक्षः 1 a cowherd. 2 keeping or tending cattle. 3 the orange. -रङ्गुः 1 a water-fowl. 2 a prisoner. 3 a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -रसः 1 cow's milk, 2 curds. 3 butter-milk. -जं buttermilk. -रजः an excellent bull. -रतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -रात्रिका, -रात्री the Sārikā bird. -रोचना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the

urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. -लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow. -लायु (गु) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Māl. 9. 30. -लोमी a prostitute. -वत्सः a calf. -आदिन् m. a wolf. -वधनः a celebrated hill in इन्द्रन the country about Mathurā. -वरः, धारिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. -वरा a barren cow. -वाडे, -वसः a cowpen. -विदुः 1 a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. 2 N. of Krishna. 3 Prihaspati -विदुः, -विडा cowdung. -विसर्गः daybreak (when cows are let loose to graze in forests) -वीथं the price received for milk. -वृद्धं a drove of cattle. -वृद्धरकः an excellent bull or cow. -वृषः an excellent bull. -वृजः an epithet of Siva. -वज्रः 1 a cowpen. 2 a herd of cows. 3 a place where cattle graze. -शङ्खु m. cowdung. -शालं, -ला a cowstall. -पञ्चनं three pairs of kine. -श्रः of शोडः See s. v. -संख्यः a cowherd -सदृशः a species of ox (गवय). -सर्पः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविसर्प. -सूचिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. -स्तनः 1 the udder of a cow. 2 a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. 3 a pearl-necklace of four strings. -स्तनः, -नी a bunch of grapes. स्थानं a cow-pen. -स्नादिन् m. 1 an owner of cows. 2 a religious mendicant. 3 an honorary title affixed to proper names; (e. g. गोपदेव-गोस्नादिन्). -हत्या cow-slaughter. -हनं (sometimes written हनं) cowdung. -हित a. cherishing or protecting kine.

गोह्वः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. 2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. 3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोडः 1 A fleshy navel. 2 A man of a low tribe, mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between Narmada and Krishna.

गोतमः N. of a sage belonging to the family of Angiras, father of Satānanda and husband of Ahalyā.

गोतमी Ahalyā, wife of गोतम. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोवा 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. 2 The alligator. 3 A sinew, chord.

गोधिः m. 1 The forehead. 2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोपः (पी. f.) 1 One who guards or protects; शालिगोपौ जयपराः R. 4. 20.

2 Hiding, concealment. 3 Reviling, abuse. 4 Flurry, agitation. 5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपायनं Protecting; guarding, defending.

गोपायित a. Protected, defended.

गोप्टु (जी. f.) A Protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन् गोपति गति न R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 11.

2 One who hides or conceals. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

गोमत् a. 1 Rich in cows. -नी N. of a river.

गोमयः -यं Cowdung. -द्वयं, -द्वयं a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् m. 1 An owner of cattle. 2 A jackal. 3 A worshipper. 4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्धं Brain; (also गोर्ध).

गोलः 1 A ball, globe. 2 The celestial or terrestrial globe. 3 A sphere.

4 A widow's bastard; cf. कुड. 5 The conjunction of several planets or the presence of several in one sign. -ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. 2 A large globular water-jar. 3 Read arsenic

4 Ink. 5 A woman's female friend. 6 N. of Durgā. 7 N. of the river Godāvari.

गोहकः 1 A ball, globe. 2 A wooden ball for playing with. 3 A globular water-jar. 4 A widow's bastard. 5 A conjunction of six or more planets. 6 Molasses. 7 Gum myrrh.

गोह् 1 A. (गोह्ने) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोहः-ष्टे (Usually गोष्टे only) 1 A cowpen, cowhouse, cow-station. 2 A station of cowherds. -गः 1 An assembly or meeting. -वः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one, applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्टे-पंडितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster.

गोष्टि जी. f. 1 An assembly, meeting. 2 Society, association. 3 Conversation, chit-chat, discourse, गोष्टी सङ्कविभिः समं Bh. 1. 28; Māl. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्टिसमुभयति Pt. 2. 4 A multitude or collection.

5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. 6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. -पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president.

गोपदं 1 A cow's foot. 2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. 3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression,

* a very small puddle 4 As much as a cow's footprint will hold. 5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोह What ought to be concealed, secret.

गोहिकः A goldsmith.

गोहः 1 N. of a country; the स्कन्दपुराण thus describes its position:—
बगदेशं समारभ्य सुवनेशतः शिवे । गोहदेशः समा-
ख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ 2 A particular
subdivision of Brāhmanas —
(pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —
द्वि 1 Spirit distilled from mo-
lasses; गोहं पेष्ट्री च मास्वी च विज्ञेया विविधा
इति Ms. 11. 94. 2 One of the
Rāgins. 3 (In rhet.) One of the
Ritis or Vrittis or styles of poetic
composition; S. D. mentions four
Ritis; while K. P. only three,
गोह being another name for पुरुषा
वृत्ति; औजः प्रकाशस्तेः (वर्णः) तु पुरुषा
(i. e. गोह) K. P. 7; औजः प्रकाश-
वर्णश्च आङ्गवः पुनः समासबहुला गोहौ S. D.
627.

गोहिकः Sugar-cane.

गोह a. (गी. f.) 1 Subordinate,
secondary, unessential. 2 (In gram.)
Indirect or less immediate (opp.
मुख्य or प्रधान.); गोह कर्मणि दुष्सादेः ग्रथने
गोहकृद्वा Sk. 3 Figurative, meta-
phorical, used in a secondary sense
(as a word or sense). 4 Founded
on some resemblance between the
primary and secondary sense of
a word; as in गोहलक्षण. 5 Relating
to enumeration of multiplication.
6 Attributive.

गोह्यः Subordination, inferior po-
sition.

गोहमः N. of (1) the sage Bhā-
radvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Go-
tama's son; (3) N. of Kripa,
Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Bud-
dha; (5) of the propounder of the
Nyāya system of philosophy.
-Comp. -संभवा the river Godāvari
गोहमी 1 N. of Kripa, wife of
Droṇa. 2 An epithet of the Go-
dāvari. 3 The teaching of Buddha.
4 The Nyāya system of philosophy
propounded by Gautama. 5 Turme-
ric. 6 A kind of yellow pigment.
गोहमीनः A field where wheat is
grown.

गोहर्षः An epithet of Patanjali,
the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गोपिकः The son of a Gopī or
herdsman's wife.

गोपेयः The son of a Vaiśya
Woman.

गौरः a. (रा or री. f.) 1 White;
केलासगौरं वृषभारुक्षोः R. 2. 35; द्विद्व-
नच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me 59. 52; Rs. 1.
6. 2 Yellowish, pale-red; गोरोचना-
क्षेपितांतगौरैः Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65;

गौरागमं न कदापि कुर्वोः R. G. 3 Red-
dish. 4 Shining, brilliant. 5 Pure,
clean, beautiful. —रः 1 The
white colour. 2 The yellowish
colour. 3 The reddish colour. 4
White mustard. 5 The moon. 6 A
kind of buffalo. 7 A kind of deer.
—र 1 The filament of a lotus. 2
Saffron. 3 Gold. —Comp. -आस्यः a
kind of black monkey; with a white
face. —सर्वपः white mustard.

गौरस्थः The office of a herdsman.

गौरवं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.);
सुद्रमात्राश्रितगौरवात् R. 3. 11. 2 Im-
portance, high value or estimation;
स्वविक्रमे गौरवमाधानं R. 14. 18; 18.
19; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5 importance or
urgent nature. 3 Respect, regard,
consideration; तथापि यन्मयापि नै उरु-
रिति गौरवं Si. 2. 71. प्रयोजनमिति तत्र प्र-
युक्तं प्रायश्चित्तं गौरवमाश्रितं Ku. 3. 1;
Amaru. 19. 4. Respectability, dig-
nity, venerableness; कौशर्वी ततो गौरवं
Pt. 1 146; Ms. 2. 145. 5 Cumb-
rousness. 6 (In prosody) Length
(as of a syllable), 7 Depth (as of
meaning); यदार्थतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7.
-Comp. -आसनं a seat of honour.
-ईरित a. praised, famed, celebrated.
गौरवित a. Highly esteemed or
honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. 2 Dust
of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in गौरी-
नाथ. 2 A young girl eight years
old; अष्टवर्षा गौरीति. 3 A young
girl prior to menstruation, virgin,
maid. 4 A woman with a white
or yellowish complexion. 5 The
earth. 6 Turmeric. 7 A yellow
pigment or dye; (called गोरोचना) 8
The wife of Varuṇa. 9 The Mallikā
creeper. 10 The Tulasi plant.
11 The Manjishṭhā plant. —Comp.
-कांतः, -नाथः an epithet of Siva.
-गुरुः the Himalaya mountain; गौ-
रीगुरुमहामातृवेश R. 2. 26; Ki 5. 21.
-जः N. of Kārtikeya. (-जं) talc.
-पट्टः the horizontal plate of the
Linga or Phallus of Siva, symbo-
lizing the female organ. —पुत्रः N.
of Kārtikeya. —ललितः a yellow or-
piment. —सुतः 1 N. of कर्तिकेय. 2
the son of a girl married when
8 years old.

गौरतल्पिकः The violator of the
preceptor's bed.

गौरक्षणिकः One who knows the
good or bad marks of a cow.

गौरसिकः A single soldier of a
troop.

गौरासिका a. (की. f.) Possessing
a hundred cows.

गौरा The earth.

ग्रथ or ग्रंथ 1. A. (ग्रथते, ग्रंथते) 1
To be crooked. 2 To be wicked
3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening,
becoming obstructed or clogged
with knotty lumps. 2 Stringing
together. 3 Composing, writing;
(na also in these two senses).

ग्रथनः A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित p. p. 1 Strung or tied to-
gether. 2 Composed; वर्णैः कतिपयेन
ग्रथितस्य स्वरैश्च Si. 2. 72. 3 Arranged,
classified. 4 Thickened, coagulated.
5 Knotty.

ग्रंथ 1. 9. P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रंथति,
ग्रथयति, ग्रंथयति-ते, also ग्रथति, ग्रथते) 1 To
fasten, tie or string together; Bk.
7. 105; सजो ग्रथयते &c. 2 To arrange,
class together, connect in a regular
series. 3 To wind round. 4 To
write, compose; ग्रथनापि काव्यशक्तिं वि-
तर्धरति K. P. 10. 5 To form, make,
produce; ग्रथयति बाष्पविदुनिकं पद्मपंकजः
K. 60; Bk. 17. 69.—With उद्ग्र 1 to tie
up, tie or sew together; Mu. 1. 4; to
intertwine, लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केदौ R.
2. 8. 2 to unbind, loosen.

ग्रंथः 1 Binding, stringing together
(fig. also). 2 A work, treatise,
composition, literary production,
book; ग्रंथारम्भे, ग्रंथकृतौ, ग्रंथसमाप्ति &c. 3
Wealth, property. 4 A verse con-
sisting of 32 syllables, written in the
Anuṣṭubh metre. —Comp. -कारः,
-कृत m. a writer, an author; ग्रंथारम्भे
सद्यचित्तेन देवता ग्रंथकृत्यापुत्राणि K. P. 1.
-कुटीः, -कुटी 1 a library. 2 a studio.
-विस्तरः, -विस्तारः voluminousness,
diffuse style. -संघिः a section or
chapter of a work; (for the several
names by which sections, or chap-
ters of works in Sanskrit, are called,
see under अष्टाध्याय).

ग्रंथनं, -ना See ग्रथन.

ग्रंथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuber-
ance in general; स्तनी नासग्रंथी कनककल-
शाविलुपमिनी Bh. 3. 20; so मेदोऽग्रंथि. 2
A tie or knot of a cord, garment
&c; इदमुपहितमृद्धमग्रंथिना स्तंभदेशे S. 1. 18;
Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bh. 1. 57. 3
A knot tied in the end of a garment
for keeping money; hence, purse,
money, property; कुसीबाद् दासिञ्च परकर-
गवग्रंथिननात् Pt. 1. 11. 4 The joint or
knot of a reed, cane &c. 5 A joint
of the body. 6 Crookedness, dis-
tortion, falsehood, perversion of
truth. 7 Swelling and hardening of
the vessels of the body. —Comp. -जे-
दकः, मेदुः, मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-
pocket; अंगुलीग्रंथिमेदुस्य जेदमेदुः प्रथमे ग्रंथे
Ms. 9. 277; Y. 2. 274. -पर्णः -र्ण 1 N.
of a fragrant tree; न ग्रंथिपर्णप्रमयांश्चति
कस्तुरिकागंधद्वयात्पुनः Vikr. 1. 17. 2 a
kind of perfume. -बंधनं 1 tying to-

gether the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. 2 a ligament. -हरः a minister.

ग्रंथिन् 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta.

ग्रथित see ग्रथित.

ग्रथिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish; अन्त्येभ्यो ग्रथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रथिभ्यो भारिणो वरा Ms. 12. 103. 2 Learned, well-read.

ग्रथिल a. Knotted, knotty.

ग्रस् I. 1 A. (ग्रसते, ग्रस्त) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume; स इनां पृथिवीं कृत्स्नां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb.; Bg 11. 30. 2 To seize. 3 To eclipse; द्वावेव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशाश्वयेथरी भाष्ये Bh. 2. 34; दिनांशुनाशु ग्रसते तन्त्र-विज्ञ स्फुटं कलं Si. 2. 49. 4 To slur over words. 5 To destroy. -WITH स to destroy; Bk. 12. 4. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति-ने) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं 1 Swallowing, eating. 2 Seizing. 3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon.

ग्रस्त p. p. 1 Eaten, devoured. 2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रह, विग्रह &c. 3 Eclipsed. -स्तं A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -Comp. -अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. -उदग्रः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रह् 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रहः; गृह्णाति, गृहीत; caus. ग्राहयति; desid. जिवृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, catch or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तवोर्जगृह्णतुः पाशान् राजा राजी च मागधी R. 1. 57; आलोक्य गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गाश्च गृह्यते; Mk. 1. 50; तं कंठे जग्राह K. 363 पाणि गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. 2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्धं स ताम्यो बालिमगृहीत R. 1. 18; Ms 7. 124; 9. 162. 3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner; चेदिग्राहं गृहीता V. 1; वांस्तत्र चारान् गृहीयात् Ms. 8. 34 4 To arrest, stop, catch, Bg. 6. 35, 5 To captivate, attract; महाराजगृहीत-हृदयसा मया V. 4; हृदये ग्रह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50; नाशुर्यमीहि हरिणान् गृहीतु R. 18. 13. 6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side; लुब्धमर्थेन गृहीयात् Chān. 33. 7 (hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate; ग्रहीतुमार्थं परिचर्यया शुद्धं शानुनावा हि चित्तांतमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. 8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.); as in पिशाचगृहीत, वेतालगृहीत. 9 To assume, take युतिमग्रहीद् ग्रहणः Si. 9. 23; Bk. 19. 29. 10 To learn, know, recognize, understand; Ki 10. 8. 11 To regard, consider,

believe, take for; नवापि ग्रथिबहुद्धिना नथैव गृहीते S. 6; परिहासिवज्जितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्णातु वचः S. 2. 18; एवं जने गृह्णाति M. 1; Mu. 3. 12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense); ज्ञानिनादन्य गृह्णाती तवोः R. 11. 15. 13 To master, grasp, comprehend, R. 18. 46. 14 To guess, conjecture, infer; नेत्रवक्त्र-विकारिण गृह्णातुं शक्नोते मनः Ms. 8. 26. 15 To utter, mention (as a name); यदि नवान्दस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305; न तु नामपि गृह्णायात् पत्नी त्रेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. 16 To buy, purchase; क्रियता गृह्णैतदयुस्तं गृहीतं Pt. 2; Y. 2. 169; Ms. 8. 201. 17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away; Bk. 9. 9; 15. 63. 18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. 19 To conceive. 20 To observe (as a fast). 21 To eclipse. 22 To undertake. [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined.] -Caus 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. 2 To give away in marriage. 3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -WITH अद्भुतं favour, oblige, show kindness to; अद्भुतगृहीतोऽननवा मन्वतः संभवन्वा S. 7; अद्भुतगृहीताः सः 'many thanks', 'we are much obliged' -अद्भुतं to salute humbly. -अप्य to take away, tear off. -अभि to seize forcibly. -अव 1 to oppose or resist. 2 to punish. 3 to capture, overpower. -आ to persist in. -उद् 1 to raise, lift up, erect; उद्गृहीतललाताः Me 8; Bk. 15. 52. 2 to deposit. 3 to draw out. -उप 1 to provide. 2 to seize, take possession of; Ms. 7. 184. 3 to accept, approve. 4 to support, favour. -नि 1 to keep or hold down, keep in check. 2 to curb, restrain, suppress, control; Bg. 2. 63. 3 to stop, obstruct; निगृहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. 4 to punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. 5 to seize, catch, lay hold of; तमार्यगृह्यं निगृहीतवेतुः R. 2. 33. 6 to close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोऽक्षिणि निगृह्य Mk. 2. -परि 1 to clasp round, embrace. 2 to surround. 3 to lay hold of, seize. 4 to take, assume. 5 to accept. 6 to support, patronize. -प 1 to take, hold. 2 curb, restrain, 3 to stretch forth, extend. -प्रति 1 to hold, seize, take, support; वर्षवर्षप्रतिगृहीतमेनं M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. 2 to take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिगृह्णाति Pt. 2; अमोदाः प्रतिगृह्णावयव्यान्नुप-माशीवः R. 1. 44, 2. 22. 3 to receive or accept as a present. 4 to receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; प्रतिजग्राह काकुत्स्थस्तमैर्गजसाधनः R. 4. 4, 12. 47. 5 to take in marriage; Ms. 9. 72. 6 to obey, conform to, listen to.

7 to resort to, betake oneself to. -वि 1 to hold or seize. 2 to quarrel, fight, contend; विगृह्य चक्रे नक्षत्रविष्टिषा बली व इत्य-नस्वास्थ्यमग्रहिं दिवः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 8. 86 17. 23. -सं 1 to collect, gather, accumulate, hoard; संगृह्य वने, पाशान्, &c. 2 receive kindly. 3 to curb, restrain, rein in (as horses). 4 to unstring (as a bow). -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्राहयति-ने) To take, receive, &c.

ग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; कश्यपः कचग्रहेः R. 19. 31. 2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. 3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. 4 Stealing, robbing अंगुलीग्रथिमदस्य हेन्दुदेवयमे ग्रह Ms. 9. 277, so गोग्रहः 5 Booty, spoil. 6 Eclipse see ग्रहण. 7 A planet. (The planets are nine:—सर्वश्रेष्ठो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनिश्चरौ राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नवः ॥); नक्षत्रा-राश्वसंकुलाणि (राशिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; ग्रहणा स्तनभारिण सुखचंद्रेण भास्वता । इतिश्र-राश्यां पादुभ्यां रजे ग्रहमयी च सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. 8 Mentioning, utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिर्द्वेष्टेण कुर्वन् Ms. 8. 271; Amaru. 83. 9 A shark, crocodile. 10 An imp. in general. 11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c 12 Apprehension, perception. 13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. 14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. 15 Purpose, design. 16 Favour, patronage. -Comp. -अ-धीन a. subject to planetary influence -अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-ने) friction of the planets. -अधीशः the sun. -आधाराः -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आनयः 1 epilepsy. 2 demoniacal possession. -आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; स्पेरो ग्राहलुचने Mk. 3. 20. -ईश the sun. -कल्लोलः an epithet of Rāhu. -गतिः the motion of the planets. -चित्तकः an astrologer. -दशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that presides over a planet. -नायकः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Saturn. -विग्रहो (du.) reward and punishment. -नेमि the moon. -पतिः 1 the sun, 2 the moon. -पीडनं -पीडा 1 oppression caused by a planet. 2 an eclipse, शशिदिवाकरयोर्मपीडनं Bh. 2. 91. -उद्ध opposition of planets. -राजः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 Jupiter. -संदलं -लो the circle of the planets. -युतिः f. conjunction of planets. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विमः an astrologer. -ज्ञातिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. संगमं conjunction of planets.

1 a very small pin die 4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. 5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोहा What ought to be concealed, secret.

गोहिकः A goldsmith.

गोहः 1 N. of a country; the स्कन्दपुराण thus describes its position:—
वगदेशं समारभ्य सुवनेश्वरतः दिशि गोहदेशः स्या-
क्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ 2 A particular
subdivision of Brāhmanas —डाः
(pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda.
-डो 1 Spirit distilled from mo-
lasses; गोडी पेडी च माखी च विज्ञेया विविधा
हुरा Ms. 11. 94. 2 One of the
Rāginis. 3 (In rhet.) One of the
Ritis or Vrittis or styles of poetic
composition; S. D. mentions four
Ritis; while K. P. only three,
गोडी being another name for वरुणा
वृत्ति; औजः प्रकाशकैः (वर्णैः) वं वरुणा
(i. e. गोडी) K. P. 7; औजः प्रकाशकै-
र्वर्णैर्वि आर्द्धवरः पुनः समासबहुला गोडी S. D.
627.

गोहिकः Sugar-cane.

गोण a. (गी. f.) 1 Subordinate,
secondary, unessential. 2 (In gram.)
Indirect or less immediate (opp.
मुख्य or प्रधान.); गोणे कर्णे दुःखादेः प्रशने
नोदृष्टवद्वा Sk. 3 Figurative, meta-
phorical, used in a secondary sense
(as a word or sense). 4 Founded
on some resemblance between the
primary and secondary sense of
a word; as in गोणीलक्षणा. 5 Relating
to enumeration of multiplication.
6 Attributive.

गोण्ये Subordination, inferior po-
sition.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhā-
radvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Go-
tama's son; (3) N. of Kripa,
Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Bud-
dha; (5) of the propounder of
the Nyāya system of philosophy.
-Comp. -संभवा the river Godāvari
गौतमी 1 N. of Kripa, wife of
Droṇa. 2 An epithet of the Go-
dāvari. 3 The teaching of Buddha.
4 The Nyāya system of philosophy
propounded by Gautama. 5 Turme-
ric. 6 A kind of yellow pigment.

गौधुमीनं A field where wheat is
grown.

गौतमः An epithet of Patanjali,
the author of the Mahābhāṣya.

गौतमिकः The son of a Gopī or
herdsman's wife.

गौतम्यः The son of a Vaiśya
Woman.

गौरः a. (रा or री. f.) 1 White;
मैलासगौरं वृषभारुहोः R. 2. 35; द्विरुद्व-
नच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me 59. 52; Rā. 1.
6. 2 Yellowish, pale-red; गौरोचना-
क्षेपितातगौरे Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65;

गाराग गर्व न कदापि कुर्मः R. G. 3 Red-
dish. 4 Shining, brilliant. 5 Pure,
clean, beautiful. —रः 1 The
white colour. 2 The yellowish
colour. 3 The reddish colour. 4
White mustard. 5 The moon. 6 A
kind of buffalo. 7 A kind of deer.
—र 1 The filament of a lotus. 2
Saffron. 3 Gold. —Comp. -आस्यः a
kind of black monkey; with a white
face. -सर्षपः white mustard.

गौरस्थः The office of a herdsman.
गौरवं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.);
सुखमात्राधितगर्मगौरवात् R. 3. 11. 2 Im-
portance, high value or estimation;
स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादवान् R. 14. 18; 18.
19; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5 importance or
urgent nature. 3 Respect, regard,
consideration; तथापि वन्द्यमपि ते शूरि-
रस्ति गौरवं Si. 2. 71. प्रयोजनमित्येतावता प्र-
भृतां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रिते Ku. 3. 1;
Amaru. 19. 4. Respectability, dig-
nity, venerableness; कौशल्या गौरी गौरवं
Pt. 1 146; Ms. 2. 145. 5 Cumb-
rousness. 6 (In prosody) Length
(as of a syllable), 7 Depth (as of
meaning); यद्यार्थतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7.
-Comp. -आसनं a seat of honour.
-ईरित a. praised, famed, celebrated.
गौरवित a. Highly esteemed or
honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. 2 Dust
of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in गौरी-
नाथ. 2 A young girl eight years
old; अष्टवर्षा मन्वेरीरी. 3 A young
girl prior to menstruation, virgin,
maid. 4 A woman with a white
or yellowish complexion. 5 The
earth. 6 Turmeric. 7 A yellow
pigment or dye; (called गौरीचन) 8
The wife of Varuna. 9 The Mallikā
creeper. 10 The Tulasi plant.
11 The Manjishṭhā plant. —Comp.
-कांतः, -नाथः an epithet of Siva.
-गुरुः the Himālaya mountain; गौ-
रीशरीरं हस्ताविवेश R. 2. 26; Ki 5. 21.
-जः N. of Kārtikeya. (-जं) talc.
-पट्टः the horizontal plate of the
Linga or Phallus of Siva, symbo-
lizing the female organ. -पुत्रः N.
of Kārtikeya. -ललितं a yellow or-
piment. -सुतः 1 N. of कर्तिकेय. 2
the son of a girl married when
8 years old.

गौरतल्पिकः The violator of the
preceptor's bed.

गौलक्षणिकः One who knows the
good or bad marks of a cow.

गौलिनकः A single soldier of a
troop.

गौलतिक a. (की. f.) Possessing
a hundred cows.

गमा The earth.

ग्रथ or ग्रथ 1. A. (ग्रथते, ग्रथते) 1
To be crooked. 2 To be wicked
3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening,
becoming obstructed or clogged
with knotty lumps. 2 Stringing
together. 3 Composing, writing;
(na also in these two senses).

ग्रथनः A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित p. p. 1 Strung or tied to-
gether. 2 Composed; वर्णैः कतिपयैश्च
ग्रथितस्य सूरैरिव Si. 2. 72. 3 Arranged,
classed. 4 Thickened, coagulated.
5 Knotty.

ग्रथ 1. 9. P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रथति,
ग्रथयति, ग्रथयति, also ग्रथति, ग्रथते) 1 To
fasten, tie or string together; Bk.
7. 105; सजो ग्रथयते &c. 2 To arrange,
class together, connect in a regular
series. 3 To wind round. 4 To
write, compose; ग्रथयामि काव्यशशिने वित-
तार्थरश्मि K. P. 10. 5 To form, make,
produce; ग्रथयति बाणभिक्षुनिकरं पद्ममण्डपः
K. 60; Bk. 17. 69. —With लङ् 1 to tie
up, tie or sew together; Mu. 1. 4; to
intertwine, लताप्रतानेद्यथितैः स केही R.
2. 8. 2 to unbind, loosen.

ग्रथः 1 Binding, stringing together
(fig. also). 2 A work, treatise,
composition, literary production,
book; ग्रथारम्भे, ग्रथकृते, ग्रथसमाप्ति &c. 3
Wealth, property. 4 A verse con-
sisting of 32 syllables, written in the
Anuṣṭubh metre. —Comp. -कारः,
-कृत m. a writer, an author; ग्रथारम्भे
सञ्चितेहृदेवतां ग्रथकृत्यरावृत्तौ K. P. 1.
-कुटी, -कुटी 1 a library. 2 a studio.
-विस्तारः, -विस्तारः voluminousness,
diffuse style. -संधिः a section or
chapter of a work; (for the several
names by which sections, or chap-
ters of works in Sanskrit, are called,
see under अन्वय).

ग्रथनं, -ना See ग्रथन.

ग्रथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuber-
ance in general; स्तनौ नोसग्रथी कनककुल-
राविद्युत्पयितौ Bh. 3. 20; so केदोग्रथि. 2
A tie or knot of a cord, garment
&c; इदमुपहितसूत्रमयं यिनारं सूत्रवेदे S. 1. 18;
Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bh. 1. 57. 3
A knot tied in the end of a garment
for keeping money; hence, purse,
money, property; कुसीदादु दारिद्र्यं परकर-
गतग्रथिश्चनमात् Pt. 1. 11. 4 The joint or
knot of a reed, cane &c. 5 A joint
of the body. 6 Crookedness, dis-
tortion, falsehood, perversion of
truth. 7 Swelling and hardening of
the vessels of the body. —Comp. -छे-
दकः, भेदः, मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-
pocket; अंगुलीग्रथिभेदस्य छेदवेत् प्रथमे अंगे
Ms. 9. 277; Y. 2. 274. -पर्णः -र्ण 1 N.
of a fragrant tree; न ग्रथिपर्णमप्यश्वत्थं
कस्तुरिकाग्रथिपर्णमप्यश्वत्थं Vikr. 1. 17. 2 a
kind of perfume. -ग्रथनं 1 tying to-

gether the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. 2 a ligament. -हरः a minister.

ग्रथिन् 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāta.

ग्रथित see ग्रथित.

ग्रथिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish; अन्धो ग्रथिनः भ्राता ग्रथिन्वो धारिणो वरा Ms. 12. 103. 2 Learned, well-read.

ग्रथिल a. Knotted, knotty.

ग्रस् 1. 1 A. (ग्रसते, ग्रस्त) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume; स इनां वृथिर्वा कृत्स्नां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb.; Bg 11. 30. 2 To seize. 3 To eclipse; द्वाविंश ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशाशयिभ्यौ भावुरी Bh. 2. 34; हिमाद्रुमासु ग्रसते तन्त्र-विश्वं स्फुटं कलं Si. 2. 49. 4 To slur over words. 5 To destroy. -With सं to destroy; Bk. 12. 4. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति-ने) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं 1 Swallowing, eating. 2 Seizing. 3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon.

ग्रस्त p. p. 1 Eaten, devoured. 2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रहं, विषदं &c. 3 Eclipsed. -स्तं A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -Comp. -अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. -उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रह् 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रहः; गृह्णाति, गृहीत; caus. ग्राहयति; desid. जिवृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तयोर्जगृहत्तुः शत्रून् राजा राजी च मगधी R. 1. 57; आलोक्य गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते; Mk. 1. 50; तं कंठे जग्राह K. 368 पाणि गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. 2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजानामेव श्रुत्यैव स ताम्यो बलिमगृहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms 7. 124; 9. 102. 3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner; बन्दिग्राहं गृहीता V. 1; वास्तव चारान् गृहीयत् Ms. 8. 34 4 To arrest, stop, catch, Bg. 6. 35, 5 To captivate, attract; महाराजगृहीत-हृदयया मया V. 4; हृदये ग्रह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50; नाक्षुर्भीष्टे हरिणान् गृहीतुं R. 18. 13. 6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side; ह्रस्वमर्थेन गृहीयामु Chān. 33. 7 (hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate; ग्रहीतुमार्थं परिकर्यया सुहृन्मानुषा वि नितान्तमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. 8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.); as in पिशाचगृहीत, वेतालगृहीत. 9 To assume, take युतिमग्रहीद् ग्रहणः Si. 9. 23; Bk. 19. 29. 10 To learn, know, recognize, understand; K. 10. 8. 11 To regard, consider,

believe, take for; मयापि ग्रथितबुद्धिना नैव गृहीते S. 6; परिहासविजयितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; एवं जने गृह्णाति M. 1; Mu. 3. 12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense); ग्राहिनादमय गृह्यती तयोः R. 11. 15. 13 To master, grasp, comprehend, R. 18, 46. 14 To guess, conjecture, infer; नेत्रवक्त्र-विकारिश्च गृह्यतेऽर्थार्थं मनः Ms. 8. 26. 15 To utter, mention (as a name); यदि मवायस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305; न तु नामापि गृहीयात् पत्नी वेने परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. 16 To buy, purchase; क्रियता मन्वेनैतत्पुस्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2; Y. 2. 169; Ms. 8. 201. 17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away; Bk. 9. 9; 15. 63. 18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.); वातांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराधि Bg. 2. 22. 19 To conceive. 20 To observe (as a fast). 21 To eclipse. 22 To undertake. [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined.] -Caus 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. 2 To give away in marriage. 3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -With अनु to favour, oblige, show kindness to; अनुगृहीतोऽहमनया मदयतः संभावयता S. 7; अनुगृहीताः सः 'many thanks', 'we are much obliged' -अनुसं to salute humbly. -अप to take away, tear off. -अभि to seize forcibly. -अव 1 to oppose or resist. 2 to punish. 3 to capture, overpower. -आ to persist in. -उद् 1 to raise, lift up, erect; उद्गृहीतलकानाः Me 8; Bk. 15. 52. 2 to deposit. 3 to draw out. -उप 1 to provide. 2 to seize, take possession of; Ms. 7. 184. 3 to accept, approve. 4 to support, favour. -नि 1 to keep or hold down, keep in check. 2 to curb, restrain, suppress, control; Bg. 2. 68. 3 to stop, obstruct; निगृहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. 4 to punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. 5 to seize, catch, lay hold of; तनयगृह्यं निगृहीतवतुः R. 2. 33. 6 to close or contract (as eyes); मायुरेऽक्षिणि निगृह्य Mk. 2. -परि 1 to clasp round, embrace. 2 to surround. 3 to lay hold of, seize. 4 to take, assume. 5 to accept. 6 to support, patronize. -प्र 1 to take, hold. 2 curb, restrain. 3 to stretch forth, extend. -प्रति 1 to hold, seize, take, support; वर्षप्रतिग्रहीतिमेनं M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. 2 to take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिगृह्णाति Pt. 2; अमीषाः प्रतिगृह्णातावयानुपद-माक्षिपः R. 1. 44, 2. 22. 3 to receive or accept as a present. 4 to receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; प्रतिजग्राह काकुत्स्थस्तमर्जुनजसाधनः R. 4. 4, 12. 47. 5 to take in marriage; Ms. 9. 72. 6 to obey, conform to, listen to.

7 to resort to, betake oneself to. -वि 1 to hold or seize. 2 to quarrel, fight, contend; विगृह्य चक्रे नमुषिद्विषया बली य इत्य-नश्वाख्यमहर्षिर्दिवः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86 17. 23. -सं 1 to collect, gather, accumulate, board; संगृह्य वने, पाशान्, &c. 2 receive kindly. 3 to curb, restrain, rein in (as horses). 4 to unstring (as a bow). -II. 1. P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्राहयति-ने) To take, receive, &c.

ग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; रज्जुः कचग्रहः R. 19 31. 2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्षट्कग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. 3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. 4 Stealing, robbing अंगुलीर्ग्रथिभ्यस्त्व लेख्येनयमे ग्रहं Ms. 9. 277, so गोग्रहः 5 Booty, spoil. 6 Eclipse, see ग्रहण. 7 A planet. (The planets are nine:—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनिश्चरो राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव इति); नक्षत्रना-राहसं कुलापि (रात्रिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; युक्ता स्तनमरिणं सुमर्चयेण भास्वता । शनिश्च-राम्भां पादभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमधीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17 8 Mentioning, utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिज्ञेण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271; Amaru. 83. 9 A shark, crocodile. 10 An imp. in general. 11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c 12 Apprehension, perception. 13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. 14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. 15 Purpose, design. 16 Favour, patronage. -Comp. -अ-धीन a. subject to planetary influence -अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-सं) friction of the planets. -अधीनाः the sun. -आधाराः; -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आमयः 1 epilepsy. 2 demoniacal possession. -आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; श्वेनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20. -ईशः the sun. -करोलः an epithet of Rāhu -गतिः the motion of the planets. -क्षितकः an astrologer. -दशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that presides over a planet. -नायकः 1 the sun. 2 an epithet of Saturn. -वियद्वी (du.) reward and punishment. -नेमि the moon. -पतिः 1 the sun, 2 the moon. -पीडनं, -पीडा 1 oppression caused by a planet. 2 an eclipse, शशिदिशाकरयोर्ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91. -युद्धं opposition of planets. -राजः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 Jupiter. -मंडलं -ली the circle of the planets. -युतिः f. conjunction of planets. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विप्रः an astrologer. -ज्ञातिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. संगमं conjunction of planets.

ग्रहण 1 Se ng catching, seizure, अग्रहण 2 Ms. 5. 130. 2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचारग्रहण R. 7. 27. 3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहण 4 Wearing, putting on; सोनर-चक्रग्रहण नवग्रहग्रहण सः R. 19. 21. 5 An eclipse; Y. 1. 218. 6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेता ग्रहण गोचर N. 2. 95 7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिखितग्रहण नवग्रहण नदीग्रहण सप्तग्रहण R. 3. 28 8 Taking up of sound, echo; अग्रहणग्रहणग्रहणग्रहण Me. 44. 9 The hand. 10 An organ of sense.

ग्रहणः -वी f. Diarrhoea, dysentery. ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. 2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निराखिलवापि वापिका प्रसन्न ग्रहिले वापि N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतृ a. (जी f.) 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in ग्रहणग्रहीतृ q. r. 2 Perceiver, observant. 3 Debtor.

ग्रामः 1 A village, hamlet; पक्षे विग्रामनिर्ग्रामे ग्रामपरिक्षा M. 1; लज्जेदेव कुक्ष्यार्थे ग्रामस्थार्थे कुलं सज्जेत् ॥ ग्रामं जनपदस्थार्थे स्वात्मार्थे ग्रामिणी सज्जेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. 2 A race, community. 3 A multitude, collection (of anything); e. g. ग्रामान्, इन्द्रियग्रामान्; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. 4 A gamut, scale in music. -Comp.

-अधिकृतः, -अध्यक्षः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः Superintendent, head, chief of a village. -अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ms. 4. 116; 11. 78. -अंतर् another village. -अंतिक the neighbourhood of a village. -आचारः a village-custom. अधानं hunting. -उपाध्यायः the village-priest. -कंदकः 1 'the village-pest,' one who is a source of trouble to the village. 2 a tale-bearer. कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. -कुमारः 1 one beautiful in a village. 2 a village-boy. -कूटः 1 the noblest man in a village. 2 a Sūdra. -युक्त a. being outside a village. -गोदूतः the herdsman of a village. -वातः plundering a village. -वोषिन् m. an epithet of Indra. -वर्षा sexual intercourse; (क्षीरयोग). -चैत्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village; Me. 23. -आलं a number of villages, a district. -जीः 1 the leader or chief of a village, or community. 2 a leader or chief in general. 3 barber. 4 a libidinous man. (-f.) 1 a whore, harlot. 2 the indigo plant. -तक्षः a village-carpenter. -देवता the tutelary deity of a village. -धर्मः sexual intercourse. -देश्यः the messenger or servant of a community or village. -मद्युरिका riot, fray, village tumult. -सुखः a market. -सुगः a dog. -याजकः 1 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious

ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmaṇa. 2 the attendant of an idol. -हृदयं plundering a village. -वासः (ग्रामिवान्; also) residence in a village. -वृद्धः an impotent man (कृषि). -संचः a village-corporation. -सिंहः a dog. -स्थ u. 1 a villager. 2 a co-villager. -हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामिका A wretched or miserable village; कनिष्ठग्रामिकापर्वतदुर्विद्वय P. R. 1.

ग्रामिक a. (की f.) 1 Rural, rustic. 2 Rude. -कः The headman of a village; Ms. 7. 116, 118.

ग्रामीणः 1 A villager; ग्रामीणवचस्तमलक्षिता जैश्वर्यं वृत्तिनासुरि व्यलोक्यत् Si. 12. 37; Amaru. 11. 2 A dog. 3 A crow. 4 A hog.

ग्राम्य a. (यी f.) Village-born, rustic.

ग्रामिणी A prostitute, harlot.

ग्राम्य a. 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. 2 Living in a village, rural, rustic; अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनी सिद्धमश्नाति Chand. M. 1. 3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). 4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). 5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word); चुचनं देहि मे मयि कामचांडालमुच्ये R. 6; or. कटिस्ते हस्ते वनः S. D. 574 are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. 6 Indecent, obscene. -व्यः A tame hog. -व्यं 1 A rustic speech. 2 Food prepared in a village. 3 Sexual intercourse. -Comp. -अव्यः an ass. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of a villager. -कुङ्कुमं safflower. -धर्मः 1 the duty of a villager. 2 sexual intercourse, copulation. -पशुः a domestic animal. -बुद्धि a. boorish, clownish, ignorant. -बल्लभा a harlot, prostitute. -सुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्राम्यन् m. 1 A stone or rock; किं हि नमिर्ददुनि मज्जत्यलाहूनि शायानः संभूतं इति Mv. 1; अपि शायो रोदित्वापि दलति वक्षस्य हृदये U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. 2 A mountain. 2 A cloud.

ग्रामः 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful; Ms. 3. 133; 6. 28; Y. 3. 55. 2 Food, nourishment. 3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. -Comp. -आच्छादयन् food and clothing; i. e. bare subsistence. -शरयं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह a. (ही f.) Seizing, clutching; taking, holding, receiving &c. -हः 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 A crocodile, shark; रामग्रहवती Bk. 3. 45. 3 A prisoner. 4 Accepting. 5 Understanding, knowledge. 6 Persistence, importunity. 7 Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. 8 A disease.

ग्राहक a. (हिका f.) One who receives, takes. -कः 1 A hawk, falcon. 2 A curer of poison. 3 A purchaser. 4 A police-officer.

ग्रीवा The neck, the back part of the neck; ग्रीवागंगाभिरामं सुहृत्सुतति स्वदेन दत्तदतिः S. 1. 7. -Comp. -चंडा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् m. A camel.

ग्रिम a. Hot, warm. -दन्तः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the months of Jyeshtha and Āśāḍha, ग्रीमस्तमयनविकृत ग्रीवता S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35. 2 Heat, warmth. -Comp. -कालीन a. pertaining to summer. -उज्ज्वल -जा, -भार the Navamallikā creeper, (double jasmīns).

ग्रेव (वी f.), ग्रेवय (यी f.) a. Being on or belonging to the neck. -व, -ये 1 A collar or necklace. 2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नासक्तु करिणां ग्रेवं विपरीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रेवयक 1 A neck-ornament; e. g. अस्ताकं सज्जि वाससी नः कश्चिरे ग्रेवयकं ग्रीवयकं S. D. 3. 2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रेवयक a. (पिम्का f.) 1 Sown in summer. 2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्रहणं 1 Withering, drying up. 2 Exhaustion.

ग्रह् 1 A. (ग्रहते, ग्रहस्) To eat, devour.

ग्रह् 1 U. 13 A. (ग्रहति-ते, ग्रहावति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. 2 To take, receive.

ग्रहः 1 A dice-player. 2 A stake, wager, bet. 3 A die. 4 Gambling, playing. 5 A dice-box.

ग्रहान् p. p. 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted. 2 Sick, ill.

ग्रहानि f. 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue; मन्त्रग्रहानिच्छति Ms. 1. 58; अंगग्राहानि वृत्तजपितां Me. 70, 31; Śānti. 4. 4. 2 Decay, decline; आलोक्ष्य; पर-ग्रहानिद्वयं; नीतिरिगिती Si. 2. 30; यदा यदा हि यमस्य ग्राहिर्भवति मातृ Bg. 4. 7. 3 Debility, weakness. 4 Sickness.

ग्रहस्तु a. Languid, wearied.

ग्रह् 1 P. (ग्रहति, ग्रहस्) 1 To go, move. 2 To steal, rob. 3 To take away, deprive of बहुनामग्रहत् प्राणान्ग्रहो-चिच्च खे यदाः Bk. 15. 30.

ग्लै 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान्) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). 2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. 3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected; Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. 4 To wane, faint away. -Caus. (ग्ल-ग्लायति). 1 To cause to fade away, wither up, hurt, injure. 2 To tire out.

ग्लौ m. 1 The moon 2 Camphor

घ अ. (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying; as in घण्टिका, घञ्च &c. -घ: 1 A bell. 2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

वट 1 1 A. (वटने, वटन). 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc. or dat.); वटिता वातुनल्लवटस्य Bk. 10. 40; अमरदेन नमं वातुनल्लवटस्य 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23; 20. 24; 22. 31. 2 To happen, take place, be possible; वटिस्तपोनिष्ठवाचमिनं मदीये: कृत्यं वटेन हृदये यदि लक्ष्मं स्यात् Māl. 1. 9 if it can be effected; कस्यापरस्योदमये: वटिस्तपोनिष्ठवटिस्तपं भटस्य N. 22. 2. 3 To come to, reach. -Caus. (वटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together; इत्थं वारिषटवितुमलं कामिभि: Si. 9. 87; अनेन भूमौ वटविष्यत्तस्तथा N. 1. 46; कृषा सोमं सोमो विवटयति द्युं वटयत् Ve. 1. 10; Bk. 11. 11. 2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; वटयति वनं कटाक्षेने रसाक्ष पयोधरी Ratn. 3. 9; वटय जने कौचं Git. 12. 3 To accomplish, bring about, effect; तदस्थ: स्वानयान् वटयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; (अभिमनं) आनीय हृदिनि वटयति Ratn. 1. 6. 4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make; वटमधिराय वेन-तेय...अवटयत् Pt. 1; कति कथं वटितवावृष-लेन चेत: S. Til. 3; वटयधुनवैषमं Git. 10. 5 To prompt, impel; स्नेहोवो वटयति मां तथापि कर्तुं Bk. 10. 73. 6 To rub, touch. -With घ 1 to be busy with, be occupied in Bk. 21. 17. 2 to begin, commence; Bk. 14. 77. -वि 1 to be disunited or separated. 2 to be spoiled or ruined, come to a standstill, be stopped, break down. (-Caus.) to separate, break. -सं to be united. -II. 10 U. (वाटयति, वाटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. -With -उद् to open, break open; कपाटप्रवटयति Mlk. 3; विरचनप्रवटयद्वाटयती Bk. 1. 63.

वट: 1 A large earthen waterjar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot; रूपे पश्य पयोनिषावयि वटो गृहाति तुल्यं जलं Bk. 2. 49. 2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ) 3 An elephant's frontal sinus. 4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. 5 A measure equal to 20 dropas. 6 A part of a column. -Comp. -आटोप: covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. -उट्टव: -ज: -पोनि:, -संभव: epithets of the sage Agastya. -ऊधस् (forming वटोन्नी) a cow with a full udder; ग: कौटिका: स्वर्णवता वटोन्नी: R. 2. 49. -कपेर: 1 N. of a

poet. 2 a piece of a broken jar, potsherd; जीवेन येन कविना वटके: परेण नले वटिनमुदके वटकर्मणि Ghat 22. -कार: -कुम् m. a potter. -ग्रह: a water-bearer. -दासी a procuress; cf. कुमदासी -पर्य-सनं the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a putila or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. -भट्टनकं an instrument used in making pots. राज: a water-jar of baked clay. -स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā.

वटक अ. 1 Exerting oneself, striving for; वते हस्तुह्मा: परार्थवटका: स्त्रायं परि-रज्यन् Bk. 2. 74. 2 Bringing about, accomplishing. 3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. -क: 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. 2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. 3 A genealogist.

वटनं-ना 1 Effort, exertion. 2 Happening, occurring. 3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting; as in अवटिनवटन. 4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination; तत्रेन तमभयना वटनय योयं V. 2. 16; वटद्वारावटनयवटिनं K. 239. 5 Making, forming, shaping.

वट 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. 2 A number, troop, assemblage; प्रलवववट K. 111; कौटिकवट U. 2. 29; 5. 6; नान्तवट Si. 1. 64 3 A troop of elephants assembled for martial purposes. 4 An assembly.

वटिका: A waterman. -कं The hip, the posterior.

वटिका 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel; नाय: स्नानानवटिका इव वर्जनवि: Pt. 1. 192; पय कौटिकि रूपवटवटिकान्यावसक्तो विवि: Mlk. 10. 59. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A water-pot used in calculating the ghatikās of the day. 4 The ankle.

वटिन m. The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ).

वटिधस अ. One who drinks a pitchful (of water &c.).

वट 1 A small jar. 2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. 3 A small water-pot used in calculating the ghatikās or time of the day. -कार: a potter. -ग्रह: -ग्रह अ. See वटग्रह. -वट्टे a machine for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अवट्ट. 2 a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the ghatikās or time of the day.

वटोत्तम: N. of a son of Bhīma by a female demon named हिडिंबा. He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas on the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.]

वट्ट 1 A. (वट्टने), usually 10 U. (वट्ट-वट्टिने, वट्टित) 1 To shake, stir about; as in वातुवट्टिमा लता: 2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; वट्टिजगनस्यवट्टित्वं बीजा Mlk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. 3 To smooth, stroke. 4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. 5 To disturb. -With अव to open. -परि to strike; Si. 9. 64. -वि 1 to strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; Si. 1. 64; Bk. 3. 54. 2 to rub, strike, rub against; कारुडवानविधिवट्टिवीचिमाळा: Rs. 3. 8. 4. 9; Ku. 1. 9; Ki. 8. 45; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41. -सं 1 to strike. 2 to bring together, unite. 3 to gather, collect. 4 to rub, rub against or press against; R. 6. 73.

वट्ट: 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. वट्ट). 2 Stirring, agitating. 3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll-station. -मभातन्वाय see under न्याय. जीविन् m. 1 a ferryman. 2 a man of a mixed tribe; (वेदयवत् रजकाज्जात:).

वट्टना 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. 2 Rubbing. 3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

वट्ट: A kind of dish, a sort of sauce.

वट्टा 1 A bell. 2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. Comp. -अगारं a belfry. -फलक: -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -साह: a bellman. -नाड: the sound of a bell. -प्रथ: the chief road through a village, a highway, main road; (इक्षवन्तरो राज-मार्गे वट्टप्रथ: स्मृत: Kauṭilya). -शब्द: 1 bellmetal. 2 the sound of a bell.

वट्टिका A small bell.

वट्टु: 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. 2 Heat, light.

वट्ट: A bee.

घन अ. 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; संजातश्च घनावन: Māl. 9. 39; नात्ता घनादियका Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. 2 Thick, close, dense; वनविरहभाव: U. 2. 27; R. 8. 81; Amaru. 57. 3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); वटयति वृषने कुचकुचगगने हगमद्रुविरुपिने Git. 7; अयुक्च-तुल्यं भवति युक्तं द्वौ वनकुचकुचने शशिपद्मासौ Śrut. 8; Bk. 1. 8. -Amaru 28 4

Deep (as sound); Māl. 2. 12. 5 Uninterrupted, permanent. 6 Impenetrable 7 Great, excessive, violent. 8 Complete. 9 Auspicious, fortunate. -नः A cloud; वनोदयः प्राक् तद्वन्तरं पयः S. 7. 30; वनश्चिरकालो निःसप्तोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 10. 2 An iron club, a mace. 3 The body. 4 The cube of a number (in math.). 5 Extension, diffusion. 6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. 7 Talc. -न 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. 2 Iron. 3 Tin. 4 Skin; rind, bark. -COMP. -अव्ययः, अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds,' the season succeeding the rains, autumn; (शब्दः) अंबु n. rain. आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः 'the approach of clouds,' the rainy season; वनागमः कामिजनयिः विरे Rs. 2. 1. -आमयः the date tree. -आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament -उपलः hail. -ओवः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -वर्जितं 1 thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. 2 a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -जंघालः thick mire. -तलः a kind of bird. (सारंग). -तोलः the Chātaka bird. -नाभिः smoke (being supposed to be a principal ingredient in clouds; Me. 5). -नीहारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पदवी 'the path of clouds', firmament, sky; क्रान्द्रिवं नपदवीमेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34 -पावङ्गः a peacock -फलं (in geom.), the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -मूलं cube root (in math.). रसः 1 a thick juice. 2 extract, decoction. 3 camphor. 4 water. -वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). वर्त्मन् n. the sky; वनवर्त्मं सहस्रवे कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वह्निः, वह्नी lightning. -वासः a kind of pumpkin-gourd. -वाहनः 1 Siva. 2 Indra. -व्याम a. 'dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. (-मः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Krishna. -समयः the rainy season. -सारः 1 camphor; वनसारलीहारहार &c. Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). 2 mercury. 3 water. -स्वनः the roaring of clouds -हस्तः सख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.). वनावनः 1 Indra. 2 A vicious elephant or one in rut or intoxicated. 3 A thick or raining cloud. वरहः A grinding stone. वर्धर a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); वर्धरत्ना परिस्मृतां सति Māl. 5. 19 2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). -रः 1 An indistinct murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. 2 Noise in general. 3 A door, gate. 4 Mirth, laughter. 5 An owl. 6 A fire of obaḥ

वर्धर-री 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A gurgle of small bells. 3 The Ganges. 4 A kind of lute. वर्धरिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. 2 A kind of musical instrument. वर्धरिते The grunting of a hog. वर्मः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. 2 The hot season, summer, निःश्वासहारी-शुक्रमाजगाम वर्मः त्रिपविश्रामिवापदेष्टु R. 16. 43. 3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. 4 A cauldron, boiler. -COMP. -अंशुः the sun; S. 5. 14. -अंतः the rainy season. -अंबु, अंभस् n. sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30. Māl. 1. 37. -चक्षिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. -दीधितिः the sun; R. 11. 64. -द्युतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41. -पयस् n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 35. वर्धः, वर्धणं 1 Rubbing, friction. 2 Grinding, pounding. वस् 1. 2. P. (वसति, वस्ति, वस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्). वस्तर a. 1 Voracious; gluttonous; दाखानलो वस्तरः Bv. 1. 34. 2 Devourer, destroyer; दुपदहतचमूवस्त्रो द्रौणिरस्मि Ve. 5. 36. वस a. Hurtful, injurious. -सः 1 A day; वसो गमिष्यति मविष्यति सुवदोर्ष Subhāsh. 2. The sun; Mv. 6. 8. -सं Saffron. घटः -टा The back of the neck. घटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. 2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. 3 The Dhattūra plant. घातः 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्याघात S. 3. 13; नयनशरघात Git. 10; so पाणिघात; शिरोघात &c. 2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; विद्योमे सुवाक्ष्याः स खलु रिघातावधिरधृत् U. 3. 44; पशुघातः Git. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. 3 An arrow. 4 The product (of a sum in multiplication). -COMP. -चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion. -तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution. घातक a. Killing, destroying, a killer, destroyer, murderer &c. घातन a. A killer, murderer. -नं 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. 2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating. घातिन् a. (की f.) 1 Striking, killing. 2 Catching or killing (birds &c.). 3 Destructive. -COMP. -पक्षिच, -विहगः a hawk, falcon. घातुक a. (की f.) 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. 2 Cruel, savage, ferocious. वरय a Proper or fit to be killed

घारः Sprinkling, wetting. घातिकः A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him; "छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवेति". घातः 1 Food. 2 Meadow or pasture grass; वासाभावात् Pt. 5; वासहृदि परस्वे दयात् संवत्सरं तु वः Mb. -COMP. -कुद, -स्थानं a pasture. घु 1 A. (वृत्ते, वृत्) To sound, make an indistinct noise. घुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon. घुर् I. 6 P. (घुति, घुति) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. 2 To protest. -II. 1. A. (घोटे) 1 To come back, return. 2 To barter, exchange घुदः, घुदिः-टी f., घुदिक-का The ankle. घुण I. 1 A. 6 P. (घोणते, घुणति, घुणित) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel -II. 1 A. To take, receive. घुणः A particular kind of insect found in timber. -COMP. -अक्षरं, -लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. न्यायः see under न्याय. घुदः, -घुदकः, घुदिका The ankle. घुदः A large black bee. घुर 6 P. (घुरति, घुरित) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort, grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुन इहारायितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7. 2 To be frightful or terrible. 3 To cry in distress. घुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; घुरारायितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छकरः K. P. 7. घुररी 1 Guinea-worm. 2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. घुररी The grunting of a hog. घुलघुलारः A sort of pigeon. घुर् I. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति, घुषित, घुष or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. 2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापाघते तासां दुष्यत इति दुष्यता S. 6. 22; घोषयतु नममयनिदेशं Git. 10; इति घोषयतीव हिंसिमः करिणी हस्तिपकाहतः कण्ठ H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -WITH आ 1 to proclaim aloud, announce publicly, Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud, announce publicly; Bk. 3. 2. 2 to weep aloud. -उद् to proclaim aloud, announce publicly. -II. 1 A. (घुषते) To be beautiful or brilliant. घुष्टणं Saffron; यव क्षीणां मधुनघुष्टणालेय-नोष्णा कुचक्षीः Vikr. 18. 31. घूकः An owl. -COMP. -अरिः a crow. घूर्ण 1 A., 6 P. (घूर्णते, घूर्णति, घूर्णित) To roll about, move to and fro, whirl turn round shake reel

stagger; घोषितानिमन्दं जुघ्णोर्विभ्रमातिशयं वि
वृषि Si. 10. 32; अयाविदिदृष्टिः Bk.
15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अयावि तां चरु-
जागरुर्गमनां Ch. P. 5. -*Caus.* (घृणयति-ते)
To cause to skake, reel or roll about;
नयनामृणानि घृणयन् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16;
Bh. 1. 89; (with prepositions like
आ, वि the root retains the same
meaning).

घृण *a* Shaking, moving to and fro.
-*COMP.*-वायुः a whirl wind.

घूर्णनं, -ना Shaking, reeling, whirl-
ing or turning round, revolving;
मोलिघूर्णनचलत् Gt. 9; घूर्णनावापतनमया-
दर्शनादिक्लृत् S. D.

घृ I. 1 P. (घरति, घृन) To sprinkle.
-II. 10 U. (घारयति-ते, घारित) To
sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -*With.*
अग्निं to sprinkle. -*अ* to sprinkle.

घृण् 8 P. (घृणोति, घृण) To shine,
burn.

घृणा *i* Compassion, pity, tender-
ness; तां विलोक्य दयितावधे घृणां परिणा सह
सुमोच रावः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15.
13. 2 Disgust, aversion, contempt;
तस्याज तोषं पश्यदृष्टे घृणां च वीणाङ्गनि विनेने
N. 3. 69; 1. 20; R. 11. 65. 3
Reproach, censure.

घृणालु *a*. Compassionate, merciful,
tender-hearted.

घृणिः 1 Heat, sunshine. 2 A ray of
light. 3 The sun. 4 A wave. -*n.*
Water. -*Comp.*-जिह्विः the sun.

घृतं 1 Ghee, clarified butter;
(सर्पिर्विलीनमायं स्वाद् वनीकृतं घृतं
मवेत् Say.) 2 Butter. 3 Water.

-*Comp.* -अक्षः, -अक्षि *m.* blazing
fire. -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation of
ghee. -आहः the Sarala tree. -उदः
'ocean of ghee', one of the seven
oceans. -ओदनः boiled rice mixed
with ghee. -कुल्वा, a stream of ghee.
-वीधितिः fire. -धारा a continuous
stream of ghee. -पूरः, -वरः a kind
of sweetmeat. -लेखनी a ladle for
ghee.

घृताक्षी 1 Night. 2 N. of Sarasvati
3 N. of an *apsaras*; (the following

are the principal nymphs of Indra's
beaven; घृताक्षी मेनका रमा उर्वशी च विलो-
चना । सुकेशी मधुशोपायाः कथ्यन्तेऽसुरसो वृषेः).
-*Comp.* -गर्भसंभवा large cardamoms.

घृ 1 P. (घर्षति, घृष्ट) 1 To rub,
strike against; अयापि तत्कनककुण्डलघृष्टमास्यं
Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. 2 To brush,
furbish, polish. 3 To crush, grind,
pound; ईषया ननु मत्स्यराजमवने घृष्टं न किं
चैदने Pt. 3. 175. 4 To compete, rival
(as in संघृष्टं *q. v.*). -*With* उद्
to scratch; वृष्टानिभिर्दृष्टादृष्टिं महीक्षितां
R. 17. 28. सं 1 to rival, emulate
compete or vie with; न प्रयोगविपुलः प्रया-
स्तुभिः संजयं सह निग्रसन्तिथे R. 19. 36. 2
to rub, scratch.

घृष्टिः A hog. -*f.* 1 Grinding, poun-
ding, rubbing. 2 Emulation, rivalry,
competition.

घोटा, घोडकः A horse. -*Comp.* -अरि
a buffalo.

घोटी, घोडिका A mare, horse in gene-
ral; आदीकसंघ करिवोष्टिपदातिहृषि वाटिहृषि
क्षितिहृषि आवाद. 5.

घोण (न) सः A sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; घोणीकृतं सुवं Mk.
9. 16. 2 The nose of a horse, snout
(of a hog); घृष्टयन्मायनौरघोणेन K. 78.

घोणिन् *m.* A hog.

घोडा The jujube tree.

घोर *a*. 1 Terrific, frightful, horri-
ble, awful; दिवाघोरस्वना पश्चाद्घुवे विह्वलेति
तां R. 12. 39; or तत्किं कर्मणि घोरं मां विघो-
जयति केशव Mb.; घोरं लोके विततमवशः U. 7.
6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. 2 Violent,
vehement. -रः N. of Siva. -रा
Night. -रं 1 Horror, awfulness. 2
Poison. -*Comp.* आकृतिः, -दर्शन *a*.
frightful in appearance, terrific,
hideous. -घुष्यं bellmetal. -रासनः
रासिन्, -वाशनः, वाशिन् *m.* a jackal.
-स्वः an epithet of Siva.

घोलः -लं Butter-milk having no
water in it; (तनु सन्ततमजलं सविदं घोल-
मुच्यते Susr.)

घोषः 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound
in general; न घोषो घर्षराश्यां हृदयानि व्यधा-
त्यर् Bg. 1. 19; so रथं, तुषं, घोषं &c. 2
The thundering of clouds; स्निग्धमधीर-
घोषं Me. 64. 3 Proclamation. 4 Ru-
mour, report. 5 A herdeman; देवमेवी-
नमाद्य घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45. 6 A
hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगादा
घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादीनां Mk. 7. 7. (In
gram). The soft sound heard in
the articulation of the soft consonant.
8 A Kāyastha. -रं Bellmetal.

घोषणं, -गा Proclamation, declar-
ing, or speaking aloud, public
announcement; व्याघाते जयघोषणादिषु
चलादसङ्गतां कुनः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72.

घोषयिष्ठः 1 A crier, bard, herald. 2
A Brāhmaṇa. 3 A cuckoo.

घा (घर्षि, *f*) (Used only at the
end of comp.) Killing, destroying,
removing, curing; ब्राह्मणः, बालः,
वातः, रिचयः; depriving one of,
taking away; घृष्टः, धर्मः &c.

घ्रा 1 P. (जिह्वति, घ्रात-घ्राय) 1 To
smell, smell at, perceive by smell,
स्पर्शवर्षि गजा इति जिह्ववर्षि मुञ्जगमः H. 3. 14,
Bv. 1. 99. 2. To kiss. -*Caus.* (घ्रा-
यति) To cause to smell; Bk. 12. 72.
100. (Prepositions like अव, अर,
उप, वि, सं &c are added to this root
without any material change of
meaning; मंदनात्राय चोर्घाः Ma. 21,
आमोदमुपजिह्वति R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10,
14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 209
also).

घ्राण *p. p.* Smelt. -जं 1 The act of
smelling; घ्राणेन सूकं इति Ma. 3. 241. 2
Odour, scent. 3 The nose; बृद्धिदियाणि
चक्षुः श्रोत्रघ्राणरसनानि सान् K. 26,
Rs. 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135. -*Comp.* -इन्द्रियं
the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रचरिं
घ्राणं T. 8. -चक्षुस् *a*. 'having nose for
the eyes', blind (who smells out his
way). -तरण *a*. grateful or pleasant
to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-जं)
fragrance, odour.

घ्रातिः *f.* 1 the act of smelling; घ्राति
रघेयमद्योः Ms. 11. 68. 2 The nose.

च.

चः 1 The moon. 2 A tortoise. 3 A
thief. -*inul.* A particle expressing
1 Copulation (and, also, as well as,
moreover) used to join words or
assertions together; (in this sense it
is used with each of the words or
assertions which it joins together,
or it is used after the last of the
words or assertions so joined, but it
never stands first in a sentence);
मनो निद्रास्थं प्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mal.
1. 31; तौ उरुर्द्वयपरौ च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R.

1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुलेन कात्या वयसा
नवेन युगेन तैस्तेष्विन्दयप्रयतिः R. 6. 79; Ms. 1.
105; 3. 115. 2 Disjunction (but,
still, yet); शक्तिभिर्दमायनपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः
S. 1. 16. 3 Certainty, determination
(indeed, certainly, exactly, quite,
having the force of एव); अतीतः पयानं
तव च महिमा बाहुनसयोः G. M.; ते तु यावत्
एवाजी तावत्तु दृष्टे स तेः R. 12. 45. 4
Condition (if-चेत्); जीविषु चेच्छते
(=इच्छते चेद्) मृद हेतु मे गदतः शृणु Mb.;
लोमश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्) युगेन किं Bh. 2. 45.

v. 1. 5 It is often used expletively
(पादपूर्णार्थे); ममिः पार्थक्येन च G. M.
(Lexicographers give, besides the
above, the following senses of च
which are included in the general
idea of copulation; 1 अन्वाच्य joining
a subordinate fact with a principal
one; मो मिश्रान्त गां चातव; see अन्वाच्य. 2
समाहार collective combination; as पाणी
च पादौ च पाणिपाद. 3 इतरतरयोग or mutual
connection; as ब्रह्मश्च नमोऽब्रह्म ब्रह्मचर्यौ. 4
समुच्चय aggregation; as पचति च पचति

च). च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand—on the other hand,' 'though—yet,' to denote antithesis; न वलमा सकलेदुखी च सा किमपि वेदमनगवि-चक्षित V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R. 16. 7; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as); ते च प्रापुस्त्वंतं वृद्धे चादिरूपः R. 10. 6; 3. 40; Ku. 3. 58, 66; S. 6. 7; Mā. 9. 39.

चक्र 1 U (चक्रिते, चकित) 1 To be satiated, be contented or satisfied 2 To repel, resist.

चक्राम् 2 P. (rarely A.) (चक्रास्ति, चक्रासि) 1 To shine, be bright; गङ्गादे चक्रास्ति नीलतल्लिङ्गीनेचनं लैचनं Git. 10; चक्रासते चारुचक्षुर्चर्मणा Si. 1. 8; Bk. 3. 37. 2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous; वितन्वतिक्षेममदेवमात्रकाक्षिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चक्रासते Ki. 1. 17. —Caus. To cause to shine, illuminate; Si. 3. 6. —WITH चि to shine, be bright.

चकित a. 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear); मय, साध्वत्; A.c. 27. 2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled; व्यापासुसारचक्रिता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17; Amaru. 46; Me. 13. 3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive; चकित-बिलोकितसकलदिशा Git. 2; यौलस्यचकितेभ्यः (दिशः) R. 10. 73. —त् ind. With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe; चकितवृष्टिनि तथापि पार्थस्य M. 1. 11; समचक्रितं Git. 5; Sānti. 4. 4.

चक्रोरः A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moonbeams); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मचाश्र-कोरगनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चक्रोरपक्षि बिलोकयेति R. 6. 59; 7. 25; सुखद्वयसौषधे तव वदनचन्द्रना रोचयति लोचनचक्रोरं Git. 10.

चक्रं 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्रवर्णपरिवर्तितं दुःखानि च सुखानि च H. 1. 173. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A sharp circular missile weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishnu). 4 An oil-mill. 5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशितानं Rs. 2. 14. 6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 20. 16. 7 A realm, sovereignty. 8 A province, district, a group of villages. 9 A form of military array in a circle. 10 A circle or depression of the body. 11 A cycle, cycle of years. 12 The horizon. 13 An army, a host. 14 Section of a book. 15 A whirlpool. 16 The winding of a river. —क्रः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). 2 A multitude, troop, group. —Comp. —अंगः 1 a gander having a curved neck, 2 a carriage. 3 the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). —अरः 1 a juggler, snake-catcher. 2 a rogue, knave, cheat. 3 a particular coin, a *dināra*. अक्कार, —आकृति a. circular. round

—आयुधः an epithet of Vishnu. —आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. —आह्वः, —आह्वयः the ruddy goose; चक्राह्वं प्राप-कुटं Ms. 5. 12. —ईश्वरः 1 'lord of the discus,' N. of Vishnu. 2 the officer in charge of a district. —उयजीविन् m. an oil-man. —कारकं 1 a nail. 2 a kind of perfume. —गङ्गुः a round pillow. —गतिः f. rotation, revolution. —गुच्छः the Asoka tree. —ग्रहणं, —णी f. a rampart, an entrenchment. —चर a. moving in a circle. —चूडामणिः a round jewel in a crown or diadem. —जीवकः —जीविन् m. a potter. तीर्थ N. of a holy place. दंष्ट्रः a hog. —धरः 1 an epithet of Vishnu; चक्रधरप्रभवः R. 16. 55. 2 a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. 3 a village tumbler or juggler. —धारा the periphery of a wheel. —नाभिः the nave of a wheel. —नामन् m. 1 the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). 2 a pyritic ore of iron. —नायकः 1 the leader of a troop 2 a kind of perfume. —नेमिः f. the periphery or circumference of a wheel; नीचिर्नच्छासुरि च दशा चक्रेनिकेण Me. 109. —पाणिः an epithet of Vishnu. —पादः, —पादकः 1 a carriage. 2 an elephant. —पालः 1 the governor of a province. 2 an officer in charge of a division of an army. 3 horizon. —चक्षुः, —चक्षुध्वः the sun. —चालः —डः बालः —लै, —ड 1 a ring, circle. 2 a collection, group, multitude, mass; कैवल्यचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74. 3 horizon. (—लः) 1 a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. 2 the ruddy goose. —भूत m. 1 one who holds a disc. 2 N. of Vishnu. —भेदिनी night. —भ्रसः, —भ्रसिः f. a lathe or grindstone; आरौष्य चक्रभ्रमिष्णुतेजास्यक्षेत्र यस्मिन्निहितो विभक्ति R. 6. 32. —मंडलिन् m. a species of cobra. —सुखः a hog. —यानं a wheel-carriage —रुदः a hog. —वर्तिन् m. 1 an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्रक्षितिर्ना Ak.); पुत्रनेवं-ष्णोर्पेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाशुहि S. 1. 12; तव तस्मि कृपावैतौ नित्यं चक्रवर्तिनौ। आसमुद्रक्षितिर्नाशुहि मवान् यत्र करदः ॥ Udb; (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्; the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'). —वाकः (की f.) the ruddy goose; दूरीकृते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैको Me. 83. —वार्तः 1 a limit, boundary. 2 a lampstand. 3 engaging in an action. —वातः a whirlwind, hurricane. —वृद्धिः interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. —चूडः a circular array of troops. —संज्ञं tin. (—ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. —साह्वयः the ruddy goose. —हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu

चक्रक a. Wheel-shaped, circular. —कः Arguing in a circle (in logic). चक्रवत् a. 1 Wheeled. 2 Circular. —m. 1 An oilman. 2 A sovereign, emperor. 3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राक्षी, चक्राक्षी A goose.

चक्रिका 1 A heap, troop. 2 A fraudulent device. 3 The knee.

चक्रिन् m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu, Si. 13. 22. 2 A potter. 3 An oilman. 4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. 5 The governor of a province. 6 An ass. 7 The ruddy goose. 8 An informer. 9 A snake. 10 A crow. 11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय a. Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रिवत् m. An ass; Si. 5. 8.

चक्ष 2 A. (चष्टे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses) 1 To see, observe, perceive. 2 To speak, say, tell (with dat. of the person). WITH आ to speak, declare, relate, narrate, toll, teach, communicate; (with dat. of the person); R. 5. 19; 12. 55, Ms. 4. 59, 80; हस्त्यान्वयविद् आचक्षते Mā. 2. 2. to say or address oneself to; Rv. 1. 63. 3 to name, call. —परि 1 to declare, relate. 2 to enunciate. 3 to mention. 4 to name, call; वेदप्रदानादाचार्य पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. —य 1 to say, speak, lay down; स्वभवाश्च किलानिर्गतं दृष्टिं प्रेममिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. 2 to name, call; यौत्स्नात्मनः कारयिता तं क्षेत्रज्ञं प्रचक्षते Ms. 12. 12, 2. 17, 3, 28, 10. 14. —प्रत्या to repudiate, cast off, repulse. —व्या to explain, comment upon.

चक्षुस् m. 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

चक्षुष्य a. 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful. 2 Good for the eyes. —व्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चक्षुस् 1 The eye; हृदयं तमसि न पश्यति दृष्टिं विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9; कृष्णसरि दृक्चक्षुः S. 1. 6; cf. words like प्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञानचक्षुस्, नयचक्षुस्, चारुचक्षुस् &c. 2 Sight, look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्षुरनुद्येव प्रहीयते Ms. 4. 41, 42. —Comp. —गोचर a. Visible, being within the range of the eye. —दानं the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. —पथः the range of sight, the horizon. —मले the excretion of the eyes. —रागः (चक्षुरागः) 1 redness in the eyes. 2 'eye-love', love or liking as expressed by an exchange of glances; पुरश्चक्षुरागसाद्यु मनसोजन्यपरा Mā. 6. 15; चक्षुरागः कोकिलेन न परकलत्रेण K. 41 (where the word has sense 1 also). —रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) a disease of the eye

-विषयः 1 the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रान्तिश्च कपोतेषु H. 1; Ms. 2. 198. 2 an object of sight, any visible object. 3 the horizon. -अवस् m. a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुःमत् *a.* 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुःमतां प्रीतिगर्भात्मकमया द्रव्याः R. 4. 18; ता 4. 13. 2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्रणः, -रः 1 A tree. 2 A carriage. 3 A vehicle in general (*n.* also).

चक्रमणं 1 Moving or going about, walking; विषे चक्रमणं रात्रौ Chāṇ 97. चक्रे स चक्रनिमचक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. 2 Going slowly or tortuously.

चञ्च 1 P. (चञ्चति, चञ्चत) 1 To move, wave, shake; समरशिरसि चञ्चत्पञ्चदशमनां U. 5. 2. Māl. 5. 23; चञ्चञ्च Nāg. 4; चञ्चपराग. Git. 1. 2 To dangle about; विलपति हसति विप्रदिशति रोदिति चञ्चति मुञ्चति तां Git. 4.

चञ्चः 1 A basket. 2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (पञ्चाङ्गलं मानं).

चञ्चरिन् *m.* The large black bee; करी वमिरीति चेद् दिशं सप्तसरीति कां । स्थिरी चराकरीति चञ्च चञ्चरीति चञ्चरी Udb.

चञ्चरीकः A large black bee; बुद्धक-सति मदीयां चेतनां चञ्चरीकः R. G. उद्भूतताया विमुक्तमकरदंशसाया अपि चञ्चरीकः । प्रणयप्रसङ्गेन म-मंजनकातरावधीतः ॥ Vb. 1. 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चञ्चल *a.* 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; सुखेव भीतहृत्प्री-तिशुचञ्चलाक्षी Ch. P. 27; चञ्चलकुण्डल Git. 7, Amaru. 79. 2 (Fig.) Inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघवितानमथविलस-त्तौदाग्निमीचञ्चलाः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19; मन्त्रचञ्चलमस्तिर Bg. 6. 26. -लः 1 The wind. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine. -ला 1 Lightning. 2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

चञ्च 1 Anything made of cane. 2 A straw-man, doll.

चञ्चु *a.* 1 Celebrated, renowned, known. 2 Clever (as अक्षरचञ्चु) see चुचु. -चुः A deer. -चुः, -चू *f.* A beak, bill. -Comp. -सुदः, -दे the bill of a bird when shut; चञ्चुदं चपलमंति चक्रेर-पोताः R. G.; Bv. 2. 99; अमोचि चञ्चुद-मोचमुद्रा विहायसा तेन विहस्य ह्यः N. 3. 99; आलिखञ्चुदुपेन पक्षी 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 13. -प्रहारः a peck with the beak. -अन्, -मन्, *m.* a bird. -सूचिः the tailor-bird.

चञ्चुर *a.* Clever, expert.

चद् 1. 1 P. (चदति, चटि) To break, fall off, separate. -II. 10 U. (चाट-यति-ते) 1 To kill, injure. 2 To pierce, break. -WITH उद् 1 to scare away, terrify, frighten. 2 to root out, remove, destroy; N. 3. 7. 3 to kill, injure.

चटका A sparrow

चटका, चटिका A hen-sparrow.

चटुः -हु *n.* Kind or flattering words; see चाटु. -हुः The belly.

चटुल *a.* 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्नेक्षत जनश्चटुलाग्रपादं Si. 5, 6; त्रामाति-माचचटुलः स्मरतः सुनेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चटुल-शाकरोद्वेगं नन्देक्षितानि Me. 40. 2 Fickle, inconstant (as love &c.); किं लब्धं चटुलं त्वयेह नयता सौभाग्यमेतां दृशां Amaru. 14; चटुलप्रेम्णा द्युतिन 71. 3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चटुलचाटुदुपकारं सुवेरिणां राविकामयि वचनजातं Git. 10. -ला Lightening.

चटुलोल, चटुलोल *a.* 1 Tremulous. 2 Lovely, beautiful. 3 Talking sweet words.

चण *a.* (At the end of comp.) Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; अक्षरचणः. -णः The chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उरतिवेदिपि हि चणकः शकः किं त्राटुकं भक्तं Pt. 1 132.

चण्ड *a.* 1 (*a.*) Fierce, violent, impetuous, passionate, angry, wrathful; अर्थकथेनोपपाद्यचण्डात् युरोः कृशादुपगतिनाद् विभेति R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चण्डो below. 2 Hot, warm; as in चण्डांशु. 3 Active, quick. 4 Pungent, acrid. -हं 1 Heat, warmth. 2 Passion, wrath. -Comp. -अंशुः, -दीपितिः, -भातुः the sun. -ईश्वरः a form of Śiva. -मुंडा a form of Durgā; (=चाणुडा q. v.). -सृगः a wild animal. -विक्रम *a.* of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चण्डा, -डी *f.* 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 A passionate or angry woman; चण्डी चण्डं हेतुमस्युग्रता मं M. 3. 21; चण्डी नामचपुम पादपतितं जातासुतापि सा V. 4. 28; R. 12. 5; Me. 105. -Comp. -ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Śiva; पुण्यं यायाक्षिबुधनगुरोर्वामि चण्डीश्वरस्य Me. 33.

चण्डातः The fragrant oleander.

चण्डातकः, -कं A short petticoat.

चण्डाल *a.* Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कृत्कर्मन्); cf. कर्मचण्डाल. -लः A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Sudra father and a Brāhmaṇa mother. 2 A man of this caste, an outcast; चण्डालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131; 10. 12, 16; 11. 175. -Comp. -वल्लकी the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a common or vulgar lute.

चण्डालिका The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

चण्डिका N. of Durgā.

चण्डिमन् *m.* 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath. 2 Heat, warmth. -चण्डिलः A barber.

चतुर *num. a.* (always in pl.; चत्वार *m.* चतस्रः *f.*; चत्वारि *n.*) Four; चत्वारि वयव-विजः Vb. 1. 22; चतस्रोऽवस्था बाल्यं कौमारं सौम्यं वार्षिकं चेति चत्वारि श्रृंगान् त्रयोऽन्ये पादाः

&c.; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. [In comp. the *r* of चतुर is changed to a visarga (which in some cases becomes *ś*, *ṣ* or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants]. Comp. -अंशः a fourth part. -अंग *a.* having 4 members, quadripartite. (-नं) 1 a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको हि सैनजनपरी नलिनीदलस्थो द्युधः करोति चतुरंगबलाधिपत्यं Si. Til. 4; चतुरंगबली राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये Subhāsh. 2 a sort of chess. -अंत *a.* bordered on all sides; मृत्वा चिराय चतुरंतमहीसपत्नी S. 4. 19. -अंता the earth. अष्टीत *a.* eighty-fourth. अष्टीति-*a.* or *f.* eighty-four. -अश्र, -अश्र *a.* (for अभि-चि) 1 four-cornered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. 2 symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; चतुरं तस्याश्र-तुल्यं शोभि चतुः Ku. 1. 32. (अः, चः) a square. -अहं period of four days. -आ-चनः an epithet of Brāhmā; इतरतापक्षतानि यथेच्छया विवर तानि तह चतुरानन Udb.-आश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. -उच्चर *a.* increasing by four. -कर्ण (चतुर्कर्ण) *a.* heard by two persons only. -कोण (चतुष्कोण) *a.* square, quadrangular. (-णः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. -गतिः 1 the supreme soul. 2 a tortoise. -गुण *a.* four-times, four-fold, quadruple. -चत्वारिंशद् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशद्) *a.* forty-four; रिंश forty-fourth. -गणत (चतुर्गणत) *a.* ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four added; चतुर्गणतं शतं 'one hundred and ninety-four'. -देतः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -दश *a.* fourteenth. -दशच *a.* fourteen. -रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāśṭakaः—लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभः पाञ्चजातकद्वयः धन्वतारिश्चन्द्रमा गात्रो कामदुवाः सुरेश्वरः गजो रमादिदेवायनाः । अथः सप्तमुखो विषं हरिषद् शंखोऽमृतं चांबुपेरत्नानिह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुरुः सदा मंगलं) ॥ -विचाः (pl.) the fourteen lodges; (they are -चण्डगमिभिरावा वेदा धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणकं । मीमांसा तर्कमपि च एता विद्याश्चतुर्विधाः ॥) -दक्षी the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -दिशं the four quarters taken collectively. -दिशं ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. -द्वोलः, -लं a royal litter. -द्वार 1 a house with four entrances on four sides. 2 four doors taken collectively. -नवति *a.* or *f.* ninety-four. -पंच *a.* (चतुः पंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. पंचाशत् *f.* (चतुः पंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत्) fifty four. -पथः (चतुः पथः or चतुष्पथः) (-यं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (-यः) a Brāhmaṇa. -यद् *a.* (चतुष्पथः) 1

having four feet. 2 consisting of four limbs. (दृ) a quadruped. (-दी) a stanza of four lines; पदं चतुष्पदी तत्र वृच जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brāhmanas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. -पाणिः (चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Vishnu. -पाद्-द (चतुष्पाद् द) a. 1 quadruped. 2 consisting of four members or parts. (-म.) 1 a quadruped. 2 (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; i. e. plea, defence rejoinder and judgment. -माहुः an epithet of Vishnu. (-हु n.) a square. -भद्र the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुरुषार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -भागः the fourth part, a quarter. -भुज् a. 1 quadrangular. 2 having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-म.) an epithet of Vishnu; R. 16. 3. (-न.) a square. -मास a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of आषाढ to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). -मुख having four faces. (-खः) an epithet of Brāhmā; स्वतः सर्वं चतुर्मुखः R. 10. 22. (-खे) 1 four faces; Ku. 2. 17. 2 a house with four entrances -युग the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. -रात्रि (चतुरात्र) an aggregate of four nights. -चक्रः an epithet of Brāhmā. -वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुरुषार्थः); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. -वर्णः the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. -वर्षिका a cow four years old. -विंश a. 1 twenty-four. 2 having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंश-शत (124). -विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. -विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. -विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. -विद्या the four Vedas. -विध a. of four sorts or kinds, fourfold. -वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (-दृ) the supreme soul. -व्यूहः N. of Vishnu. (-हं) medical science. -शालं (चतुः शालं, चतुर्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुर्शाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings. -षष्टि a. or f. sixty-four. -कलाः (pl.) the sixty-four arts. -सप्तति a. or f. seventy-four. -हयन-ण a. four years old; (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). -होत्रकं the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर a. 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुर्विहारी Mu. 3. 9; Amara. 15. 44; युग्मा जह्वर चतुर्विहारी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. 2 Quick swift 3 Charming beautiful

lovely, agreeable; न पुनरिति गते चतुरं दयः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. —र 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. 2 An elephant's stable.

चतुर्थ a. (थी f.) The fourth. -थि A quarter, a fourth part. -Comp. -आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brāhmana's religious life, *Samnyāsa*. -आज् a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects, as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. -कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The dative case. (in gram.). -Comp. -कर्मन् n. the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth day of the marriage.

चतुर्धा ind. In four ways, fourfold.

चतुष्क a. 1 Consisting of four. 2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं च ज्ञातं सर्वं Ms. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). -उक् 1 A collection of four. 2 A crossway. 3 A quadrangular courtyard. 4 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 69; 7. 9. -उक्ती 1 A large four-sided pond. 2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्टय a. (री f.) Four-fold, consisting of four; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुष्टय-समीरितः । प्रहृष्टिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी Ku. 2. 17. -वं A group or collection of four; एकैकमन्यतर्पयं शिष्टं यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मातृचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. 2 A square.

चतुर्वर्ग 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. 2 A place where many roads meet; सबलु अष्टिचक्ररे निवसति Mk. 2. 3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice.

चत्वारिंशत् f. Forty.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. 2 Kusa grass. 3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. (चदति-ते) To ask, beg.

चदिरः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3 An elephant. 4 A snake.

चन ind. Not, not also, even not (not used by itself but used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, कः, कदा, कुतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्). Note—Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चंद् 1 P. (चंदति चंदित) 1 To shine to be glad or rejoiced

चंदः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor.

चंदन-नं Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अरलाया चरुचंदनैवते R. 8. 71, मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चंदनं शुची शिथे यंति जनस्य सैवते Ms. 1. 2; एवं च माषते लोकश्चंदनं त्रिलोकीनं । पुत्रगात्रस्य संस्पर्शश्चंदनादतिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20, विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति 1. 41. -Comp. -अचलः, -गिरिः, -अद्रिः the Malaya mountain. -उदकं sandal-water. -पुष्पं cloves. -सारः the most excellent sandal-wood.

चंदिरः 1 An elephant. 2 The moon, अपि च मानसमनुविधिर्बोधि विमलशारदचंदिरचंद्रिका Br. 1. 118; सुकुंदमुल्लचंदिरे चिरमिदं चकोरा-यतां 4. 1.

चंद्रः 1 The moon; यथा प्रवृत्तादनाष्ट R. 4. 12; इतच्छेदा तमेव कौमुदी H. 37; न हि संहरते ज्येष्ठां चंद्रश्चाङ्गलवेष्टमनि H. 1. 61, सुखं, वदनं &c.; पयोधचंद्रश्च शरत्सिंघाता Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोम). 2 The moon, as a planet. 3 Camphor; विष्णुपत्न्याधिकचंद्रमागताविमावना क्षारल्लाप पंडितां N. 1. 51. 4 The eye in a peacock's tail. 5 Water. 6 Gold (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent', or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). -द्रा 1 The cardamoms 2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. -Comp. -अंशुः a moonbeam. -अर्धः the half moon. -चूडानमिः, मौलिः, शिखरः epithets of Siva. -आतप 1 moon-light. 2 awning. 3 an open hall only furnished with a roof. -आत्मजः, औरतः, -जः, -जातः, -तनयः, नंदनः, -पुत्रः the planet Mercury. -आनन a. moon-faced. (-नः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. आनीडः an epithet of Siva. -अभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. -आह्वयः camphor. -इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses, blossoming during the night. -उदयः moon-rise. -उपलः the moon-stone. -कांतः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च हिमस्मादुद्धते चंद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 53; Amara 57; Bh. 1. 21; Māl. 1. 24. (-तः -त) the white water-lily blossoming during the night. (-तं) sandal-wood. -कला a digit of the moon; राहोश्चंद्रकलाः शिवाननचर्चि देवतास्मासाय मे Māl. 5. 28 कांत 1 a night. 2 moon-light. -कान्ति moon-light. (-नः) silver. -क्षयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. -गृहं the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. -गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere गोलिका moon light -ग्रह

an eclipse of the moon. -चंचला a small fish. -चूडः, -संलिः, -शेखरः, चूडामणिः epithets of Siva; खड्गनालकन चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 8. 24. -दाताः (m. pl.) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Dakṣha and married to the moon. -धुतिः sandalwood (-f.) moonlight. -चामन. m. camphor. -पादः a moonbeam; Me. 70; Mā. 3. 12. -चामा moonlight. -चाला 1 large cardamoms. 2 moonlight. -चिह्नः the sign for the nasal (ॐ). -भस्मन् n. camphor. -भामा N. of a river in the south. -भामः a sword; see चंद्रहास. -धृति n. silver. मणिः the moon-stone रेखा, -लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. -रेणुः a plagiarist. -लोकः the world of the moon. -लोहकं, -लोलं, -लोहकं Silver. -वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. -वदन n. moon faced. -व्रते a kind of vow or penance = चंद्रायण q. v. -शाला 1 a room on the top (of a house &c.); R. 13. 40. 2. moonlight. -शालिका a room on the top of a house. -शिला the moon-stone; Bk 11. 15. -संज्ञः camphor -संभवः N. of Budha or Mercury. (-वर) small cardamoms. -सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. -हन् n. an epithet of Rāhu. -हासः 1 a glittering sword. 2 the sword of Rāvaṇa; हे पापयः किमिति वांछ्य चंद्रहासं B. R. 1. 56, 61. 3 N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudhārmika. [He was born under the Mūla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse].

चंद्रकः 1 moon. 2 The eye in a peacock's tail. 3 A fingernail. 4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water).

चंद्रकिर m. A peacock; Si. 3. 49. चंद्रमस m. The moon; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकु-
चापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया यदधिभनयुत्तरलीकरोति N. 3. 116; R. 19. 39; कामुकैः कुम्भीलकैश्च परे-
हन्या चंद्रिका M. 4. 2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिका; cf. कौमुदि. 3 Illumination. 4 A large cardamom. 5 The river Chandrabhāgā. 6 The Mallikā creeper. -Comp. -अञ्जं the white lotus opening at moonrise. -द्रावः

the moon-stone. पायिन् m. the Chakora bird.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Siva.

चप् 1 I P. (चयति) To console, soothe—II. 10 U. (चयति हे) To grind, pound, knead.

चपटः=चंड q. v.

चपल a. 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous; कृत्यमितिः पवनचपलः शक्तिर्नीच-
वृक्षः S. 1. 15; चपलावताक्षी Ch. P. 8. 2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering; Sānti. 2. 11; चपलवति &c. 3 Frail, transient, momentary; नल्लोहक-
पतत्रजलविनयनं तद्वर्ज्यवितननिश्चयचपलं Moha M. 5. 4 Quick, nimble, agile; (चप) शैशवाच्चपलनवशोभन K. 11. 8. 5 Incon-
siderate, rash; cf. चपल. -लः 1 A fish. 2 Quicksilver. 3 The Chātaka bird. 4 Consumption. 5 A sort of perfume.

चपला 1 Lightning: कुवक्कुचमं चपला-
मृगं चन्द्रिभृशम् Gh. 7. 2 An un-
chaste or disloyal wife. 3 Spirituous
liquor. 4 Lakshmi, the goddess of
wealth. 5 The tongue. -Comp. जनः
a fickle or unsteady woman; Si.
9. 16.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with
the fingers extended. 2 A blow
with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with open
hand; अष्टिकोपचारः शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति
Mbh.

चप् 1 P. (चयति, चान्) 1 To drink
sip, drink off; चवान मधु मावर्क Bk. 14.
94. 2 To eat. -WITH आ (आचामति)
1 To sip, drink off, lick; नचिमे दिनमपि
यारि वारणन Ki. 7. 34; Bv. 4. 38; U. 4.
1. 2 To lick up, dry or drink up,
absorb; आचामति स्वेदवामस्तुते ने R. 13.
20, 9. 68. -चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चम-
कृतिः f. 1 Admiration, surprise 2
Show, spectacle. 3 Poetical charm,
that which constitutes the essence of
poetry; चमत्करकृतिपदं कविचैवराभा Bv. 3. 1.
तदेतस्या पाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिवात् K. P. 1.

चमरः A kind of deer. रः -रं A
chowrie most usually made of the
tail of Chamara. -री The female
Chamara; यस्यायं कुकं गिरिपञ्चशब्दं कुर्वति
बालव्यजनेश्वरः Ku. 1. 1, 48; Si. 4. 50.
Me. 53. -Comp. -पुच्छं the tail of a
Chamara used as a fan. (-च्छः)
a squirrel.

चमरिका The Kovidāra tree.

चमसः -सं A vessel (can, ladle &c.)
used at sacrifices for drinking the
Soma juice; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी).

चम् 1 An army (in general).
पश्यितं पांडुपुत्राणां चार्यं महतीं चम् Bg. 1. 3;
वासवीनां चक्षुः Me. 43; गजवती अवतविष्टया
चम् R. 9. 10. 2 A division of an
army consisting of 729 elephants, as
many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645
foot. -Comp. -चरः a soldier

warrior. -नाथः-पः, -पतिः the leader
of an army, a general, commander
R. 13. 74. -हरः an epithet of Siva

चमुरा A kind of deer; चकामतं चारु-
चमुरचमुरा Si. 1. 8.

चम् 10 U. (चयति-ते) To go, move.

चंपकः 1 A tree bearing yellow,
fragrant flowers. 2 A kind of per-
fume. कं-A flower of this tree;
अवापि तां कचकचंपकदानमोरीं Ch. P. 1.
-Comp. -माला 1 N. of a neck-orna-
ment worn by women. 2 a garland
of Champaka flowers. 3 kind of
metre (see App.). -रंभः a species
of plantain.

चंपकालुः The jack or breadfruit
tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an
ancient city on the Ganges, capital
of the Angas and identified with
the modern Bhagalpura.

चंपालुः=चंपकालु q. v.

चम्पू f. A kind of elaborate and
highly artificial composition in which
the same subject is continued
through alterations in prose and
verse; गद्यपद्यमदं काव्यं चम्पूरित्यभिधीयते S.
D. 569; for instance भोजचम्पू, नलचम्पू,
भारतचम्पू &c.

चम् 1 A. (चयने) To go to or to-
wards, move.

चयः 1 An assemblage, collection,
multitude, heap, mass, चयस्त्रिषांमिष-
धारितं दुरा Si. 1. 3; दुरां चयः U. 2. 9 a
lump of clay; कचानां चयः Bb. 1. 5 a
braid of hair; so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60
कुसुमचय, तुषारचय. &c. 2 A mound of
earth raised to form the foundation
of a building. 3 A mound of earth
raised from the ditch of a fort. 4 A
rampart. 5 The gate of a fort. 6 A
seat, stool. 7 A pile of buildings,
any edifice. 8 Stacked wood.

चयनं 1 The act of collecting (es-
pecially flowers &c.). 2 Pilling,
heaping.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चरित) 1 To walk,
move, go about, roam, wander; नटा
शका हरिणशिखरी मन्त्रमदं चरति S. 1. 15 (चर
may mean here 'to graze' also); इन्द्रि-
याणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67; कण्यश्वेष्टरुतस्य राम-
स्त्वैव मनोरथाः R. 12. 59; Ms. 2. 23, 6.
68; R. 236; 9. 306; 10. 55. 2 To
practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल
वृद्धं तपः R. 8. 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30.
3 To act, behave towards, conduct
oneself (oft. with loc. of the person)
चरतीनां च कामनः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287;
आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चेत् Mb. ; तस्या त्वं साधु
नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may
be also आचर). 4 To graze; क्षुरिं हि
चरतु शब्दं H. 3. 9. 5 To eat, consume.
6 To be engaged in, be busy with
7 to live, continue to be, continue in
any state -Comp. -चरः (चरसति) 1 To

cause to move or go. 2 To send, direct, move. 3 To drive away. 4 To cause to perform or practice. 5 To cause to copulate. With अति 1 to transgress, violate, disobey. 2 To offend. -अनु to follow. -अन्वा to imitate, follow. -अप 1 to transgress, offend. 2. to disregard. -अभि 1 to offend, trespass. 2 to be faithless to (as a husband), betray; Ms. 5. 162; 9. 102. 3 to conjure, charm; तथैवमिच्छन्ति Y. 1. 295; 3. 289. -आ 1 to act, practise, do, perform; तपस्विभ्यश्चान्वितयमाचरति S. 1. 25; तं च तस्येष्टमाचरे V. 5. 20; R. 1. 89; Ms. 5. 156; न चाप्याचरितः पूर्वैर्य धर्मः Mb. 2 to act or behave towards, treat; दुःखनिवाचेत् शिष्यं Sk.; पुनं मित्रवदाचरेत् Chan. 11. 3 to wander, roam over or about. 4 to resort to, follow; R. 4. 44. -उद् 1 to go upwards; rise, -issue or go forth; Si. 17. 52. 2 to rise, appear forth, rise (as a voice); उच्चचार निनदोऽसौ तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कौलाहलमनिरुद्धचरत् K. 27. 3 to utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरति एव मानवात् R. 11. 73. 4 to empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योश्चोत्काटलोपपन्नमुपादिना Ms. 4. 49. 5 (Used in the Atm.) (a) to transgress; stray or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (b) to rise upto, ascend; N. 5. 48. (-Caus). to cause to utter, pronounce. -उप 1 to serve, attend, wait upon; गिरिशपुत्रचरः शब्दं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60; समग्रचर मने सुप्रियं चाप्रियं च Mk. 1. 31; R. 5. 62; Ms. 2. 193. 2 to attend on (as a patient), treat (medically), nurse. 3 to act or deal towards. 4 to approach. -दुस् 1 to cheat, deceive. -परि 1 to go or walk about. 2 to serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3. 40. 3 to take care of, nurse, tend. -प्र 1 to walk about, stalk forth. 2 to spread, be prevalent or current. 3 to prevail (as a custom). 4 to set about (anything), proceed; to work; Ms. 9. 284. (-Caus). to cause to wander about. -वि 1 to wander about, roam over; R. 2. 8; Me. 115. 2 to do, perform, practise. 3 to act, deal, behave. (-Caus.) 1 to think, reflect for meditate upon. 2 to discuss, debate; R. 14. 46. 3 to calculate, estimate, take into account consider; परेशमानसश्चैव यो विचार्य बलाबलं Pt. 3; हविर्चायं यत्कुरुते H. 1. 22. -व्यभि 1 to go astray, deviate from, 2 to transgress against, be faithless to. 3 to act crookedly. -सं (Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 to move, walk, go, pass, walk about; यानि समचरन्तान्ये Bk. 8. 32; क्वचित्स्या संचरति

हरणं R. 13. 19; N. 6. 57; संचरतां वनात् Ku. 1. 6. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to pass over, be transferred to. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to go about, lead, conduct; S. 5. 5. 2 to cause to spread, circulate. 3 to transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). 4 to turn out to graze.

चर a. (स्त्री) 1 Moving, going, walking (at the end of comp.). 2 Trembling, shaking. 2 Moveable; see चराचर below Ms. 3. 201; Bg. 13. 15. 4 Animate; Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. 3 (Used as an affix) formerly, late; आद्यचर 'one who was formerly rich'; so देवचर, अयाचर late teacher &c. -रः 1 A spy. 2 A wag-tail. 3 A game played with dice and men. 4 A cowrie. 5 The planet Mars. 6 (Hence) Tuesday. -Comp. -अचर a. moveable and immoveable; चराचराणां यतानां कुशिराधरातः यतः Ku. 6. 67; 2. 5; Bg. 11. 43. (-र) 1 the aggregate of all created things, the world; Ms. 1. 57, 63; 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10. 2 the sky, the atmosphere. -द्रव्यं a moveable thing. -मूर्तिः an idol which is carried about in procession.

-चरकः 1 A spy. 2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरदः The wag-tail.

चरणः -णं 1 A foot; शिरसि चरण एव न्यस्तते धार्येन Ve. 8. 38; जात्या काममन्योसि चरणं त्विदमुक्तं 39. 2 A support, pillar, prop. 3 The root of a tree. 4 The single line of a stanza. 5 A quarter. 6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas. 7 A race. -णं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. 2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 75. 3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). 4 Accomplishment. 5 Eating, consuming. -Comp. -अमुक्तं -उक्तं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. -अरविंद, -कमलं -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -आयुधः a cock. -आसक्तं दन्तं trampling, treading under foot. -शयिः m. -पर्वतः n. the ankle. -न्यासः a footstep. -पः a tree. -पतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. -पतितः a. prostrate at the feet; Me. 105. -सुश्रूषा, -सेवा 1 prostration. 2 service, devotion.

चरम a. 1 Last, ultimate, final; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony'. 2 Posterior, back; पुंश्च चरमं तनोः Ak. 3 Old (as age). 4 Outermost. 5 Western, west. 6 Lowest, least. -सं ind. At last; at the end. -Comp. -अचलः -अदिः, -हमाभूत् m. the western mountain

behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death.

चरिः An animal.

चरित pp. 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. 2 Performed, practised. 3 Attained. 4 Known. 5 Offered. -तं 1 Going, moving, course. Acting, doing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds; उदात्तचरितानां H. 1. 70; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मयाकः क्वेति 1. 81. 3 Life, biography, adventures, history, story; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्रगीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; so दशकुमारचरितं &c. -Comp. -अर्थः a. 1 that has accomplished its end or desired object, successful; रामराजयोः कुंठं चरितार्थमिवावत् R. 12. 87; 10. 36; 2. 17. Ki. 13. 62. 2 satisfied, contented. 3 effected, accomplished.

चरित्रं 1 Behaviour, habit, conduct, practice, acts, deeds, 2 performance, observance. 3 History, life, biography, account, adventure. 4 Nature, disposition. 5 Duty, established or instituted observance; Ms. 2. 20. 9. 7.

चरिण्यु a. Moveable, active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56.

चरुः An oblation of rice, barley and pulse boiled for presentation to the gods and the manes; R. 10. 52, 54. 56. -Comp. -स्थाली a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the manes.

चर्च I. 10 U. (चर्चयति-ते, चर्चित). To read, read carefully, peruse, study. -II. 6 P. (चर्चति, चर्चित) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. 2 To discuss, consider.

चर्चनं 1 Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. 2 Smearing the body with unguents.

चर्चिका, चर्चरी 1 A kind of song. 2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). 3 The recitation of scholars. 4 Festive sport, festive cries or merriment. 5 A festival. 6 Flattery. 7 Curled hair.

चर्चा, चर्चिका 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading. 2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. 3 Reflection. 4 Smearing the body with unguents; अंगचर्चामरचयं K. 167; अक्षिचर्चा विष्णु Gīt. 9.

चर्चिक्यं 1 Anointing the body. 2 An unguent.

चर्चित p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared perfumed, scented &c.; चन्दनचर्चित-नीलकण्ठचर्चितसन्तवमाली Gīt. 1; Rs. 2. 21. 2 Discussed, considered, investigated.

चर्पटः The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended, cf. चपेट

चर्पटी A thin cake or biscuit of flour (विश्वकर्मदे).

चर्मदः A kind of cucumber.
चर्मदो 1 Noise of merriment. 2 Cucumber.

चर्म A shield.

चर्मपथी N. of a river flowing into the Ganges, the modern Chambal.

चर्म *n.* 1 Skin (of the body). 2 Leather, hide; Ms. 2. 41, 174. 3 The sense of touch. 4 A shield; Si. 1b 21. -**COMP.** -**अभस्** *n.* lymph.

अवकर्तनं working in leather. -**अवकर्तृ** *m.* a shoe-maker.

कारः, **कारि** *m.* a shoe-maker, currier.

कीलः -**ल** a wart. -**चिक्क** white leprosy. -**ज** 1 hair. 2 blood. -**तरंग**:

a wrinkle. -**दंडा**, **नालिका** a whip.

भुजा, -**वृक्ष** the Bhūrja tree. -**पट्टिका**

a flat piece of leather for playing upon with dice. -**पत्रा** a bat, the small house-bat. -**पादुका** a leather shoe. -**नभेदिका** a shoe-maker's awl.

-**प्रसेवकः**, **प्रसेविका** a bellows. -**बंधः** a leather band or strap. -**मुंदा** an epithet of Durgā. -**पट्टि** *f.* a whip.

वसनः 'clad in skin,' N. of Siva.

वाद्यं a drum, tabor &c. -**संभवा** large cardamoms. -**सारः** lymph, serum.

चर्ममय *a.* Leathern.

चर्मसः, -**चर्मारः** A shoe-maker, a worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक *a.* Armed with a shield.

चर्मिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Armed with a shield. 2 Leathern. -*m.* 1 A soldier armed with a shield. 2 Plantain. 3 The Bhūja tree.

चर्चा 1 Going about, moving, walking about. 2 Course, motion; as in राहुचर्चा. 3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment. 4 Practice, performance, observance; Ms. 1. 111; व्रतचर्चा, तपश्चर्चा. 5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. 6 Eating. 7 A custom, usage; Ms. 6. 32.

चर्च 1 P., 10 U. (चर्चति, चर्चयति-ते, चर्चन्ति) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse, bite; लांघुलं गदतरं चर्चितुमाख्यवान् Pt. 4; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरहर्जपांतरं चर्च्यते Mk. 2. 11.

2 To suck up. 3 To relish, taste.

चर्चणं, -**ण** 1 Chewing, eating. 2 Sipping. 3 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing, enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्चणैवात्र स्वामिने विदुषां मतं S. D. 57; (com.=चर्चणा आस्वादनं तच्च स्वादः काव्यार्थसंभेदादात्मानंदसमुद्भव इत्युक्तकारः); so also; निग्रह्या चर्चणस्यास्य निष्प्रतिरूपचारतः 58.

चर्चा A blow with the flat of the hand (said to be also चर्वन् *m.*)

चर्वित् *pp.* 1 Chewed, bitten, eaten. 2 Tasted. -**COMP.** -**चर्वणं** (lit.) chewing the chewed; (fig.) tautology, useless repetition. -**पात्रं** a spitting pot.

चल 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते, चलित्) 1 To shake, tremble, throb, palpi-

tate, stir; द्विचक्षुः क्षणं भुजाः Bk. 14. 40; सपक्षद्विदिवाचालीन् 15. 24; 6. 84. 2

(a) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place); पदात्यदनसि चलितुं न शक्यन्ति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन विद्वत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Chān, 32; चचाल बाला स्तनमिलयत्कला Ku. 5. 84; Mk. 1. 56.

(b) To proceed (on one's way), depart, set out, start off; चेतुश्चात्परिश्रमाः Ku. 6. 93. 3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; हुनेरपि यत्तस्य दशनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1. 400; लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. 4 To deviate or swerve (with abl.); चलति नवान जिगीयतां हि वनः Ki. 10. 29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y. 1. 360.

-**Caus.** (च-चा-लयति, चालित, चालित 1 To cause to move, shake, stir 2 To drive away, remove or expel from. 3 To lead away from. 4 To cherish, foster (चालयति only). -**WITH** उद् 1 to start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल बलमिच्छो दशी 11. 51; नगरयेदचलं Dk. 2 to go away, move from, or leave one's place; स्थानाद्गुचलनसि S. 1-29; पुष्योच्चलितपदपद्मे R. 12. 27. -**त्र** 1 to shake, move, tremble; Bh. 2. 4. 2 to go; walk, move on, set out, start off. 3 to be affected, disturbed or agitated. 4 to swerve, deviate. -**वि** 1 to shake, move; पतति पतले विचलति पत्रे शक्तिमन्वपुष्यां Gīt. 5. 2 to go, proceed, set out. 3 to be agitated or disturbed, be rough (as the sea); चचालीर्द्विमतं पतिः Bk. 15. 70. 4 to deviate, swerve; Y. 1. 358. -**II.** 6 P. (चलति, चलित्) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल *a* 1 (a) Moving, trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c.); चलामां दृष्टिं सृशसि S. 1. 24; चलकारुण्यैरुत्तरात्पुनः R. 3. 28. waving; Bh. 1. 6. (b) Moveable; (opp. स्थिर), moving; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2. 5. 2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed; दृष्टिस्तनवस्थितं दृष्टां न खलु प्रेम चलं मुहूर्त्तने Ku. 4. 28; प्रावञ्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु 3. 1; 3 Frail, transitory, perishable; चला लक्ष्मीश्चलाः प्राणाश्चल जीवितशौचं. 4 Confused.

-**लः** 1 Trembling, shaking, agitation. 2 Wind. 3 Quicksilver. -**ला** 1 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 A kind of perfume. -**COMP.** -**अचल** *a.* 1 moveable and immovable. 2 fickle, unsteady, very transitory (=अतिचल); चलाचले च संसारे धर्म एको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128; लक्ष्मीभिर्ब चलाचलो Ki. 11. 30. (चलाचला=चचला Malli.) N. 1. 60. (-**लः**) a crow. -**अंतकः** rheumatism. -**आतन्** *a.* inconstant, fickle-minded. -**इंद्रिय** *a.* 1 sensitive. 2 sensual. -**इधुः** one whose arrow flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. -**कर्णः** the true distance

of a planet from the earth. -**चकुः** the Chakora bird. -**चित्त** *a.* fickle-minded. -**दलः**, -**पत्रः** the Asvattha tree.

चलन *a.* Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. -**नः** 1 A foot. 2 A deer. -**ने** 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion; चलनात्मकं कर्म T. S., हस्तं, जातुं &c. तरलद्वयंचलनमनोहरवदन-जनितरितारं Gīt. 11. 2 Roaming, wandering. -**नी** 1 A short petticoat worn by common women. 2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनक A short petticoat worn by low women.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चलित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. 2 Gone, departed, एवमुक्त्वा स चलितः. 3 Attained. 4 Known, understood; (see चल्). -**न** 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Going, walking. 3 A kind of dance; चलिन नाम नाट्यमंतरेण M. 1.

चलुः A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. 2 A handful or mouthful (of water), cf. चुलुक.

च 1. 1. U. (चयति-ते) To eat. II 1. P. (चयति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चषकः -**कं** A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass, च्युतेः शिरश्चैश्चषकोचोच R. 7. 49; मुखे लाल-क्षिप्तं पिबति चषकं सारवनिव Sānti. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56, 57. -**कं** 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. 2 Honey.

चयति 1 Eating. 2 Killing. 3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चपालः A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. 2 A hive.

चद् 1 P., 10 U. (चहति चहयति ते) 1 To be wicked. 2 To cheat, deceive. 3 To be proud or haughty.

चाकचक्ष Brilliancy, lustre.

चाक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). 2 Circular. 3 Relating to a wheel.

चाक्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) see चाक above.

कः 1 A potter. 2 An oil-maker, Y. 1. 165. (=तैलिक according to Mit., शाकटिक or cartman according to others). 3 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रिणः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्षुष *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Depending on, or produced from, sight. 2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. 3 Visible, to be seen. -**ज्ञ** Knowledge dependent on vision. -**COMP.** -**ज्ञानं** ocular evidence or proof.

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. 2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. 2 Fickleness. 3 Transitoriness.

चाद A *ague* or *ch at*, one who wishes the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चादः = शत्रुकाः विश्वास्य वे परधनमपहरति Mit.).

चादुः -दु *n.* 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweetheart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चादुः Rs. 6. 14; विरचितचादुवचनरचने चरणरचित-प्रणियात् Git. 11; Amaru. 83; Pt. 1. Sānti. 8. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविन्द consists of such coaxing). 2 Distinct or clear speech. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* flattering or coaxing language. -उद्योल, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिष्यातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचादुकारः Me. 31. -पदु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. -मदुः a jester, buffoon. -लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous, -ज्ञत a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पदुचादु-शतेनिरुद्धं Git. 2; मज्जिमसुत्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुशतेश्च मुक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil policy; also known as विष्णुदत्त, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akṣura to Mathurā, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head.

चांडालः (की *f.*) An out-cast; see चंडालः; चांडालः किमपि द्विजातिर्यथा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 29; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका = चंडालिका *q. v.*

चातकः (की *f.*) N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; चक्ष्मा इव पतन्ति चातकमुले द्विजाः पयो-विद्वः Bh. 2. 121; see 2. 51 and R. 5. 17 -Comp. -आनन्दनः 1 the rainy season. 2 a cloud.

चातनं 1 Removing. 2 Injuring.

चातुर *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to four. 2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. 4 Visible, perceptible. -र A fourwheeled carriage. -री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्वत्चातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरक्षं Four casts in playing at dice. -स्रः A small round pillow.

चातुरार्थकः (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), **चातुराश्रमि** *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्य The four periods of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम

चातुरिक चातुथक, चातुथिक *a.* (का *f.*) 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. -कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्थार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश A demon (Sk.).

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनुव्यास *q. v.*)

चातुर्मासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) One who performs the Chāturmāsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्ये N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्य 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. 2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; मुचातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्यर्षी 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं समासिद्धं यमं चातुर्यर्ष्यं ब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 62; Rg. 6. 13. 2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विध्यं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चात्वालः 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. 2 Kusa grass (दर्पे).

चांदनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or derived from sandal. 2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; शुक्लाव्युत्पन्ना विप्रसंज्ञीनभिनमः द्विरे Si. 2. 2. -द्रः 1 A lunar month. 2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). 3 The moon-stone. -द्रं 1 The vow called चांद्रायण *q. v.* 2 Fresh ginger. The lunar mansion called दृगक्षर्य. -द्री Moonlight. -Comp. -भागा the river Chandrabhāgā. -मासः a lunar month. -व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to the moon, lunar; लघ्वेद्या चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. चंद्रं यता पञ्चगुणलं मुक्ते पञ्चाशिता चांद्रमसीमभिख्यां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -सं The constellation दृगक्षर्य.

चांद्रमसायनः, -निः The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायण A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); of Y. 3. 324 *et seq.*, and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापं 1 A bow; तति चापद्वितीये वहति रणधरां को Ye 3 5 80 चाप

पण vth a bow n hand 2 The rain-bow. 3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. 4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापलं, -ल्यं 1 Quick motion, swiftness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. 3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; विद्रु चापलं U. 4; तद्गुणैः कर्णनाम्य चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तवृत्तिरिच चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101. 4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः स्तनिषिद्धचापले R. 3. 42.

चामरः, -रं (also -रा -री sometimes) 1 A *chowrie* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याधुयंते निचुल-तरुनिर्मजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4. अद्वेयमासीत् वय-नेत्रं दृष्टतेः शशिपथं छत्रमुने च चामरे R. 3. 16, Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Ms. 35; चित्रमस्त-मिषाचलं हयशिरस्यायामवचामरं V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -Comp. -ग्राहः -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a *chowrie*. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chowrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे लीलावलयाणि चामरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1 the betel-nut tree. 2 the Ketaka plant. 3 the mango tree.

चामरिन् *m.* A horso.

चामीकरं 1 Gold; तप्तचामीकरमद् V 1 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49 2 The Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -पश्य *a.* like gold.

चाहंदा A terrific form of Durgā, Māl. 5. 25.

चांपिला The river Champā, (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. 2 The Nāgakesara tree. -यं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. 2 Gold 3 The Dhattūra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चाय 1 U. (चायति-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; Si. 12. 51. 2 To worship.

चारः 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलचारशीलः V. 5 2; क्रीडाविलेखे यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गेति Me. 60. walk on foot. 2 Motion, course, progression; संगलचारः स्तनिचार &c. 3 A spy, scout, secret, emissary, Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुर् be low. 4 Performing, practising 5 A prison. 6 A bond, fetter. -रं An artificial poison. -Comp. -अंतर्गतः a spy. ईक्षणः, -चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king - (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9 255 of. Kāmandakā; गावः पश्यति गैत्रं येन पश्यति च द्विजा चारं पश्यति राजान

श्रद्धाभासेनरे जनाः H. also Rām:—यस्मात्
तद्व्यति ईरस्याः सर्वानथांकराधियाः । चरिण नस्मा-
दुच्यते राजानश्चरचसुः -चण, -चंचु a.
graceful in gait, of graceful car-
riage. -पथः a place where two roads
meet. -भट्टः a valorous warrior.
-वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारकः 1 A spy. 2 A herdsman.
3 A leader, driver. 4 An associate.
5 A groom, cavalier. 6 A prison;
निगदितचरणा चारके निगदन्त्या Dk. 32.

चारणः 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim.
2 A wandering actor, or singer, a
dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. -4.
3 A celestial singer, heavenly
chorister; S. 2. 14. 4 A reader of
scripture. 5 A spy.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारितार्थः Attainment of an object,
successfulness.

चारित्र्यं (also written चारित्र्यं) 1
Conduct, behaviour, manner of act-
ing. 2 Good name or character, repu-
tation, probity, uprightness, good
conduct; अतुल्यं तामिवास्मानि चारित्र्यं
नारण Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आदयो-
नि च दुर्गतां भवति 1. 43. 3 Chastity,
purity of life (of women). 4 Dis-
position, temperament. 5 Peculiar
observance or practice. 6 Heredi-
tary observance. -COMP. कवच a.
cased in the armour of chastity.

चार a. (च or ची f.) 1 Agreeable,
welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear
(with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे
चारः 2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful,
elegant, pretty; त्रिये चारुशीले शुचं मदि
मानमिदं गतं Gft. 10; सर्वं त्रिये चारुतरं वसते
Rs. 6. 2; चक्रसंतं चारुचक्रचर्मणा Si. 1.
8; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet of Brihas-
pati. -रु n. Saffron. -COMP. -अंगी
a beautifully formed woman. -द्योण
a. handsome-nosed. -दर्शन a. good-
looking, lovely. -यारा Sachi, Indra's
wife. -नेत्र, लोचन a. having beauti-
ful eyes. (-त्र, -नः) a deer. -फला
a vine, grape. -लोचन a woman with
lovely eyes. -वक्त्र a. having a beau-
tiful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रता
a female who fasts for a whole month.
-शीला 1 a jewel, gem. 2 a beautiful
slab of stone. -शील a. of a lovely
disposition or character. -हासिन् a.
sweet-smiling.

चास्त्रिकं 1 Perfuming the person,
smearing with sandal &c. 2 An
unguent.

चार्म a. (मी f.) 1 Leathern. 2
Covered with leather (as a car).
3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्मण (मी f.) Covered with skin
or leather. -र्ण A multitude of hides
or shields.

चार्मिक a. (की f.) Made of lea-
ther; Ms. 289.

-चार्मिण A number of men armed
with shields.

चार्षकः 1 N. of a sophistical phi-
losopher (said to have been a pupil
of Brihaspati), who propounded the
grossest form of atheism or materia-
lism (for a summary of the doctrines
of Chārvāka, see Sarva. S. 1.). 2
N. of Rākshasa described in the
Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryo-
dhana and an enemy of the Pāṇja-
vas. [When Yudhishthira entered Hasti-
napura in triumph, he assumed the
form of a Brahmana and reviled him
and the assembled Brahmanas, but he
was soon detected, and the real Brah-
manas, filled with fury, are said to have
killed him on the spot. He also tried
to deceive Yudhishthira at the end of the
great war by telling him that Bhīma
was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6].

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. 2
Moonlight. 3 Intelligence. 4 Splen-
dour, lustre, brilliancy. 5 Wife of
Kubera.

चालः 1 The thatch or roof of a
house. The blue jay. 3 Shaking,
moving. 4 Being moveable.

चालकः A reative elephant.

चालनं 1 Causing to move, shak-
ing, wagging (as a tail). 2 Caus-
ing to pass through a sieve, sifting.
sieve. -नी A sieve, strainer.

चापः -सः The blue jay; Māl. 6. 5;
Y. 1. 175.

चि 5 U. (चित्तेति, चिदुते, चित्; caus.
चाययति, चापयति, also चययति, चययति desid.
चिर्चायति-चिकीयति) 1 To collect, gather,
accumulate (said to govern two ac-
cusatives being a द्विकनेक root, but this
use is very rare in classical litera-
ture); वृक्षं वृक्षयति चिचयति. 2 To pile
or heap up, place in a line; पर्यंतयति
ते वृक्षयति वृक्षयति चिचयति Bk. 15. 76. 3 To
set, inlay, cover or fill with; see
चित्. -pass. To bear fruit, grow,
increase, thrive, prosper; चिचयते चिचयते
चिचयते वृक्षयति Pt. 1. 222 bears
fruit; चिचयते वृक्षयति चिचयति चिचयति
वृक्षयति Ms. 1. 3; राजहंसं तव सेव वृक्षयति चिचयते न च
न चापयति K. P. 10. -WITH अप् to
diminish, loss, be deprived of;
chiefly in pass. (-pass.) 1 to de-
crease, diminish, become less; राजहंसं
तव सेव वृक्षयति चिचयते न च न चापयति K. P.
10. 2 to be reduced in bulk, waste
away. -अप् 1 to accumulate, heap up.
2 to fill or cover with, cover over;
Bk. 17: 69; 14. 46-47. -उद् to gather,
collect; Bk. 3. 38. -उप् to add to,
increase; उपचिचयति न चिचयति प्रवहः
Ku. 6. 25. (-pass.) to grow, in-
crease; अक्षयः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचिचयते
H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10. -नि
to cover or fill with, strew, over-
spread (chiefly in p-p). -चिचयति चिचयति

चैव चांशः Ghaṭ. 1; शकुन्तलाविवर्धितं विभज्य
दानं दत्ते S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -निस् to
determine, resolve, ascertain. -परि
1 to practice. 2 to get, acquire
(-pass.) to increase; H. 3. 24. -प्र
1 to gather, collect. 2 to add to,
increase, develop. (-pass.) to grow,
be developed; प्रचिचयति चिचयति रसायनं R.
3. 7. -वि 1 to gather, collect. 2 to
search for, look out for; विचिचयति सन-
तान् इन्द्रायनायः Māl. 5. -विनिस् to de-
termine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चयति
दक्षिणे न युक्तमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 35.
-सं 1 to gather, collect, hoard; रक्षा-
योग्यमिति तयः प्रवहं संचिचयति S. 2. 14;
R. 13. 2; Ms. 6. 15. 2 to arrange,
put in order, put or place; Bk. 3
35. -समुद् to collect, heap up.

चिकित्सकः A physician, doctor,
उचिचयति चिकित्सका वृषयः वृषयः M. 2,
Bh. 1. 87; Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सा Administering remedies
or medicine, medical treatment, cur-
ing, healing.

चिकित्थः Mud, a slough, bog, mire.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (any-
thing), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired,
purposed. -तं Design, intention, pur-
pose.

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing any-
thing, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23;
3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous,
fickle, unsteady. 2 Inconsiderate,
rash. -रः 1 The hair of the head,
मन रुचिरे चिकुरे वृक्ष मानद्... कुतमानि Gft. 12
80 वनचरुचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरुलितवृक्षानने
7. 2 A mountain. 3 A reptile, snake
-COMP. -उच्छयः, -कलापः, -निकारः,
-पक्षः, -पाशः, भारः, हस्तः a mass or
tuft of hair; दस्याश्चोरभिकुरनिकरः कर्णयूते
मरुः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकुरः The hair.

चिक्रः The musk-rat.

चिक्रण a. (या or नी f.) 1 Smooth,
glossy. 2 Slippery. 3 Bland. 4 Unc-
tuous, greasy; लघु परिचायतामेना भावन् ना
कस्यापि तपस्विन इत्येतिलचिक्रणशीलस्य हस्ते
पतिष्यति S. 2. 7. 7. The betel-nut tree.
-र्ण A fruit of that tree, a betel-nut.

चिक्रणा-नी 1 The betel-nut tree
2 A betel-nut.

चिक्रसः Barley-meal.

चिक्राचिक्रण q. v.

चिकिरः A mouse.

चिक्रिदं Moisture, freshness.

चिक्रिडः A sort of gourd.

चिक्रिडः (m. pl.) N. of a coun-
try and its people.

चिच 1 The tamarind tree, or its
fruit. 2 The Gunja plant.

चिद् 1 P., 10 U. (चेदति, चेतयति-ते)
To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चित् 1 P. 10, A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतित)
1 To perceive see notice, observe,

नष्टचेतनस्यतं Bk. 17. 16; चित्तं सम-
लक्ष्यं 14. 62; 15. 38; 2. 29. 2 To
know, understand, be aware or cons-
cious of; वैरघ्याहमपणमात्मानं न चेतयते
Dk. 154 3 To regain consciousness.
4 To appear, shine.

चित् *f.* 1 Thought, perception.
2 Intelligence, intellect, understand-
ing; Bh. 2 1; 3 1. 3 The heart,
mind. 4 The soul, spirit, the anima-
ting principle of life. 5 Brahman.
-COMP. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the thinking
principle or faculty. 2 pure intelli-
gence, the supreme spirit. -आत्मकं
consciousness. -आभासः the indivi-
dual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to
worldly defilements). -उल्लासः glad-
dening the heart of spirit. -चनः the
supreme spirit or Brahman. -मवृत्तिः
f. reflection, thinking. -शक्तिः *f.*
mental power, intellectual capacity.
-स्वरूपं the supreme spirit. -*ind.* 1
A particle added to क् and its deri-
vatives (such as कद्, कथं, क्, कदा, कुत्र,
कृत &c.) to impart to them an in-
definite sense; कुत्रचित् somewhere;
केचित् some &c. 2 The sound चित्.

चित् *p. p.* 1 Collected, piled up,
heaped, gathered. 2 Hoarded, accu-
mulated. 3 Got, acquired. 4 Cover-
ed with, full of; कुमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 11.
5 Set or inlaid with. -तं A building.

चिता A funeral pile, pyre; कुरु
स्रजति तच्छास्त्रं मे प्रणिपाताञ्जलिधितश्चितां Ku.
4 35; चिताधिरुद्धं R. 8. 57; चितामसन्
Ku. 5. 69. -COMP. -अग्निः the funeral
fire. -चूडकं a pyre.

चित् *f.* 1 Collecting, gathering.
2 A heap, multitude, quantity.
3 A layer, pile, stack. 4 A funeral
pile. 5 An oblong with quadrangular
sides. 6 The understanding.

चितिका 1 A pile, stack. 2 A
funeral pile. 3 A small chain (or
girdle) worn as an ornament round
the loins.

-चित् *a.* 1 Observed, perceived. 2
Considered, reflected or meditated
upon. 3 Resolved. 4 Intended,
wished, desired. -तं 1 Observing,
attending. 2 Thought, thinking,
attention, desire, intention, aim;
मच्चित्तं सततं भव Bg. 18. 57; अनेकचित्तविभ्रान्ति
16 16. 3 The mind; यदाही दुर्गारः प्रह-
रति मद्भित्तकणिः Sānti. 1. 22; so चलचित्त
and comps. below. 4 The heart
(considered as the seat of intellect).
5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty.
-COMP. -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* acting according
to one's will, humouring. -अपहारकः
-अपहारिन् *a.* 'heart-stealing', attrac-
tive, captivating. -आभोगः attention
of the mind to its own feelings,
exclusive attachment to one thing
-आसक्त्य attachment, love. -अपेक्ष

pride, arrogance. -ऐक्य agreement,
unanimity. -उच्चतिः, समुच्चतिः *f.* 1
noble-mindedness. 2 pride, arro-
gance. -चरिन् *a.* acting according
to the will of another. -जः, -जन्मन्
m., -भूः -योनिः 1 love, passion. 2 Cupid,
the god of love; चित्तयोनिरमवबुधनैवः
R. 19. 46; सोयं प्रसिद्धविभवः खलु चित्तजन्मा
Māl. 1. 20. -ज्ञः *a.* knowing the mind
of another. -ज्ञानः loss of conscience.
-निवृत्तिः *f.* contentment, happiness.
-प्रसन्न *a.* composed, tranquil. (-नः)
tranquility of heart. -प्रसन्नता joy,
pleasure. -भेदः 1 difference of view.
2 inconsistency, inconstancy. -नोहः
infatuation of the mind. -विकारः
change of thought or feeling. -विक्षेपः
distraction of the mind. -विह्वलः,
विभ्रान्तः aberration, disturbance or
derangement of mind, madness, in-
sanity. -विश्लेषः breach of friendship.
-वृत्तिः *f.* 1 disposition or state of the
mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्माभि-
प्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः शरीरयिता विद्वन्व्यते S.
2. 2 inward purpose, emotion. 3 (in
Yoga phil.) inward working of the
mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः
Yoga. S. -वेदनः affliction, anxiety.
-वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind,
distraction. -हारिन् *a.* fascinating,
attractive, agreeable.

चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed
with reason. 2 Kindhearted, amiable.

चित्तं The place at which a corpse
is burnt. -स्य 1 A funeral pile. 2
Piling up, building (as an altar).

चित्र *a.* 1 Bright, clear. 2 Varie-
gated, spotted, diversified. 3 Inter-
esting, agreeable; Māl. 1. 4. 4 Vari-
ous, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136;
Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. 5 Surprising,
wonderful, strange. -जः 1 The
variegated colour. 2 The Asoka
tree. -जं 1 A picture, painting,
delineation; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पितवस्तुयोगा
S. 2. 9; दुनरपि चित्रिकृता कंठा S. 6. 20,
13, 21 &c. 2 A brilliant ornament
or ornament. 3 An extraordinary
appearance, wonder. 4 A sectarian
mark on the forehead. 5 Heaven,
sky. 6 A spot. 7 The white or
spotted leprosy. 8 (In Rhet.) The
last of the three main divisions of
Kāvya (poetry.) (It is of two
kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and
the poetical charm lies mainly in
the use of figures of speech, depen-
dent on the sound or sense of words.
Mammata thus defines it:—शब्दचित्रं
वाच्यचित्रमर्थगम्यं त्वरं स्मृतं K. P. 1). As
an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited
the following verse from R. G.:—
मित्राधिपुत्रनेत्राय त्रयीशानवशंभवे । गोशरिणीशैलत्रय
गोत्रे ते नमो नमः ॥ -जं *ind.* Oh! how
strange what a wonder चित्रं वारिते

नाम व्याकरणमध्येष्यते Sk. -COMP. -अक्षि,
-नेत्रा, -लोचना a kind of bird com-
monly called Sārika. -अंग *a.* striped,
having a spotted body. (-गं) vermil-
lion. -अक्षं rice dressed with coloured
condiments; Y. 1. 304. -अपूपः a kind
of cake. अर्पित *a.* committed to a
picture, painted. -आरंभ *a.* painted,
R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. -आकृतिः *f.* a
painted resemblance, portrait. -आयस
steel. -आरंभः a painted scene, out-
line of a picture; V. 1. 4 उक्ति *f.*
1 agreeable or eloquent discourse,
जयति ते पंचमनादमित्राचित्रोक्तिरुद्धं विषयेषु
Vikr. 1. 10. 2 a voice from heaven
3 a surprising tale. -ओदनः boiled
rice coloured with turmeric &c. -कट्टः
a pigeon. -कथालापः telling agreeable
or charming stories. -कंबलः 1 painted
cloth used as an elephant's housing.
2 a variegated carpet. -करः 1 a
painter. 2 an actor. -कर्त्तुं *v.* 1 an
extraordinary act. 2 ornamenting,
decorating. 3 a picture. 4 magic,
(-म.) 1 magician who works
wonders. 2 a painter. -विद् *m.* 1 a
painter. 2 a magician. -कायः a tiger
in general. 2 a leopard or panther
-कारः 1 a painter. 2 N. of a mixed
tribe; (स्थितेतिपि गणिकया चित्रकारो व्यजायत
Parāśara). -कूटः N. of a hill and
district near Prayāga; R. 12. 15, 18.
47; U. 1. -कृत् *m.* a painter. -किया
painting. -ग, -गत् *a.* painted. -गध
yellow orpiment. -गुप्तः one of the
beings in Yama's world recording
the vices and virtues of mankind,
Mu. 1. 20. -गृहं a painted room
-जल्पः a random or incoherent talk,
talk on various subjects. -त्वच्छू *m.*
the Bhūrja tree. -दंडकः the cotton-
plant. -दृष्ट *a.* painted, drawn in
a picture; Ku. 2. 24. -पक्षः the fran-
coline partridge. -पटः, -टः 1 a paint-
ing, a picture. 2 a coloured or che-
quered cloth. -पट्ट *a.* 1 divided into
various parts. 2 full of graceful
expressions. -पादा the bird called
Sārikā. -पिच्छकः a peacock. -पंख
a kind of arrow. -पुटः a sparrow
-फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture
board. -चर्हः a peacock. -भानुः 1
fire. 2 the sun; (चित्रभासुर्विभासीति दिने
स्वो रात्रौ वह्नी K. P. 2. given as an
instance of one of the modes of
अंजन). 3 N. of Bhairava. 4 the Arka
plant. -मंडलः a kind of snake. -सुग
the spotted antelope. -मेखलः a pea-
cock. -योधिन् *m.* an epithet of
Arjuna. -रश्मः 1 the sun. 2 N. of a
king of the Gandharvas, one of the
sixteen sons of Kaśyapa by his wife
Muni; अत्र सुवेस्तनयश्चित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां
भातृणामधिको द्युषिः षोडशश्चित्ररथो नाम सुखदः
K. 136. V. 1. -लेख *a.* of beautiful
outlines, highly arched कविस्तत्र कटाक्षती

चित्रचित्रलेखे कृषी Gīt. 10. (-खा) N. of a friend and companion of Ushā, daughter of Bāpa. [When Ushā, related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Ushā's recognising Aniruddha, Chitraklekha, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace].
 -लेखकः a painter. -लेखनिका a painter's brush. -विविध a. 1 variously coloured, variegated. 2 multiform. -विद्या the art of painting. -शाला a painter's studio. शिखिन् m. an epithet of the seven sages: -नरीचि, अंगिरस, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, कण्डु and वसिष्ठ. -जः an epithet of Brihaspati. -संस्थ a. painted. -हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting.

चित्रकः 1 A painter. 2 A tiger in general. 3 A small hunting leopard. 4 N. of a tree -कः A sectorial mark on the forehead.

चित्रल a. Variegated, spotted. -लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; दिन-निर्द्धकयोर्वर्गि चित्राचंद्रमसोर्वि R. 1. 46. -COMP -असीरः, -ईशः the moon.

चित्रिकाः The month called Chaitra. चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotical science class women: -पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी, हंसिनी and हस्तिनी or कस्मिणी. The Ratimanjari thus defines चित्रिणी:—भवति रतिरसज्ञा नाति खर्वा न दीर्घा निलकुसुमसुताः स्निग्धनीलोत्पलाक्षी । वन-कटिनुकुचाढ्या सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलगुणविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥ 5.

चित्रित a. 1 Variegated, spotted. 2 Painted.

चित्रित्व a. (नी f.) 1 Wonderful. 2 Variegated.

चित्रियते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; वसुधैवकुतश्चास्मिन्नियते जीवलोकः Mv. 5; Bk. 17 64; 18. 23. 2 To wonder.

चिद् 10 U (चित्तयति-ने, चित्ति) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा शिष्यकश्चित्तयामास Pt. 1; चित्तय तावद्वि-नापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदे गच्छामः S. 2. 2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतद् (चित्) न चिन्वेत् H. 1; तस्माद्वश्यं कथं राजा मनसापि न चिन्वेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4, 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. 3 To mind, take care of, look to; R. 1. 64. 4 To call to mind, remember. 5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोऽप्युपायश्चित्तयता H. 1 6 To regard as, esteem. 7 To weigh, discriminate. 8 To discuss, treat of, consider. -WITH अद्भु to think over or about, call to mind.

ponder over; S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8. -परि 1 to think, consider, judge; त्वमेव तावच्चचित्तय स्वदे कदाचिदेते यदि योगमर्हतेः Ku. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17. 2 to think of, remember, bring before the mind. 3 to devise, find out. -चि 1 to think, consider. 2 to think of, ponder over, call to mind; S. 4. 1. 3 to take into consideration, have regard to, regard; अस्मान्मातु विचिन्त्य संयमयनाहुयैः कृत्वा चात्मनः S. 4. 16. 4 to intend, fix upon, determine. 5 to devise, find out, discover. -सं 1 to think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 359; Ch. P. 32. 2 to weigh (in the mind), discriminate.

चित्तनं, -ना 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनित्यचित्तनं Ms. 12. 5. 2 Anxious thought.

चिन्ता 1 Thinking, thought. 2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिन्ताजडं दर्शितं S. 4. 5; so धातुचिन्ता 12. 3 Reflection, consideration. 4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चान् चिन्ता द्वितीयः श्रुत्यतात्पर्यतापकृत् S. D. 201. -COMP. -आकुल a. full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् n. anxiety. -पर a. thoughtful, anxious. -मणिः a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काच-मूलेन विक्रीतो ह्ये चिन्तामणिर्मदा Sānti. 1. 12; तदेकमुद्ये हृदि मेऽस्ति लब्धुं चिन्ता न चिन्तामणि-मयमर्हन् N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -वेष्टमन् n. a council-hall.

चित्तिहरी The tamarind tree.

चित्तिता a. 1 Thought, reflected. 2 Devised, found out.

चित्तिताः f. चित्तिता Consideration, reflection, thought.

चित्तिय pot. p. 1 To be considered or thought over. 2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. 3 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable; यच्च कश्चिद्वृत्तालंकारस्ये उदा-हृतं (यः कोमाह्वरः &c.) एतच्चित्तियं S. D. 1.

चिन्मय a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the supreme spirit). -चं 1 Pure intelligence. 2 The Supreme spirit.

चिपट a. Flat-nosed. -टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपटिः a. See चिपट. -COMP. -ग्रीव a. short-necked. -नास, -नासिक a. flat-nosed.

चिपिटकः, चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिड (चु) क The chin; चिडुकं मुखः सुज्ञानं यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिर a. Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिर-विशः चिरकालः चिरविने &c. -रं A long time. Note.—The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be

used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally', न चिरं पश्ये वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजापतिं चिरमात्मना धृत्वा R. 3. 35, 62, Amaru. 79; किञ्चिच्चिरमायुषः प्रविष्टं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; वीतास्ति ते लोभ्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 58; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिरा-स्तुनस्यैरस्यज्ञतां वदी R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 67; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, चिरं कुप्यत् Sat. Br. -COMP. -आयुस् a long-lived. (-म्.) a god. -आरोध a protracted siege, blockade. -उदय a. existing for a long time. -कार, -कारिक, -कारिन्, -क्रिय a. acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. -कालः a long time. -कालिक, -कालीन a. of long standing, old, long-con- tinued, chronic (as a disease). -जात a. born long ago, old. -जीविन् a. long-lived. (-म्.) an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अथवायाम् बलिघातिं हनुमन् विभीषणः । कृपः परशुमन्त्रं संभवे चिरजीविन ॥ -पाकिन् a ripening late. -पुष्पः the Bakula tree. -मित्रं an old friend. -मेहिन् m. an ass. -रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. -उदित a. having lodged for a long time. -विमोषित a. long banished, a long sojourner. -सूता, -सूतिका a cow that has borne many calves. -सेवक an old servant. -स्थ, -स्थायिन्, -स्थित a. lasting, long-enduring, continu- ing, durable.

चिरजीव a. Long-lived. -वः An epithet of Kāma.

चिरदी, चिरिदी 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. 2 A young woman (in general).

चिरत्न a. (नी f.) Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन a. (नी f.) Of long stand- ing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तद्वे सुनिमासन सुनिश्चितनस्तावदभिन्यवीविशत् Si. 1. 15; चिर-तनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरयति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry: कथं चिरयति गांघाली Ve 1, किं चिरायितं भवता; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोद Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरः The shoulder-joint.

चिरभट्टी A sort of cucumber.

चिल् 6. P. (चिलति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिक्का 1 A kind of necklace. 2 A fire-fly. 3 Light- ning.

चिल् 1. P. (चिलति, चिलित) 1 To become loose, be slack or flacid. 2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्ह-ह्वा The (Bengal) kite. COMP. -आमः a petty thief, a pick- pocket.

चिह्निका चिह्ना A cricket, cf. चिह्निका.
चिबि: The chin.

चिह्न 1 mark, spot, stamp, symbol, emblem, badge, symptom; यमिष्ठ रूप-चिह्ने R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. 2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुः फलानि R. 2. 22; प्रहर्षचिह्न 2. 68. 3 A sign of the zodiac. 4 Aim, direction. -COMP. -कारिन् a. 1 marking, spotting. 2 striking, wounding, killing. 3 frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित a. 1 marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2. 86; 1. 318; दिवा चरेयुः कार्यार्थं चिह्नित राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55.; 2. 170. 2 Branded. 3 Known, designated.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoeic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; स विषी-दति चीत्काराद्दर्शनस्ताडितो यथा H. 2. 31; दैनायक्याश्चिरे वेगं वदनदिधुतयः पातु चीत्कारवत्यः Mā. 1. 1.

चनिः 1 N. of a country, the modern China. 2 A kind of deer. 3 A sort of cloth. -नः (m. pl.) The rulers or people of China. -नं 1 A banner. 2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. 3 Lead. -COMP. -अंशुकं, -वाससु n. China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांशुकमिव केतः प्रतिवर्तते नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Amaru. 75. -कपूरः a kind of camphor. -लं steel. -विष्टं 1 red lead. 2 lead. -वर्णं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीरं 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long strip of garment; Ms. 6. 6. 2 A bark. 3 Clothes or garment in general. 4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. 5 A stripe, stroke, line. 6 A manner of writing with strokes. 7 Lead. -COMP. -परिग्रह, -वाससु a. 1 clothed in bark; Ku. 6. 92; Ms. 11. 101. 2 dressed in rags or tatters.

चीरिः f. 1 A veil for covering the eyes. 2 A cricket. 3 The hem of an under-garment.

चिरि (र) का A cricket.

चीर्ण a. 1 Done, performed, observed. 2 Studied, repeated. 3 Split, divided. -COMP. -पर्णः the Kharjura tree.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव 1 U. (चिवति-ते) 1 To wear, cover. 2 To take or receive. 3 To seize.

चीवरं 1 A garment (in general). a tatter, rag; प्रेतचीवरवशात् स्वनेत्रया R. 11. 16. 2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चिवराणि परिग्रहे Sā. 1; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदा Mā. 1; प्रशालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् m. 1 A Buddhist or Jaina

mendicant. 2 A mendicant (in general).

उकारः The roaring of a lion.

उकः 1 A kind of cane or sorrel.

2 Sourness. -कं Sourness; acidity.

-COMP. -फलं the tamarind fruit.

-वास्तुकं wood sorrel.

उका The tamarind tree.

उक्तिमन् m. Sourness.

उडुकः-कं, उडुकं The nipple of the breast.

उडु a. (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षरं, चारं &c.

उडा-डा A small well or reservoir.

उत 1. P. (चोतति) To ooze, trickle; see चत.

उतः The anus.

उत् 10 U. (उद्यति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on; चोदयावात् S. 1. 2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite; R. 4. 24; to lead, induce; R. 10. 67. 3 To hasten, accelerate. 4 To question, ask. 5 To press with a request. 6 To put forward, adduce, as an argument or objection. -WITH परि 1 to push on, direct, send. 2 to incite, prompt. -म 1 to impel, prompt, urge, incite; चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9. 2 To drive or urge on, push on. 3 to direct. -सं 1 to direct, incite, impel. 2 to throw, send forth.

उदी A procuress, bawd.

उप 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

उडुकः The chin.

उडु 1. 10. U. (उडुति-ते, उडुयति-ते, उडुते) 1 To kiss (fig. also); उडुयति जलपकपं हरिचपत इति तिनिरमनसं Git. 6; प्रियासुखं किंपुरुषमुडुते Ku. 3. 38; Amaru. 16; H. 4. 132. 2 To touch softly, graze; U. 4. 19. -WITH परि to kiss; R. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

उडु-वा A kiss.

उडुकः 1 A kisser. 2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. 3 A rogue, cheat. 4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. 5 A loadstone.

उडुनं Kissing, a kiss; उडुनं देहि मे मायं कामचोडालवृत्ते R. G.

उर 10. U. (चोरयति-ते, चोरित) 1 To rob, steal; Ms. 8. 333; V. 3. 17. 2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अरुडुराजं दमोभिपुमतां Si. 1. 16

उरा Theft.

उरिः-री f. A small well.

उलुकः 1 Deep mud. 2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; मनौ स मने उलु के समुद्रः N. 8. 45; शाल्या विधातुश्रुलुकात् प्रवर्तं Vikr. 1. 37. 3 A small vessel.

उलुकिन् m. A porpoise

उलुप 1 P. (उलुपति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. -WITH उडु 1 to swing. 2 to agitate, अकोपेनालिकेलीरतमिव उलुकेरुलुपं त्यगेदे Mv. 5. 8.

उलुपः Fondling children.

उलुपा A she-goat.

उल 1 P. (उलति) To play, sport, to make amorous gestures.

उल्लिः A fire-place.

उल्ली 1 A fire-place. 2 A funeral pile.

चूचुकं, चूचुकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चूडकः A well.

चूडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51. 2 The ceremony of tonsure. 3 The crest of a cock or peacock. 4 Any crest, plume or diadem. 5 The head. 6 Top, summit. 7 A room on the top of a house. 8 A well. 9 An ornament (like bracelet worn on the wrist) -COMP. -करण, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure; Ms. 2. 35. -पादाः a mass of hair; चूडापादो नवकुसुमकं Me. 65 -मणिः, -रत्नं 1 a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel (fig. also). 2 best, excellent (usually at the end of comp.).

चूडार-ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. 2 Crested.

चूतः 1 The mango tree. ईषद्वृक्षः-कपायकपिशा चूति नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7; चूताकुरा स्वादकपायकं Ku. 3. 32; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see पंचबाण. -तं The anus.

चूर्ण 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. 2 To bruise, crush. -WITH -सं to bruise, crush; संचूर्णयानि गदया न उडोयन्ते Ve. 1. 15.

चूर्णः-नी 1 Powder. 2 Flour. 3 Dust. 4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति विकल्पेणा चूर्णमुद्रिः Me. 68. -र्णः 1 Chalk. 2 Lime. -COMP.

-कारः a lime-burner. -कुंचलः a curl, curly hair; सनं केवलकांतानां चूर्णकुंचलवर्णमिः Vikr. 4. 2. -खंडं gravel, pebble. -पारदः vermillion. -चोगः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः Grain fried and pounded. -कं 1 A fragrant powder. 2 A style of prose-composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds; अकवोराखं स्वल्पसनासं चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6.

चूर्णेन Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णिः -णी f. 1 Pounding, powder.

2 A sum of hundred cowries.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. 2 A style of prose composition

चुपित *a.* 1 Pounded, pulverized. 2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces; Ku. 5. 24.

चूलः Hair. -ला 1 An upper room. 2 A crest. 3 The crest of a comet.

चूलिका 1 The crest or comb of a cock. 2 The root of an elephant's ear 3 (In dramas). The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage. अतर्जविकासंस्थः सूचनार्थस्य चूलिका S. D. 310. *e. g.* in the beginning of the 4th act of Mv.

चूप 1 P. (चुपति, चुपित) To drink, suck up or out.

चूपा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). 2 Sucking. 3 A girdle.

चूप्य Any article of food to be sucked.

चृत् 1. 6. P. (चृतति) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To tie, bind or connect together -II. 1. P., 10. U. (चर्तति चर्तयति ते) To light, kindle.

चेकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of a Yādava prince, who fought on the side of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

चेतः (-हः) 1 A servant. 2 A paramour.

चेष्टि (हि) का, चेष्टि (ह्री) f. A female slave or servant.

चेतन *a.* (नी f.) 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेद् Me 5. animate and inanimate. 2 Visible. -नः 1 A sentient being, a man. 2 Soul, mind. 3 The supreme soul. -ना 1 Sense, consciousness; बुद्धकृपति मदीया चेतना चंचरीकः R. G.; R. 12 14; चेतना प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. 2 Understanding, intelligence; अक्षिमायामिनीयामात्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1. 3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13 6. 4 Wisdom, reflection.

चेतसः *n.* 1 Consciousness, sense. 2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. 3 The mind; heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 21; गच्छति युरः हरीरं बावति पश्चाद-ससुतं चेतः S. 1. 34.-COMP. जन्मन्, भवः, -भूः *m.* 1 love, passion. 2 the god of love. -विकाः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चेद् *ind.* If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence); अयि रोषिहरीकरोषि नो चेत्किमपि त्वां प्रतिवारिषे वदामः Bv. 1. 44; Ku. 4. 9; इति चेद् -न 'if it be urged that... (we reply) not so' (frequently used in controversial works); सन्निधान-मात्रेण राजप्रभृतीनां दृष्टं कर्तव्यमिति चेन्न S. B.; अथ चेद् but if.

चेदि (*m. pl.*) N. of a country; तक्षिणीतारं चेदीनां भवोत्सवमस्त मा Si. 2. 95, 68.-COMP. -पतिः, -सूच्य *m.*, -राज *m.*,

-राजः N. of Sisupāla, son of Damagbhosha and king of the Chedis; Si. 2. 96; see सिषुपाल.

चेय *a.* 1 To be piled up. 2 To be gathered or collected.

चेत् 1 P. (चेत्ति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेत् 1 A garment; कुटुमारुणं चारु चेत् समाना Jag. 2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile; मायुषिन् 'a bad wife' -COMP. -प्रक्षालकः a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेत् 1 A. (चेत्ते, चेत्ति) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life; यदा स देवो जगति तदेव चेत्ते जगत् Ms. 1. 52. 2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. 3 To perform, do (anything). 4 To behave, act. -WITH -वि 1 to stir, move, be in motion, move about. 2 to act, behave.

चेष्टकः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टन 1 Motion. 2 Effort, exertion.

चेष्टा 1 Motion, movement; किनस्मार्कं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3. 2 Gesture, action; चेष्टा भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रविकारेश्च लक्ष्यते जगति मनः Ms 8. 26. 3 Effort, exertion. 4 Behaviour. -COMP. -नाशः loss or destruction of the world. -निरूपणं observing a person's movement.

चेष्टित *p. p.* Moved, stirred &c. -तं 1 Motion, gesture, act. 2 Doing, action, behaviour; कपोलपाटलादेशो वयुव रजुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68; तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

चेतन्य 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation.

चेत्तिक *a.* Mental, intellectual.

चेत्या-स्त्य 1 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. 2 A monument, tomb-stone. 3 A sacrificial shed. 4 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. 5 A temple. 6 A Bauddha or Jaina temple. 7 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23 (व्यावृक्ष Malli.) -COMP. -तसः, -स्तुनः, -स्तुशः a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. -पालः the guardian of a sanctuary. -सुखः a hermit's water-pot.

चैवः 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrā (corresponding to March-April). 2 A Buddhist mendicant. -त्रं A temple, monument for the dead. -COMP. -आवलिः f. the full-moon day of Chaitra. -सखः an epithet of the god of love.

चैवस्थ (थ्व) N. of the garden of Kubera; एको यवो चैवस्थपदेशात् सीतयस्थान-पतो विद्वान् R. 5. 60. 50.

चैविः, चैविकः, चैवित् *m.* The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चैत्रः N. of Sisupāla; अमिचैत्रं प्रतिष्ठाप्य Si. 2. 1.

चैल A piece of cloth, garment.

-COMP. -धारः a washerman.

चोक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. 2 Honest. 3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. 4 Pleasing, agreeable, delightful.

चोक्षे 1 A bark, rind. 2 Skin, hide. 3 The cocoa-nut.

चोक्षी A petticoat.

चोक्षः A bodice.

चोक्षना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. 2 Urging or driving onward.

3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. 4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction.

-COMP. -गुहः a ball for playing with

चोक्षित *p. p.* 1 Sent, directed 2 Urged on, driven. 3 Incited, Prompted, inspired. 4 Put forward as an argument.

चोक्ष्य 1 Objecting, asking a question. 2 An objection. 3 Wonder

चो (चौ) रः A thief, robber; सकल चोर मत् त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16; इदीवरद्वलप्रभाक्चे चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67.

चो (चौ) रिका Theft, robbery.

चोरित *a.* Stolen, robbed.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny 2 Anything stolen.

चोलः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore.

-रुः ली- A short jacket, a bodice.

चोलकः 1 breast-plate. 2 A bark-dress. 3 A bodice.

चोलकिन् *m.* 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. 2 The orange tree. 3 The wrist.

चोल (लौ) दुकः A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोषः 1 Sucking. 2 Inflammation (in medicine).

चोष्य-चूष्य *q. v.*

चौड (ही f.) चौल (ली f.) *a.* 1 Crested. 2 Relating to tonsure. -ई-लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौथ 1 Theft, robbery. 2 Secrecy, concealment. -COMP. -रतं secret sexual enjoyment. -वृत्तिः f. the habit of robbery.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. 2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation 3 Dying, perishing. 4 Flowing, trickling.

च्यु 1 A. (च्यवते, च्युत) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig. also), S. 2. 8. 2 To come out of, flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from; स्वतश्च्युतं वहिमिवाद्भिर्बुधः R. 3. 58, Bk. 9. 74. 3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away from, leave

(duty &c.); (with abl.); अस्माद्धर्मनि च्येन Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. 4 To lose, be deprived of; अच्योत सत्त्वानुमतिः Bk. 3. 20, 7. 92. 5 To vanish, disappear, perish, be an end; R. 8. 65; Ms. 12. 96. 6 To decrease. -WITH -परि 1 to go away or fly off from, to escape. 2 to proceed from. 3 to swerve, fall off from, leave. 4 to lose, be deprived of. 5 to drop or fall down

&c. -प्र to fall off from, drop down &c. (nearly the same as च्यु with परि).

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योति) 1 To drop, flow; ooze, trickle, stream forth; इदं शोणित-मभ्यर्षं संप्रहारेऽच्युतवयोः Bk. 6. 28. 2 To drop or fall down, slip; इदं कवचमच्योतीत् Bk. 6. 29. 3 To cause to drop or stream forth.

च्युत p. p. 1 Fallen down, slipped, fallen. 2 Removed, expelled. 3

Strayed, erred. 4 Lost. —COMP -अधिकार a. dismissed from office -आत्मन् a. of a depraved soul, evil-minded; Ku 5. 81.

च्युतिः f. 1 Falling down, a fall 2 Deviation from. 3 Dropping, oozing. 4 Losing, deprivation, perishing. 5 Ku. 3. 10. 5 Vanishing, perishing. 6 The vulva. 7 The anus च्युतः The mango-tree.

छ.

छः A part, fragment.
छगः (गी f.) A goat.
छगलः (ली f.) A goat. -लं A blue cloth.

छगलकः A goat.
छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सटाच्छटामिधमेन Si. 1. 47. 2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38. 3 A continuous line, streak; छतेतराच्छटा K. P. -COMP. -आभा lightening. फलः the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom. -त्रं A parasol, an umbrella; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव सूर्यः इक्षि-प्स छत्रमेव च चारुं R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 95. -COMP. -धरः, -धारः the bearer of an umbrella. धारणं 1 carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. 2 carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. -पतिः 1 a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. 2 N. of an ancient king in जंहुदीप. -भंगः 1 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. 2 dependence. 3 wilfulness. 4 a forlorn condition, widowhood.

छत्रकः A temple in honour of Siva. -क A mushroom.

छत्रा छत्राकः A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19, Y. 1. 176.

छत्रिकः The bearer of an umbrella.
छत्रिन् a. (गी f.) Having or bearing an umbrella. -म. A barber.

छत्रवरः 1 A house. 2 A bower, harbour.

छद् 1. 10. U. (छद्यति-ते, छल, छादित) 1 to cover, cover over, veil; हेमच्छत्रा Ms. 76; चक्षुः खेदासलिलयुक्तमि-पक्षमिच्छाद्यतेति Ms. 90; छत्रोपात...कान्तान्त्रैः 18 2 To spread anything (as a cover.), cover oneself. 3 To hide, conceal, eclipse; (fig.); keep secret; जानपुर्व कृत कर्म छाद्यते असायनः Mb.; छत्रं दोषछद्वा-हरीति Mk. 9. 4. -WITH अव to hide, conceal, cover. -आ 1 to cover (in general); वाच्छाद्यति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97. 2 to hide, conceal; मानोराच्छाद्ययस्म Mb 3 to clothe, put on clothes Ms

3. 27; वस्त्रमाच्छाद्यति &c. उद् to un-cover, undress. -उप 1 to cover, 2 to hide, conceal. -परि 1 to cover, clothe; दैर्घ्यं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्विविधं-परिच्छन्नः (गर्भः) H. 3. 9. 2 to hide, conceal. -प्र 1 to cover, wrap up, veil, envelope; (वनं) प्राच्छाद्यपदमेवात्मा सीहरेणेव चंद्रमाः Mb. 2 to hide, conceal, disguise; प्रच्छाद्य स्वान् छणात् Bb. 2. 77; प्रदानं प्रच्छन्नं 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40; Ch. P. 4. 3 to clothe oneself, put on clothes. 4 to stand in the way, become an obstacle. -प्रति 1 to hide, conceal. 2 to cover, wrap up. -सं 1 to hide. 2 to envelope, wrap up.

छद् छद्मं 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद्, उत्तरच्छद् &c. 2 A wing; छद्मेन कपशिवालयम् N. 2. 69. 3 A leaf. 4 A sheath, case.

छदिः f., छद्विस् n. 1 The roof of a carriage. 2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्मन् n. 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. 2 A plea, pretext, guise; ब्रह्मछद्मा साधर्म्यसारः Mv. 2. 25; पलितछद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21. 8 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छद्मना परिद्वामि दृष्ट्वे U. 1. 45; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72 -COMP. सापसः a religious hypocrite, -रूपेण ind. incognito, in disguise. -वेष्टिन् m. a player, a cheat, dressed in disguise

छद्मिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. 2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); e. g. ब्राह्मणच्छद्मिन् disguised as a Brāhmana.

छनच्छन् ind. An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छनच्छमिति वायुक्कणः पतंति Amaru 89.

छद् 10 U. (छद्यति ते, छद्विस्) 1 To please, gratify. 2 To persuade, coax. 3 To cover. 4 To be delighted in. -WITH उप 1 to flatter, coax, invite; तयोपच्छद्वित उद्वेन S. 5. coaxed to drink water. 2 to request, beseech. 3 to persuade one to do a thing. 4 to give one something.

छद् 1 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will विशङ्का देवि वल्लो छद् इति V 3 just

as you like. 2 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct, षष्ठे काले त्वमपि दिवसस्यात्मनश्छद्मवर्ति V. 2. 1, Gft. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वछद्मं according to one's own free will, independently. 3 (Hence) subjection, control. 4 Meaning intention, purport. 5 Poison.

छन्दस् n. 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (मूलीयाद्) सुखं छन्दोऽस्तु-वृत्तेन यायातश्च्येन पठितं Chāp. 33. 2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. 3 Meaning, intention. 4 Fraud, trick, deceit. 5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपति-राद्यच्छन्दसां यः प्रयोक्ता U. 3. 48; बहुलं छद्विस् frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवश्छन्द-सामिव R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. 6 A metre; ऋच्छन्दसा आशास्ते S. 4, गायत्री छन्दसान्धे Rg. 10. 95; 13. 14 7 Metrical science, prosody; (regard- ed as one of the six Vedāṅgas or auxiliaries to the Vedas, the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -COMP. -छन्तं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions यद्योदितेन विधिना नित्यं छन्दस्कृतं पठेत् Ms. 4. 100; -गः (छन्दोगः) 1 a reciter in Metre. 2 a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छन्दोगः सामवेदाध्यायी) -भंगः a vio- lation of the laws of metre -विचित्रि f. 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छन्दोविचित्र्यां सकलस्तम्बयो निदाशितः Kāv. 1. 12.

छन् a. 1 Covered. 2. Hidden, concealed, secret &c; see छद्.

छन्दः An orp an.

छद् 10 U. (छद्यति, छद्विस्) To vomit. छर्द्दः, छर्दन, छर्दिः f., छर्दिका, छर्दिस् f Vomiting, sickness.

छलः -लं 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विद्रोहे शब्द पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमव न गृह्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. 2 Roguery, knavery 3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an excuse) गान परेषां महम्म

गोचरा N. 2. 95; प्रत्यर्थं वृजामुपदाच्छलन R. 7. 30. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru 15; Māl. 9. 1. 4 Intention. 5 Wick- edness. 6 A fallacy. 7 Design, device.

छलयति Dan. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं छलयते Gīt. 1; शैवाललोकां छ- लयति मीनान् R. 16. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru, 41.

छलिकं A kind of drama or dancing, अलिकं वृषयोऽस्यमुदाहरति M. 2.

छलनं, -ना Deceiving, cheating, out- witting.

छलिन् m. A cheat, swindler, rogue.

छल्लि, -ली f. 1 Bark, rind. 2 A spreading creeper. 3 offspring, pro- geny, posterity.

छविः f. 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकपोदयशोऽनुसूचयिः R. 9. 38; छविः पद्मस्य S. 3. 10; Me. 33. 2 Colour in general. 3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकरं सुखचूर्ण- सुप्रिया R. 9. 45. 4 Light, lustre. 5 Skin, hide.

छाग a. (गी f.) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -गः (गी f.) 1 A goat; ब्राह्मणछागो यथा (वृत्तिः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 289. 2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -नं The milk of a she-goat. -Comp. -भोजन m. a wolf. -मुख an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रथः, बाहनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

छागणः A fire of dried cowdung.

छागल a. (-ली f.) Coming from or relating to a goat. -ल A goat.

छात a. 1 Cut, divided, 2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (p. p. of छो q. v.).

छात्रः A pupil, disciple. -त्रे A kind of honey. -Comp. -पौत्रः an in- different poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -दशीनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -व्यसक्तः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

छादं A thatch, roof.

छादने 1 A cover, screen (fig. also); विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. 2 Concealing. 3 A loaf. 4 Clothing.

छादित a. see छा.

छादिकः A rogue; Ms. 4. 195.

छादस a. (सी f.) 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as छादसः प्रयोगः. 2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. 3 Metrical. -सः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

छाय 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छाये when बहुल्य or thickness of shade is meant; e. g. इच्छायाविषादिन्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4. 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायाभया- साधुगतां विषेय Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46, अनुभवति हि घृष्ठां पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं शमयति परितोषं छायाया सञ्चितानां S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6, 3. 70. Me. 67. 2 A reflected image. a

reflection; छाया न मूर्धति मलोपहतप्रसदि छेदे तु दृग्गतले सुलभायकाया S. 7. 32. 3 Resemblance, likeness. 4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. 5 Blending of colours. 6 Lustre, light; छायामंडल- लक्षणे R. 4. 5; रत्नछायायतिकरः Me. 15, 35. 7 Colour; Māl. 6. 5. 8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न संवति S. 3; नेपथेतिरितः विदे नव मुखच्छायायुकारी राज्ञी S. D. 9 Beauty; क्षानच्छाये नवने Me. 80. 104. 10 Protection. 11 A row, line. 12 Dark- ness. 13 A bribe. 14 N. of Durgā. 15 N. of a wife of the sun (she was but a shadow or likeness of सञ्जा the wife of the sun; conse- quently when सञ्जा went to her father's house, without the know- ledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the sun three children:—two sons Sāvārṇi and Sani, and one daughter Tapantī). -Comp. -अंकः the moon. -करः the bearer of an umbrella. -ग्रहः a mirror. -तनयः, -सुतः Saturn, son of छाया. -वृक्षः a large umbrageous tree; Me. 1. -द्वितीय a. 'accompanied only by one's shadow', alone -पथः the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भृत् m. the moon -मानः the moon. -नं measure of a shadow. -नित्रं a parasol. -मृगधरः the moon. -संज्ञं a sun-dial.

छायामय a. Reflected, shadowy.

छिः f. Abuse, reproach.

छिक्का Sneezing.

छित a. see छात.

छित्तिः f. Cutting, dividing.

छित्तर a. (सी f.) 1 Fit for cutting.

2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद् 7. U. (छिनत्ति, छित्ति, छिन) 1 To cut, cut or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नैनं छिदति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 61, 70; Y. 2. 302. 2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). 3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; दुष्प्रां छिद्वि Bh. 2. 77; रतन्ने संशयं छिद्वि नतिर्नै संशयस्यति Mb.; राववी रथम- प्राणां तामाशां च हराद्विषां । अर्थचंद्रमुत्पैर्वाणिश्चिच्छेद कदलीमुखं ॥ R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -WITH. -अव to cut off, tear to pieces, sepa- rate, divide. 2 to distinguish, dis- criminate 3 to modify, define, limit (frequently used in Nyāya in this sense); see अवच्छिन्न. -आ 1 to cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces 2 to snatch away, tear from, take away; Ku. 2. 46; Māl. 5. 28. 3 to cut off, exclude; Ms. 4. 219. 4 to remove, pull off. 5 to draw or pull off, ex- tract, draw out. 6 to disregard, take no notice of. -उद् 1 to cut off, destroy, extirpate, eradicate; नोच्छिद्या- दात्मनो मूलं परेषां चातिवृण्वया Mb.; किं वा रिद्विस्तव ह्यः स्वमच्छिन्नानि R. 5. 71 2 23.

Pt. 1. 47. 2 to interfere with, in- terrupt, stop; अर्थेन तु विहीनस्य पुरुषस्यात्मम- धनः । उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सवा शोभे कुसरिनी यथा ॥ Pt. 2. 84; Ms. 3. 101. -परि 1 to tear, cut off, tear to pieces. 2 to wound, mutilate. 3 to separate, divide, part, सतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk. 4 to fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, dis- tinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्था भगवती नो गुणदीपतः परिच्छेद्यमस्ति M. 1; (न) यज्ञ परिच्छेत्तामिषत्तयाले R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -य 1 to cut off, cut to pieces. 2 to take away, withdraw. -वि 1 to cut off, break, tear asunder, divide, यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंभानमिव तद् S. 1. 9, R. 16. 20; Bh. 1. 96. 2 to interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family); विच्छिद्य- मानेऽपि कुले परस्य Bk. 3. 52; Amaru. 74. -सं 1 to cut, cut off, divide. 2 to drive off, clear, solve, remove (as a doubt &c.).

छिद् a. (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, re- moving, splitting &c.; अमच्छिद्मानाश्रम- पादयानां R. 5. 6; एकच्छिद्ः कलस्य M. 2. 8.

छिदकं 1 Indra's thunderbolt. 2 A diamond.

छिदा Cutting, dividing.

छिदिः f. 1 An axe. 2 Indra's thunderbolt.

छिदिरः 1 An axe. 2 A word. 3 Fire. 4 A rope, cord.

छिदुर a. 1 Cutting, dividing 2 Easily breaking. 3 Broken, disorder- ed, deranged, संलक्ष्यते न च्छिदुरोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62. 4 Hostile. 5 Roguish, knavish.

छिद्र a. Pierced, containing holes. -द्रं 1 A hole, slit, cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening, crack; नवच्छिद्राणि तान्येव प्राणस्यायतनानि तु Y. 3. 99; Ms. 8. 239, अयं पटच्छिद्रश्चरितरेकतः Mk. 2. 9. so काष्ठं सुमिं &c. 2 A defect, flaw, blemish, त्वं हि सर्वपमाणाणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यसि । आत्मनो विलम्बानाणि पश्यन्नपि न पश्यसि ॥ Mb. 3 A vulnerable or weak point, weak side, imperfection, foible; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्या- द्विद्याच्छिद्रं परस्य तु । यदेतुं हर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विर- मातमनः ॥ Ms. 7. 105, 102; छिद्रं निरूप्य सहसा प्रविशत्यशकः H. 1. 81 (where छिद्र means a hole also); Pt. 3. 39. -Comp.

-अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंधानिन्, -अनुसारिन्, अन्वेषिन् a. 1 looking out for faults or flaws. 2 seeking the weak points of another, picking holes, censorious; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च परिच्छिद्राणुजीविना Pt. 1. -अंतरः a cane, reed. -आत्मन् a. one who exposes his weak points to the attack of others. -कर्ण a. having the ear pierced. -दृशेन a. 1 exhibiting faults. 2 seeking the weak points

छिद्रित a. 1 Having holes. 2 Bored, perforated

छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken. 2 Destroyed, removed; see छिद्. -**चा** A whore, harlot. -**COMP.** -**केश** *a.* shorn, shaven. -**द्रुमः** a riven tree.

-**द्वैध** *a.* whose doubt is dispelled. -**नासिक** *a.* noseless. -**भिन्न** *a.* cut up through and through, mutilated, mangled, cut up. -**मस्त**, -**मस्तक** *a.* decapitated. -**मूल** *a.* cut up by the roots; R. 7. 43. -**श्वासः** a kind of asthma. -**संशय** *a.* 'one whose doubt is dispelled', free from doubt, confirmed.

छुहुरः (*सि. f.*) The musk-rat; Y. 3 213; Ms. 12. 65.

छुष 6. P. (*छुरति*) To touch.

छुषः 1 Touch. 2 A shrub, bush. 3 Combat, war,

छुर 1. 1 P. (*छुरति*, *छुरित*) 1 To cut, divide. 2 engrave. -**II.** 6. P. (*छुरति*, *छुरित*) 1 To cover, smear, daub, inlay, coat, envelop. 2 To intermix. -**WITTE** -**वि** to smear, anoint, cover, coat; *मनः* शिलाविच्छुरित निवेष्टुः Ku. 1. 55; Ch. P. 11, V. 4. 45.

छुरण Smearing, anointing; ज्योत्स्ना-भस्मच्छुरणवधला रात्रिकापालिकीय K. P. 10.

हुरा Lime.

हुरिका A knife.

हुरित *p. p.* 1 Set, inlaid. 2 Over-spread, coated, covered over with; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताश्मपाशैः Si. 3. 4. 7; इन्दुकिरणच्छुरितहुरी K. 10. 3 Blended, intermixed; परस्परं हुरितामलच्छवी Si. 1. 22.

हुरी, **हुरिका**, **हुरी** A knife.

हृद् 1. 1 P., 10. U. (*हृदति*, *हृदयति*) To kindle. -**II.** 7. U. (*हृणाति*, *हृन्*) 1 To play. 2 To shine. 3 To vomit.

हृक *a.* 1 Tame, domesticated (as a beast). 2 Citizen, townbred. 3 Shrewd, trained in the acuteness and vice of towns. -**COMP.** -**अनुयासः** one of the five kinds of अनुयास, 'the single alliteration,' which is a similarity occurring *once* (or singly) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants; e. g. आदाप वकुल-गंवातपीडुर्वन्दे पदे भ्रमरान् । अयमेति मन्दमन्दं कवि-रीवारिषावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -**अपन्हुतिः** *f.* a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अपन्हुति. The Chandrâloka thus defines and illustrates it:—**हृकापन्हुतिर्यस्य शंकातस्तस्य निह्वे । प्रजल्पम-त्यदे लघुः कतिः किं न हि दुरुरः** 5. 27. **उक्तिः** *f.* insinuatory, insinuating, *double entendre*.

ज.

ज *a.* (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अविवेकज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंशज, उद्भिज्ज &c. -**जः** 1 A father. 2 Production., birth. 3 Poison. 4 An imp or पिशाच. 5 A conqueror. 6 Lustre. 7 N. of Vishnu.

जकुटः 1 The Malaya mountain. 2 A dog.

जक्ष 2 P. (*जक्षति*, *जक्षित* or *जग्व*) To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4 39; 13. 28; 15. 46, 18. 19.

जक्षण, **जक्षिः** Eating, consuming.

जगत् *a.* (*सी. f.*) Moving, moveable;

सूर्य आत्मा जयतस्तस्मै Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगद्वापि यद्वेत् Mb. -*m.* Wind, air. -*n.* The world; जगतः पितरौ वदे पाशेतीपस्मैश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -**COMP.** -**अंघा**,

-**अविका** N. of Durgâ. -**आत्मन** *m.* the supreme spirit. -**आदिजः** an epithet of Siva. -**आधारः** 1 time. 2 air, wind.

-**आयुः**, -**आयुस्** *m.* wind. -**ईशः**, -**पतिः** 'the lord of the universe', the supreme deity. -**उद्धारः** salvation of the world. -**कर्तु**, -**घातु** *m.* the creator of the world. -**चक्षुस्** *m.* the sun.

-**नाथः** the lord of the universe. -**निवासः** 1 the Supreme Being. 2 an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासी बह्मदेवस्तस्मि Si 1. 1. 3 worldly existence. -**पाणः**

-**चलः** wind. -**योनिः** 1 the Supreme Being. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. 4 of Brabmâ. (-*निः* *f.*) the earth. -**वहा** the earth. -**साक्षिन्** *m.* 1 the supreme spirit. 2 the sun.

जगती 1 The earth; (*समीहते*) तदेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य माति जगती जगती 5. 20. 2 People, mankind. 3 A cow. 4 A kind of metre; (See App.). -**COMP.** **अधीश्वरः**, -**ईश्वरः** a king; N. 2. 1. -**वृक्ष** *m.* a tree.

जगहः (*जुः*) 1 Fire. 2 An insect. 3 An animal.

जगरः An armour.

जगलः *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. -**लं** 1 Cowdung. 2 An armour 3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्य *a.* Eaten.

जग्धिः *f.* 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जग्मिः Wind.

जघन 1 The hip and the loins, the buttocks; दृष्ट्य जघने कान्चीमन्त्र लज्जा कर्चमर्त Gīt. 12. 2 The pudenda. 3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -**COMP.** -**क्षूपको** (*dual*) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -**चपला** an unchaste or libidinous woman; पशुर्विदेशमने परमहर्षं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173.

छेदः 1 Cutting, felling down, breaking down, dividing; अभिशाखेदपाताना क्रियते नन्दमृगाः Ku. 2. 41; छेदो दंशस्य बाहो बा M. 4. 4; R. 14. 1; Ms. 8. 270, 370, Y. 2. 223, 240. 2 Solving, removing, dissipating, clearing; as in संशयच्छेद. 3 Destruction, interruption; निद्राच्छेदाभिताम्रा Mu. 3. 21. 4 Cessation, end, termination, disappearance as in चर्मच्छेद. 5 A piece, bit, cut, fragment, section; विस्फिंसलयच्छेदपाथेयवतः Me 11. 59; अभिनवकरिदंतच्छेदपांडुः कपोलः Mā. 1. 22; Ku. 1. 4; S. 3. 7; R. 12. 100 6 (In math.) A divisor, the denominator of a fraction.

छेवन 1 Cutting, tearing, cutting off, splitting, dividing; Ms. 8. 230, 232, 322. 2 A section, portion, bit, part. 3 Destruction, removal.

छेदिः A carpenter.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छेदिकः A cane.

छो 4. P. (*छवति*, *छात*, or *छित*, *caus* छापयति) To cut, cut asunder, mow, reap; Bk. 14. 101; 15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and fore-finger together (*Mar.* चुटकी).

छोरण Abandoning, leaving.

जघन्य *a.* 1 Hind-most, last; Bg 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. 2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. 3 Of low origin or rank. -**न्यः** A Sūdra. -**COMP.** -**जः** 1 a younger brother. 2 a Sūdra.

जग्धिः A weapon (*offensive*).

जघ्नु *a.* Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* Moving, living, moveable, चित्ताग्निरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; श्लोकान्निरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -**न** A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -**COMP.** -**इतर** *a.* immoveable. -**कुटी** an umbrella.

जंगल 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. 2 A thicket, forest 3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, landmark.

जंघलं Poison, venom.

जंघा Leg from the ankle to the knee; the shank. -**COMP.** -**आर**, -**कारिकः** a runner, courier, an express -**चाण** an armour for the legs.

जंघल *a.* Running swiftly, rapid. -**लः** 1 A courier. 2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जञ्, जञ् 1 P. (जजति or जजति) To light.

जञ् 1 P. (जजति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जटा 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; असम्पापि शङ्कुतनीडनिचितं विभ्रज्जटानंदं S. 7. 11, जटाश्च विभ्रज्जटित्यं Ms. 6. 6; Māl. 1. 2. 2 A fibrous root. 3 A root in general. 4 A branch. 5 The जटावती plant. -COMP. -चीरः, टंकाः, दीरः, धरः epithets of Siva. -जूटः 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). 2 the twisted hair of Siva; जटाजूटयुक्ते वदसि विनिवद्धा पुरभिदा G. L. 14. -ज्वालः a lamp. -धर a. wearing matted hair.

जटायुः A son of Syent and Aruna, a semi-divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. While Ravana was carrying away Sitā, Jatāyu heard her cries in the chariot, and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rāma passed by that place in the course of his search after Sitā. The kind-hearted bird told Rāma that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rāma and Lakshmana.]

जटाल a. 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. 2 Collected together (like matted hair); Bv. 1. 36. -लः The (Indian) fig-tree.

जटिः (सी) f. 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 Clotted hair. 3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिर a. (नी) f. Having twisted hair. -म्. 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (कृष्ण).

जटिल a. 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विश्वेश कश्चिजटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'). 2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानतोऽप्येते वचसि विप-जालजटिलान् न हेचामः कामानहह गहयो मोह-महिना Bh. 3. 21. 3 Dense, impervious. -ल 1 A lion. 2 A goat.

जटुर a. Hard, stiff, firm. -र, -रं 1 The stomach, belly; जटुरं को न विमर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. 2 The womb. 3 The interior of anything. -COMP. -जटिः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -आमयः dropsy. -ज्वाला, -व्यथा belly-ache, colic. यंत्रणा, यतना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जड a. 1 Cold, frigid, chilly. 2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चित्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; परमशून्यं हर्ष-जडं पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. 3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडान्धान् पशून्...नाहुं G. L. 15, 10 सहर्षं, जडमपि &c. Y 2 25- Ms

2. 110. 4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं तु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतुहलः V. 1. 9. 5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. 6 Dumb, 7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dāyabhāga). -हं 1 Water. 2 Lead. -COMP. -क्रिय a. slow, dilatory. -भरतः an idiot.

जडता, त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. 2 Ignorance, stupidity. 3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175.

जडितन् m. 1 Frigidity. 2 Stupidity. 3 Dulness, apathy. 4 Stupor, stupefaction.

जटु n. Lac. -COMP. -अश्मकं red arsenic. -पुत्रकः a man at chess. -रसः lac.

जटुकं Lac.

जटुका 1 Lac. 2 A bat.

जटुकी, जटुका A bat.

जटु n. The collar bone, the clavicle.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जानं, pass. जन्वते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते धे पुनः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; प्राणाद्वायुरजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. 2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). 3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिष्टलानेषपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1. 6; रक्तनेत्रोऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. -Caus. (जययति) To give birth, beget, cause to produce.

-WITN अजु 1 to be born after; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु यदि पुत्रोऽजुजायते Ms. 9. 134. 2 to be born similar to; अजी कुनारस्तनोऽजुजातः R. 6. 78 (तस्माज्जातः Malli.). -अभिः 1 to be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामाक्ष्योऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. 2 to be, become. 3 to be turned into. 4 to be born of a high family. 5 to be born to or for; Bg. 16. 3. -उप 1 to be born or produced, arise, grow; ऊष्णश्चोपजायते Ms. 1. 45; संगलेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62, 14. 11. 2 to be born again; Y. 3. 256; Bg. 14. 2. 3 to be, become. -न, -वि, -सं 1 to grow, arise, spring. 2 to be born or produced.

जनः 1 A creature, living being, man. 2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क्व बवं क्व परीक्षमन्मथो सुगशविः समनेषितो जनः S. 2. 18; तत्स्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखीजनः a female friend; दास-जनः a slave, अवलजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker whether male or female in the sing. or pl. instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of himself in the third person); अयं जनः शृष्ट्वास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40. (male);

जना प्रतिष्ठानाति सुमसे R

8. 81 (female); पश्यान्गमरातुरं जनमिमं नातापि नो रक्षति Nāg. 1. 1 (female and pl.). 2 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जने गृह्णाति M. 1; सतीमपि नातिगृह्णैकसंश्रयां जनोऽप्यथा मर्तुमतीं विशङ्कते S. 5. 17. 3 Race, nation, tribe. 4 The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -COMP. -अतिग a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. अवि-पः, अयिनाथः a king. -अंतः 1 a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. 2 a region. 3 an epithet of Yama. -अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another) (-ind.) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction: -विपताकाकरेणान्या-नवार्थतरा कथां । अन्योन्यामंभणं यत् स्याज्जायते तज्जायति ॥ 425. -अर्धनः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -अश्मनः a wolf. -आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people. -आचारः a popular usage or custom. -आश्रयः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -ईशः, ईशः, ईश्वरः a king. इष्ट a. desired or liked by the people (-ष्टः) a kind of jasmine. -उदाहरणं glory, fame. -ओघः a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारित् m. lac. -चक्षुस् n. 'the people's eye', the sun. -चा an umbrella, a parasol. -देव a king. -पदः 1 a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 360. 2 a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न यदः पदानादौ R. 9. 4; दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. 3 the country (opp. the town पुर, नगर); जनपदवृक्षोत्पत्तयैः पीयमानः Me 16. 4 the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign). 5 mankind. -पदिन् m. the ruler of a country or community. -प्रवादः 1 rumour, report. 2 scandal, calumny. -प्रिय a. 1 philanthropic. 2 liked by the people, popular. -मर्यादा established custom. -रञ्जनं gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रवः 1 rumour 2 calumny, scandal. -लोकः one, i. e. the fifth, of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharloka. -वादः (also जनेवादः) 1 news, rumour. 2 a scandal. -व्यवहारः popular usage. -श्रुत a. well-known (among people, famous). -श्रुतिः f. rumour, report. -संवाध a. densely crowded with people. -स्थानं N. of a part of the Dandakā forest; R. 12. 42; 13 22. U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

जनक a. (निका) f. Generating, producing, causing; क्लृप्तजनकः दुःखजनक &c. -कः 1 A father, progenitor. 2 N. of a famous king Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Sitā. He was remarkable, for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the

abandonment of Sītā, by Rāma he became anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage वाङ्मन्य was his priest and adviser.—COMP. आत्मजा, -तनया, -संज्ञिनी, -सुता epithets of Sītā, daughter of King Janaka.

जनगमः A Chāṇḍāla.

जन्ता 1 Birth. 2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स जन्ता दिनाय्ये पार्वती शशिदिवाकरादि R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Si. 9. 14.

जनन *a.* Producing, causing, &c. -जे 1 Birth, being born; यावज्जनं तावन्मरणं Mha M. 13. 2 Causing, production, creation; शोभाजनत् Ku. 1. 42. 3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. 4 Life, existence; यदेव पूर्वं जनने शरीरं सा दशरोषासुदती सज्जं Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. 5 Race, family, lineage.

जननिः *f.* 1 A mother. 2 Birth. जननी 1 A mother. 2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. 3 A bat. 4 Lac. जन्मेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parīkṣhit, the grandson of Arjuna. [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaiśampāyana related the Mahabharata, and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahman'a].

जनयितु *a.* (जी *f.*) Producing, begetting, creator, —*m.* A father.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनस् *n.* See जन 3.

जनिः, -जनिका, -जनी *f.* 1 Birth, creation, production. 2 A woman. 3 A mother. 4 A wife. 5 A daughter-in-law.

जनित *a.* 1 Given birth to. 2 Produced, created, caused.

जनितु *m.* A father.

जनित्रि A mother.

जनु (दू) *f.* Birth, production.

जनुस् *n.* 1 Birth; निवारिणी जनुः Bv. 1. 16. 2 Creation, production. 3 Life, existence; जनुः सर्वश्लाघं जपति ललितोत्तम भवतः Bv. 2. 55. -COMP. -जनुषांघः blind from birth, born blind.

जंतुः 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 71. 2 The (individual) soul. 3 An animal of the lowest organization. COMP. -कंजुः 1 a snail's shell. 2 a snail. -फलः the Udumbara tree.

जंतुका Lac

जंतुमती The earth.

जन्म Birth.

जन्मन् *n.* 1 Birth; तं जन्मने शैलवत् प्रयेदे Ku. 1. 21 2 Origin, arise, production, creation; आकरि पद्मरागां जन्म कावयणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5: 60; (at the end of comp.) arising or born from; सरलस्त्वसंघट्टजन्मा द्वाग्निः Me. 53. 3 Life, existence; पूर्वेष्वपि हि जन्मसु Ms. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. 4 Birth place. 5 Nativity. -COMP. -अधिपः 1 an epithet of Siva 2 the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). -अंतरं another life. अंतरीय *a.* belonging to or done in another life. -अथ *a.* born blind. -अष्टमी the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa, the birthday of Kṛishṇa. -कीलः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -कुंडली a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. -कुम् *m.* a father. -क्षेत्र birth-place. -तिथिः *m. f.* -दिनं, -दिवसः birth-day. -दः a father. -नक्षत्रं the natal star. -नामन् *n.* the name received on the 12th day after birth. -पत्रं, -पत्रिका a horoscope. -प्रतिष्ठा 1 a birth-place. 2 a mother; S. 6. -भाज् *m.* a creature, living being; नेदंती जन्मभाजः सतं Mk. 10. 60. -भाषा a mother-tongue; यत्र क्षीणमपि किमपरं जन्मभाषावदेव प्रत्यावाप्तं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. -भूमि *f.* birth-place, native country. -योगः a horoscope. -रोगिन् *a.* sickly from birth. -लक्षणं the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. -वस्त्रम् *n.* the vulva. -शोधनं discharging the obligations derived from birth. -साफल्यं attainment of the ends of existence, -स्थानं 1 birth-place, native country, home. 2 the womb.

जन्मिन् *m.* A creature, a living being

जन्म *a.* 1 To be born or produced. 2 Born, produced. 3 (At the end of comp.) Born from, occasioned by. 4 Belonging to a race or family. 5 Vulgar, common 6 National. -न्यः 1 A father. 2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bride groom. 3 A common man. 4 A report, rumour. -न्यः 1 Birth, production, creation. 2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक) जन्मानं जनकः कालः Bhāṣā P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्मं तिष्ठति निश्चितं Sabdak. 3 The body. 4 A portent occurring at birth. 5 A market, a fair. 6 War, battle; तत्र जन्मं स्पर्धेति पार्वतीदेवैरेतदुच्यते R. 4. 77. 7 Censure, abuse. -न्यः 1 the friend of a mother. 2 The relation of a bride a bride's maid गरीति

जन्ममवदकुमारी R. 6. 30. 3 Pleasure, happiness. 4 Affection.

जन्तुः 1 Birth. 2 A creature, living being 3 Fire. 4 The creator or Brahmā.

जप् 1 P. (जपति, जपित or जप) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्तपि तदेवालापमंश्रवति Gīt. 5; हरिति हरिति जपति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. 2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 259. -With उप to whisper into the ears of, to win over to one's party by secretly suggesting anything in the ear, to instigate or rouse to rebellion; उपजन्तुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 107.

जपः 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. 2 Repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. 3 A muttered prayers. -COMP. -परायणः *a.* engaged in muttering prayers -माला a rosary of beads.

जपा The China rose (the plant or its flower); (सायं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्पक दधानः Me. 36).

जप्यः -र्यं A muttered prayer.

जम्, जंम् I. 1. P. (जमति, जंमति) To copulate; cf. यम्. -II. 1. A (जंमते, जंमते) To yawn, gape.

जम् 1 P. (जमति) To eat.

जमदग्निः A Brāhmaṇa and a descendant of Bhrigu and father of Parasurāma. [Jamadagni was the son of Richika and Satyawati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study and said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renuka who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitraratha and his queen) sporting and dallying in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'wected but not purified by the stream'. Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity furiously scolded her, and ordered his sons as they came in to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Parasurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Parasurama to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted].

जमनं-जमन q. v.

जपती *m.* du. Hasband and wife, cf. दृपती and जयापती.

जंबालः 1 Mud, 2 Moss. 3 The Ketaka plant.

जंबालिनी A river

जेशीरः The citron tree. -र A citron.

जव-द्व. The rose apple and its fruit. -Comp. -खंडः -द्वीपः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru.

जबु (बु) कः (की f.) 1 A jackal. 2 A low man.

जबुलः A kind of tree. (जबु). -ल Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride).

जमः 1 The jaws (usually in pl.) 2 A tooth. 3 Eating. 4 Biting asunder. 5 A part, portion. 6 A quiver. 7 The chin. 8 Yawning, gaping. 9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. 10 The citron tree. -Comp. -अरातिः -द्विष्टः -भेदिन् -रिपुः epithet of Indra. -अरिः 1 fire. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Indra.

जंभका, जंभा, जंभिका A yawn, gaping.

जम (मी) रः The lime or citron tree.

जयः 1 Conquest, triumph, victory; success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). 2 Restraint, curbing, conquest; as in इन्द्रियजय. 3 N. of the sun. 4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. 5 N. of Yudhishtira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. 6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. 7 An epithet of Arjuna. -य 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. 3 A kind of banner. -Comp. -आवह a. conferring victory. -उत्थुर a. resulting in victory. -कोलाहलः 1 a shout of victory. 2 a kind of game with dice. -चोपः -चोपणं -या a proclamation of victory. -दङ्गा a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. -पत्रं a record of victory. -पालः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Brahmā. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्रकः a kind of dice. -मंगलः a royal elephant. 2 a remedy for fever. -वाहिनी an epithet of Sachi. -शब्दः 1 a shout of victory. 2 the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by birds &c. -स्तंभः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निचः खान जयस्तंभं गंगानोतोत्तरेषु सः R. 4. 36, 69

जयन् 1 Conquering, subduing. 2 Aimour for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. -युज् a. caparisoned. 2 victorious.

जयन्तः 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमीसंभवेन जयन्तं पुरंदरः V. 5. 14; S. 7. 2, R. 3. 23, 6. 78. 2 N. of Siva. 3 The moon. -ती 1 A flag or banner. N. of daughter of Indra. 3 N. of Durgā Com. -पत्रं (n law) 1

the written award of the judge in favour of either party. 2 the label on the forehead of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयन्तः A king of Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Duhsalā, daughter of Dhritarāshtra. [Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical *sīdhā*, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their break-fast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She of course, indignantly refused but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husbands were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued and captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu, and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war.]

जयिन् a. 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विजयस्व जयिर्विस्तारः सुवे वानलाचनाः Vb. 1. 2. 2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. 3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart; जयति जयिस्ते हे मावाः नैवेदकलादयः Mā. 1. 36. -m. A victor, a conqueror; पौरुषयानेवमात्रात्मनांस्तान् जयन्तान् राजसी R. 4. 34.

जयव a. Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जेय).

जरट a. 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरटः प्रकामयुर्वीः पण्यनदिक्रिकाल्पटीर्विभर्ति Si. 4. 29. (where जरट means 'hard' also). 3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. 4 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरटकनल Si. 11. 14. 5 Hard-hearted, cruel. -रः N. of Paṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas.

जरण a. Old, decayed, infirm.

जरत् a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Infirm, decrepit. Com. -कारः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika] -यवः an old ox; वारिद्रस्य वरा क्षुर्विन्मानवविणालता । जरद्वयवः शर्वस्तथापि परमेष्ठिनः Pt. 2. 159.

जरती An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. 2 A buffalo.

जरा (The word जरा is optionally

substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age; कर्केयां दोषेणात्र पलितच्छब्दा जरा R. 12. 2; तस्य धर्मगणराशौ वृद्धस्य जरा (जरा) विना 1. 23. 2 Decrepitude, infirmity general debility consequent on old age. 3 Digestion. 4 N. of a female demon; see जरासंध below. -Comp. -अवस्था decrepitude. -जीर्ण a. old through age, debilitated, infirm, Bh. 3. 17. संघः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Krishna, had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhishtira performed the great Rajasuya sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhīma went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings whereupon Bhīma challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhīma.]

जरायुगिः N. of Jarasandha.

जरायु n. The slough or cast off skin of a serpent. 2 The outer skin of the embryo. 3 The uterus, womb. -Comp. -ज a. born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Maili. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित a. 1 Old, aged. 2 Decayed, infirm.

जरिन् a. (णी f.) Old, aged.

जरुथं Flesh.

जर्जर a. 1 Old, infirm, decayed.

2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जरितविषाण-कोटयो मृगाः K. 21; गतिं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विषयं वारामिहेतुं धरणीं जराजर्जरः U. 1. 29; Si. 4. 23. 3 Wounded, hurt. 4 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). -र The banner of Indra.

जर्जरित a. 1 Old, decayed, infirm. 2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. 3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरजराजर्जरितापि सा प्रभाते Git. 8.

जर्जरीक a. 1 Old, decayed. 2 Ragged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्तुः 1 The vulva. 2 An elephant.

जल a. Dull, cold, frigid -ज q v.

-लं 1 Water; ततस्व दूषोयमिति मृगणाः

शरं जले कायुध्नं विनंति Pt. 1. 322 2

A kind of fragrant medicinal plant or perfume (हीरे). 3 Frigidity. 4 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा -Comp. -अंचल 1 A spring. 2 a natural water course. 3 moss. -अंजलि: 1 a handful of water. 2 a libation of water presented to the manes of a deceased person; कुतुबमासाय कुतो जलांजलि Chāp. 95; मानस्यापि जलांजलि: सर-भस लोके न दत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 (where जलांजलि means 'to leave or give up'). अटन: a heron. -अटनी a leech -अंटका: a shark. -अत्यय: autumn (शब्द). -अधिदैवत: -तं an epithet of Varuṇa. (तं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -अधिप: an epithet of Varuṇa. -अधिका a well. -अर्क: the image of the sun reflected in water. अर्णव: 1 the rainy season. 2 the ocean of sweet water. आर्षन् a, thirsty. अवतार: a landing-place at a river side. -अविला a large square pond. -असुका a leech. -आकर: a spring, fountain, well. -आकाक्ष: -काक्ष: -काक्षिन् m. an elephant. आसु: an otter. आत्मिका a leech. आधार: a pond, lake, reservoir of water. -आयुका a leech. -आर्द्र a, wet. (-द्रि) wet garment or clothes (द्रि) a fan wetted with water. -आलोका a leech. -आवर्त: eddy, whirlpool. -आशय: 1 a pond, lake, reservoir. 2 a fish. 3 the ocean. -आश्रय: 1 a pond. 2 a water-house. आश्रय a lotus. -इंद्र: 1 an epithet of Varuṇa. 2 the ocean. -इंधन: the submarine fire. -इभ: a water-elephant. -ईश: -ईश्वर: 1 an epithet of Varuṇa 2 the ocean. उच्छ्वास: 1 a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain (cf. परिवाह). 2 overflow of a river. -उद्धर dropsy. -उद्धव a, aquatic. उरगा, -ओकस् m. ओकस: a leech. -कंदक: a crocodile. कपि: the Gange- tic porpoise. -कपोत: a water-pigeon -करक: 1 a shell. 2 cocoa-nut. 3 a cloud. 4 a wave. 5 a lotus. -कलक: mud. -काक: the diverbird. -कांत: the wind. -कांतार: an epithet of Varuṇa. किराट: a shark. -कुक्कुट: a water-fowl. कुंतल: कोश: moss. -कूपी 1 a spring, well. 2 a pond. 3 a whirlpool. कूर्म: the porpoise. -कलि: m, or f. -क्रीडा playing in water, splashing one another with water. क्रिया presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -कुलम: 1 a turtle. 2 a quadrangular tank. 3 a whirlpool. -चर a. (also जलेचर) aquatic. -आजीव: -जीव: a fisherman. -चारिन् m. 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a fish -ज a. born or produced in water. (-ज:) 1 an aquatic animal. 2 a fish. 3 moss. 4 the moon. (-ज:, -जं) 1 a shell 2 the conch shell

अथोष्ठे निविश्व दध्नी जलजं कुमार: R. 7. 63, 11. 60. (-जं) a lotus. -आजीव: a fisherman. -आसन: an epithet of Brahmā; वाचस्पतिस्वावेदं प्राजलिर्जलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. -जंतु: 1 a fish. 2 any aqua- tic animal. -जंतुका a leech. -जन्मन् a lotus. -जिह्व: a crocodile. -जीविन् m. a fisherman. -तरंग: 1 a wave. 2 a metal cup filled with water pro- ducing harmonic notes like a musi- cal glass. -ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. -त्रा an umbrella. -त्रास: hydrophobia. -द: 1 a cloud; जयंते दिक्का लोके जलदा इव सज्जता: Pt. 1. 29. 2 camphor. -अश्विन: the Śāla tree. -आगम: the rainy season. -काल: the rainy season. -क्षय: autumn. -वदुर: a kind of musi- cal instrument. -देवता a naiad, water-nymph. -द्रोणी a bucket. -धर: 1 a cloud. 2 the ocean. -धारा a stream of water. -धि 1 the ocean. 2 a hundred billions. 3 the number 'four.' -धा a river. -ज: the moon. -जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -रक्षता the earth. -नकुल: an otter. -नर: a merman. -निधि: 1 the ocean. 2 the number 'four'. -निर्गम: 1 a drain, water-course. 2 a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. -नीलि: moss. -पटलं a cloud. -पति: 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuṇa. -पथ: a sea-voyage; R. 17. 81. -परावत: a water-pigeon. -पित्तं fire. -पुल्लं an aquatic flower. -पूर: 1 a flood of water. 2 a full stream of water. -पुष्टजा moss. -नदानं pre- senting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. -प्रलय: des- truction by water. -मार्ग: the bank of a river. -मयं a country abounding with water जलप्राप्तमयं स्यात् Ak. -मयि: 1 the Ohātuka bird. 2 a fish. -म्व: an otter. -म्वतं a deluge, an inun- dation. -म्वु: a fish. -वालक: -वालक: the Vindhya mountain. -वालिका lightning. -विडाल: an otter. -विवा: -वं a bubble. -विल्व: 1 a (quad- rangular) pond, lake. 2 a tortoise. 3 a crab. -सू a. produced in water. -सू: m. 1 a cloud. 2 a place for holding water. 3 a kind of camphor. -सूत m. 1 a cloud. 2 a jar. 3 camphor. -मक्षिका a water-insect. -मंडूक a kind of musical instrument; (=जलदंष्ट्र). -मार्ग: a drain, canal. -मुच m. 1 a cloud; Mo. 69. 2 a kind of camphor. -सूति: an epithet of Śiva. -सूतिका hail. -यंत्रं 1 a machine for raising water. 2 a fountain. -यष्ट, निकेतनं, मंकिर: a house erected in the midst of water (a summerhouse) or one supplied with artificial fountains; कृषिद्विचिं जलयंत्रमंदिरे Rs. 1. 2. -यात्रा a voyage. -यानं a ship रकु a kind of gall nodule

-रंड: -रंड: 1 a whirl-pool. 2 drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. 3 a snake. -रस: sea-salt. -रशि: the ocean. -रह, -ह a lotus. -रूप: a cro- codile. -लता a wave, billow. -वायस a diverbird. -वास: residence in water. -वाह: a cloud. -वाहनी an aqueduct. -विषुवं the autumnal equi- nox. -वृक्षिक: a prawn. -व्याल a water-snake. -शय: -शयन: -शायिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. -शूकं moss -शूकर: a crocodile. -शोष: drought -सर्पिणी a leech. -सन्धि: f. 1 the Gangetic porpoise. 2 a kind of fish 3 a crow. 4 a leech. -स्थानं, -स्थाप a pond, lake, reservoir. -हं a small water-house (rather summerhouse) furnished with artificial fountains -हस्तिन् m. a water-elephant. -हारिणी a drain. -हास: 1 foam. 2 cuttlefish- bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलंगम: A chāṇḍāla.

जलमसि: 1 A cloud. 2 Camphor (a variety of it).

जलाका, जलालका, जलिका, जलुका, जलूका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजतं A lotus.

जलेशय: 1 A fish. 2 N. of Vishnu जल्प् 1. P. (जलति, जलित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकयोऽं जलतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 21; ऐकं जलं लन्याहर्त Pt. 1. 116; Bh. 1. 82. 2 To murmur, speak inartic- ulate. 3 To chatter, prattle, babble -WITH-अभि to talk, talk with. -न 1 to speak, say, talk; Ku. 1. 45. 2 to call. -सं to talk, converse.

जल्प: 1 Talk, speech. 2 Discourse, conversation. 3 Rabble, prattling, gossip. 4 Debate, wrangling dis- cussion.

जल्पक a. (ल्लिका f.) जल्पक a Talkative, garrulous.

जव a. Swift, expeditious. -व: 1 (a) speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity, जवो हि सते: परं दिव्येण Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीतदुदतिष्ठ- च्युत: Si. 1. 12. 2 Velocity. -Comp. -अधिक: a fleet horse, a courser. -अनिल: a strong wind, hurricane

जवन a. (नी f.) Quick, swift, fleet, R. 9. 56. -त: A courser, a swift horse. -नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिका, जवनी 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. 2 A curtain, screen in general; नरः संसारति विशति यमशानिजवनिका Bh. 3. 112.

जवस: Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जपा.

जर् 1. U. (जयति-ते) To injure, hurt, kill.

जस् 1. 4. P. (जसति) To set free, release. -II. 1. 10. P. (जसति, जसयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. 2 To disregard a glit W TH -जस्

to kill; निजौजसौजासियतुं जगद्दुहा Si 1. 37; Bk. 8. 120.

जहकः 1 Time. 2 A child. 3 The slough of a snake.

जहत् *a.* (सी *f.*) Leaving, abandoning. -Comp. लक्षणा, -स्वार्थो a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; *e.g.* in the familiar instance गगनां बोधः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गगन् loses its primary sense and means गगनाटः cf. अत्रलक्षणा also.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहूः A young animal.

जह्नुः N. of an ancient king, son of Sinotha, who adopted the river Gangā as his daughter. [The river Ganges when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जह्नुतनया, -कन्या, -सुता, नदिनी &c; cf. R. 6. 85, 8. 95].

जागरः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; गविजागररो दिवाहाय R. 9. 54. 2 A vision in a waking state. 3 An armour, mail.

जागरणं 1 Waking, wakefulness. 2 Watchfulness, vigilance.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागरित *a.* One who has been long awake -तं Waking.

जागरितु *a.* (जी *f.*), जागरूक *a.* 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरूकस्य याथार्थ्यं वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. 2 Watchful, vigilant; वर्णानामावेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 15; Si. 20. 36.

जागर्तिः, जागर्ता, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रुहं Saffron.

जाग्रु 2 P. (जागर्ति, जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सौख्यसर्जजजागर यथाकाले स्वपन्निर R. 17. 51; सुतो बाह्युपवर्तितायामर्षि चार्थं च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा तर्षवृत्तानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. 2 To be roused from sleep, awake. To foresee, be provident.

जाघनी 1 A tail. 2 The thigh.

जामल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Rural, picturesque. 2 Wild. 3 Savage, barbarous. 4 Arid, desert. -लः The francoline partridge. -लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.

जामुले Poison, venom.

जामुलिः जामुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवेद).

जामिकः 1 A courier, an express. 2 A camel.

जामिन् *m.* A warrior, combatant; जमौजौजामिजिजामि Si. 19. 3.

जाटर *a.* (री *f.*) Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal. -रः The digestive faculty, gastric fluid.

जाड्यं 1 Coldness, frigidity. 2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. 3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं वृथपथिष्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23; जाड्यं ह्रीनति गच्छति 54. 4 Tastelessness of the tongue.

जात *p. p.* 1 Brought into existence, engendered, produced. 2 Grown, arisen. 3 Caused, occasioned. 5 Felt, affected by; oft. in comp.; see जन्. -तः A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जान कथयितव्यं कथय U. 4. 'dear boy' 'oh my darling &c.'). -तं 1 A creature, living being. 2 Production, origin. 3 Kind, sort, class, species. 4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविभागितक्राजानं R. 5. 1. all that goes to form wealth *i. e.* every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुखं everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure. 5 A child, a young one.

-Comp. -अपराया a mother. -अमर्ष *a.* vexed, enraged. -अश्रु *a.* shedding tears. -इष्टिः *f.* a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. -उष्ट्रः a young bullock.

-कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3. 18. -कलप *a.* having a tail (as a peacock). -कान *a.* enamoured. -पक्ष *a.* having wings; अजातपक्ष unfledged. -पाश *a.* fettered. -प्रदय *a.* inspired with confidence. -सन्मथ *a.* fallen in love. -मात्र *a.* just born. -रूप *a.* beautiful, brilliant. (-यं) gold; अथा-करसुखपक्षा भण्डिजातिरसंस्कृता जातत्वेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129. -वेदस् *m.* an epithet of fire; Ku. 2. 46, Si. 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72.

जातक *a.* Born, produced. -कः 1 A new born infant. 2 A mendicant. -कं 1 ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकर्मन्). 2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. 3 An aggregate of similar things.

जातिः *f.* 1 Birth, production; Ms. 2. 148. 2 The form of existence fixed by birth. 3 Race, family, lineage. 4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); ओरे सह जात्या वेदवर्ग्योऽर्थः यथा सा जातिः परित्यक्ता Ve. 3; (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four: ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र). 5 A class, genus, kind, species; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. 6 The

properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोरस्य अक्षय्य of cows, horses &c.; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. 7 A fire-place 8 Nutmeg. 9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मिन्तन रचितो नो बुद्ध-जात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40. (written also as जाती in these two senses). 10 (In Nyāya) Futile answer. 11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. 12 A class of metres; see App. -Comp. -अंध *a.* born blind; Bh. 1. 90. -कोशः, -रः -रं nutmeg. -कोशी, -पी the outer skin of the nutmeg. -धर्मः 1 the duties of a caste. 2 a generic property -ध्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges -पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. -ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmanā only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brāhmana, (तस्य धर्मं च योनिश्च नयं ब्राह्मणकारणं तस्य श्रुतात्मा यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव साः ॥ शब्दार्थचिन्तामणि) -व्रंशः loss of caste; Ms. 9. 67. -अष्ट *a.* outcast. -मात्रं 1 'mere birth', position in life obtained by mere birth 2 caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it), Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. -वाचक *a.* expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरस्यः पुष्पो हस्ती -वैरं instinctive hostility. -वैरिन् *m.* a born enemy. -शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः, पुष्पः, हस्ती &c. -संकरः admixture of caste, mixed blood. -संपन्न *a.* belonging to a noble family. -सारं nutmeg. -स्मर *a.* remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो मुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 355. -स्वभावः generic character or nature. -हीन *a.* of low birth, outcast.

जातिनस् *a.* Nobly born, of high rank.

जातु *ind.* A particle meaning:—1 At all, over, at any time, possibly, किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्वैवहादिरा Pt. 1. 26, न जातु कामः कामावाप्तुभोगेन शान्तिरिति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. 2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. 3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. 4 Used with the potential mood जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with,' जातु तत्रमवाप्तुं वृषलं वाजयति *ibid.*

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुष *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Made of, or covered with, lac. 2 Sticky, adhesive.

जात्य *a.* 1 Of the same family, related. 2 Noble, well-born, sprung

from a noble family. जास्वस्नाभनातन
शूर शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4. 3 Lovely,
beautiful, pleasing.

जानकी N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma.
जानपदः 1 An inhabitant of the
country, a rustic, boor, peasant
(opp. शूर). 2 A country. 3 A
subject. -दा A popular expression.

जानि A substitute for जाया at the
end of Bah. comp.

जातु n. The knee; जातुभ्यामवति गत्या
kneeling (or falling on one's knees)
on the ground. -COMP. -दक्ष a. reach-
ing to, as high as, the knees, knee-
deep. -फलक, -सङ्गले the knee-pan.
-संधि: the knee-joint.

जापः 1 Muttering prayers, whis-
pering, murmuring. 2 A muttered
prayer.

जावालः A goat-herd.
जानवन्धः N. of Parasurāma q. v.
जामा 1 A daughter. 2 A daughter-
-in-law.

जामातु m. 1 A son-in-law; जामातुयेन
वय निरुद्धः U. 1. 11; जामाता दशमी पद्यः
Subhāsh. 2 A lord, master. 3 The
sun-flower.

जामिः f. 1 A sister. 2 A daughter.
3 A daughter-in-law. 4 A near
female relative (सन्निहितसंपिंडकी Kull.);
Ms. 3. 57-58. 5 A virtuous and
respectable woman.

जामित्रः The seventh zodiacal sign
from the natal sign (लग्न); विधौ च
जामित्रशुभान्विताया Ku. 7. 1 (जामित्रं लग्न-
स्वतन्त्रं स्थानं Malli.). Note—Some derive
the word from जाया, because in
astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates
the future good-luck of one's wife
(जायामित्रः ?); but the word is obviously
connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामेयः A sister's son.
जाम्बवं 1 Gold. 2 The fruit of the
Jambu tree.

जाम्बवत् m. N. of a king of bears
who was of signal service to Rāma
at the siege of Lankā. He was
also noted for his medical skill.
[This same Jāmbavat appears to have
lived up to the time of Krishna, or per-
haps he was another being of that time;
for there was a fight between Krishna
and Jāmbavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel
which the latter had got from Prasena,
brother of Satrājī. Krishna vanquished
Jāmbavat, who placed the jewel, along
with his daughter Jāmbavatī, at his
entire disposal.]

जाम्बीर (लं) A citron.
जाम्बूनवं 1 Gold; R. 18. 44. 2 A
golden ornament; कृतचक्रं जाम्बूनैः Si.
4. 66. 3 The Dhattūra plant.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus
derived: -पतिर्भायां संप्रविश्य गर्भौ भ्रूवेह जायते।
जायायास्तद्धि जायात्वं वदस्यो जायते पुनः Ms. 9.
8 see also Malli on R 2 1) As

as a member of Ba... comp जया 1.
changed to जानि; सीताजानि: 'one who
has Sītā for his wife'; so दुवजानिः,
शामार्जजानि: -COMP. -अनुजीविन् m., -आ-
जीवः 1 an actor, a dancer. 2 the
husband of a harlot. 3 a needy
man, pauper. -पत्नी (dual) husband
and wife. (The other forms of the
comp. are जंपत्नी and जंपत्नी q. v.).

जायिन् a. (नी f.) Conquering,
subduing. -m. The burden of a song
(in music.)

जायुः 1 Medicine. 2 A physician.

जारः 1 A paramour, gallant, lover;
रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4.
54. -COMP. -जः, जन्मन्, -जातः a
bastard. -भरा an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. 2 A web,
cob-web. 3 A coat of mail, a helmet
made of wire. 4 An eye-hole, lattice,
window; जालान्तरेष्विदं दृष्टिरन्या R. 7. 9;
दृष्टिर्जालविनिर्मुक्तैर्दलभयः सदिग्धपापवताः V.
3 2; Ku. 7. 60. 5 A collection, an
assemblage, number, mass; चिंतासंहति-
तंतुजालनिविडस्युदेन Māl. 5. 10; Ku. 7.
89; Si. 4. 56; Amaru. 58. 6 Magio.
7 Illusion, deception. 8 An unblown
flower. -COMP. -अक्षः a loop—hole,
window. -कर्मन् n the occupation of
catching fish, fishing. कारकः 1 a net-
maker. 2 a spider. -गोणिका a kind
of churning vessel. -पाद्, -पादः a
goose. -प्राया mail, armour.

जालकं 1 A net. 2 A multitude,
collection बहु कर्णशिरिषयोपि बहुते चर्माभतां
जालकं S. 1. 30; R. 9. 68. 3 A lattice,
window. 4 A bud, an unblown
flower; अभिवर्धमानैर्मालतीनां Me; 98; so
दृष्टिकाजालकानि 26. 5 A kind of orna-
ment (worn in the hair); निलकजा-
लकजालकनीकिकैः R. 9. 44 (आमरणविशेषः)
6 A nest. 7 Illusion, deception.
-COMP. -मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालिकः 1 A fisherman. 2 A fowler,
bird-catcher. 3 A spider. 4 The
governor or chief ruler of a pro-
vince 5 A rogue, cheat. -का 1 A
net. 2 A chain-armour. 3 A spider.
4 A leech. 5 A widow. 6 Iron. 7
A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी A room ornamented with
pictures.

जालम a. (हर्षि f.) 1 Cruel, severe,
harsh. 2 Rash, inconsiderate. -हमः
(हर्षि f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain,
wretch, miscreant; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन
दिग्भागेन गतः स जालम इति V. 1. 2 A poor
man, a low or degraded man.

जालनक a. (हिनका f.) Despised,
low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्ध 1 Speed, swiftness. 2
Haste hurry

जाह A termination added to nouns
expressive of the parts of the body
in the sense of 'the root of'; कणजाह
the root of the ear; so अक्षि°, ओष्ठ° &c
जाह्गवी An epithet of the river
Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by
पर and वि) (जयति, जित) 1 To conquer,
defeat, overcome, vanquish, subju-
gate; जयति तुलामधिकृतो भास्वानपि जलद्वयलानि
Pt. 1. 330; Bk. 15. 76, 16. 2. 2 To
surpass, excel; गजितानन्तरं वृष्टिं सोमायन
जिगाय सा Ku. 2. 53; R. 3. 34; Ghat
22; Si. 1. 19. 3 To win (by
conquest or in gambling), acquire
by conquest; प्रायजीयत दृष्टा ततो मही R.
11. 65 (where जि means 'to conquer'
also); Ms. 7. 96 4 To curb, restrain,
control, conquer (as passions.) 5
To be victorious, be supreme or pre-
eminent (generally used in henedi-
ctory stanzas or salutations); जयतु
जयतु महाराजः (in dramas); स जयति
परिगच्छः शक्तिमिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1,
जितमुद्रातिना नमः हरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 4; Bh.
2. 2; Git. 1. 1. -Caus (जायवति) To
cause to win or conquer. -Desid
(जिगीषति) To wish to win, acquire
or excel, to vie with, emulate. -Wirt
अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish,
Bh. 19. 2. -निच् 1 to conquer, defeat,
R. 3. 51; Bk. 2. 52; 7. 94; Y 3
292. 2 to win, acquire by conquest,
Ms. 8. 154. -परा (Atm.) 1 to defeat,
conquer, overcome, subdue; ये पराजयसे
दृष्टा Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9. 2 to lose,
be deprived of. 3 to be con-
quered or overcome by, find
(something) unbearable; अक्षयनास-
राजयते Sk. finds it unbearable or dif-
ficult to study; Bk. 8. 71. -वि (Atm)
1 to conquer, defeat, overcome,
subdue; व्यजेत बहुवी Bk. 1. 2; प्रायस्स्वमुत्त-
सेवया विजयते विजयं स पुष्पाश्रुयः Git. 10; Bk.
2. 39; 15. 39 2 to surpass, excel
चक्षुर्भेदकमेव विजयते Vb. 1. 33. 3 to
win, acquire by conquest; मुजयित-
विमान R. 12. 104; 1. 59; Sānti. 2. 13.
4 to be victorious, be supreme or
pre-eminent; विजयतां देवः S. 5.

जिः A demon (विश्वश्च).

जिगम्लुः Breath, life.

जिगीषा 1 Desire of conquering,
subduing or overcoming; यानं सत्तार
कैभिर् वैषस्वजिगीषया R. 15. 45 2
Emulation, rivalry. 3 Eminence 4
Exertion, profession, habit of life.

जिगीषु a. Desirous of conquering.

जिघ्रसा 1 Desire of eating, hunger

2 striving for. 3 Contending with

जिघ्रसु a. Hungry.

जिघांसा Desire of killing; R. 15 19.

जिघांसु a. Desirous of killing,
murderous. -शुः An enemy.

जिघ्रसा Des e of taking or seizing

जिघ्र *a.* 1 Smelling, 2 Conjecturing, guessing, observing; *e. g.* मनोजिघ्रः सपत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness.

जिज्ञासु *a.* 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. 2 Desirous of getting absolution (सुसु).

जित् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारुजित्, कनजित्, सङ्गजित् &c.

जित् *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained (as enemies, passions &c.). 2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). 3 Surpassing, excelled.

4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by, कानजित्, कीजित् &c. -Comp-अक्षर *a.* reading well or readily.

-अनिघ्न *a.* one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -अरि *a.* one who has conquered his enemies.

(-रिः) an epithet of Buddha. -आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, void of passion.

-आह्व *a.* victorious. -इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (हृत्, रज्ज्, गेह, रज्ज् & शब्द); श्रुत्वा सङ्ग्राह्यं हृत् च सुपत्न्या ब्राह्मणं च यो नरः । न हृन्मति ग्लायति वा तं विधेयो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 2. 98. -आशित् *a.* appearing

victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; चाण-स्यासि जितकाशितया Mu. 2; जितकाशी राज-सेवकः *ibid.* -कोप, -कोध *a.* imperturbable, not excitable. -नेमिः a staff made of the Asvatha tree. -अन *a.* injured to fatigue, hardy. -स्वर्गः one who has won heaven.

जितिः *f.* Victory, conquest.

जिह्मः, जितमः Gemini, the 3rd sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जित्वर *a.* (री *f.*) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; राजाजित्वरं जित्वरं Bk. 1. 16; कदलीकृतश्याली आरुमिजित्वरं Si. 2. 9.

जिन *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant, 2 Very old. -नः 1 A generic term applied to a chief, Buddha or Jaina saint. 2 N. applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. 3 An epithet of Vishnu

-Comp. -इन्द्र, -इश्वरः 1 a chief Buddha saint. 2 an Arhat of the Jainas. -सत्तन् *n.* a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिष्णु *a.* 1 Victorious, triumphant; R 4. 85; 10. 18. 2 Winning, gaining. 3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bk. 1. 6; Si. 13. 21. -स्युः 1 The sun. 2 N. of Indra. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of Arjuna.

जिह्वा *a.* 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. 2 Crooked, awry, squint; Rs. 1. 12. 3 Tortuous curved going irre-

gularly. 4 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; दुन्दु-विष्णुनजिह्वानिः Ki. 6. 24; मृदुद्वयनीलिनन-जिह्वानिः Si. 9. 62. 5 Dim, dark, pale-coloured; विविधनननिलः मृदुद्वयनीलिन-जिह्व Ki. 1. 46. 6 Slow, lazy. -हो

Dishonesty, falsehood. -Comp. -अस *a.* crooked-eyed, squinting. -नः a snake. -गति *a.* meandering, going tortuously; Rs. 1. 13. -नेहनः a frog. -योधिनः *a.* fighting unfairly. -शरयः the Khudira tree.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल *a.* Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वः 1 The tongue. 2 The tongue of fire; *i. e.* a flame. -Comp. -आस्वादः licking, lapping. -उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेख-निका, -निर्लेखनं a tongue-scraper. -नः 1 a dog. 2 a cat. 3 a tiger. 4 a leopard. 5 a bear. -मूलं the root of the tongue. -मूलीय *a.* a term particularly applied to the Visarga before क् and न् and also to क्, ल and the guttural class of consonants (in gram). -रवः a bird. -लिह् *m.* a dog. -लौह्य greediness. -शलयः the Khudira tree.

जीन *a.* Old, aged, decayed. -नः A leather bag; जीनकामुद्वसादीन् इत्यम् दद्यादिष्टुष्टे Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन सक्कुशलमर्थं हारयिष्यत् पृष्टिं Me. 4. 2 An epithet of Indra. -Comp. -कूटः a mountain.

-वाहनः 1 N. of Indra. 2 N. of a king of Vidyādhara, hero of the play called Nāgānanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर). [He was the son of Jimutaketu and renowned for his be-

nevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play.] -वाहिनः *m.* smoke.

जीरः 1 A sword. 2 Cumin-seed.

जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीर्ण *a.* 1 Old, ancient. 2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासंसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22. 3 Digested; सुजीर्णमेव रुचिच-क्षणः हतः H. 1. 22. -र्जः 1 An old man. 2 A tree. -र्ज 1 Benzoin. 2 Old age, decrepitude. -Comp. -उद्धारः 'renewing the old', repairs, especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution -उद्धारं ruined or

neglected garden. -उवरः a lingering fever. -वर्गः the Kadamba tree. -वाटिका a ruined house. -वज्रं a particular gem.

जीर्णक *a.* Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णः *f.* 1 Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. 2 Digestion.

जीव 1 P. (जीवति, जीवति) 1 To live, be alive; वसिष्ठजीवति जीवति इहवः नो न जीवति Pt. 1. 23; ना जीवत् यः पराजितात् स्व-वर्गं जीवति Si. 2. 45; Ms. 2, 285. 2 To revive, come to life. 3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); मत्स्यजुनं तु वासिष्ठं तेन चैव जीवति Ms. 4. 6; विप्रेन च जीवतः 3, 152, 162; 11, 26; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense, अजिह्वानशब्दं शृद्धं जीवेद् ब्रह्मण्यजीविका Ms. 4. 11. 4 (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चोराः प्रमते जीवति व्याधितुं विक्रिष्यकाः । प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यत्नमेषु वाक्काः । राजा विद्वानेषु निर्वै मुर्वै पंडिताः । Mb. -Caus. 1 To restore to life. 2 To nourish, nurture, bring up. -With अति 1 to survive. 2 to surpass in the mode of living (live more splendidly &c.); अत्यजीवद्गराल-केयरी R. 19. 15. -अतु 1 to hang on, live by or upon, serve; स तु तस्याः पाणिनाहकमनुजीवयति Dk. 122. 2 to see without envy; वा तां जिनसुखानः सुप-हृद्वा सुषिष्टिः । अथ ताननुजीवानः Mb. 3 to live for any one. 4 to follow in living; R. 19. 15. vl. (अत्यजीवत् or अत्यजीवत्). 5 to survive. -उद् to revive, return to life; उद्जीवत् सुषिष्टा Bk. 17. 95. -उप 1 to live upon, sub-

sist, derive livelihood from; कां हृदि-हृद्वाजीवयति; संवाहकमुद्दिष्टजीवति Mk. 2, शेषात्समुज्जितसुषिष्टेयं पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105, Y. 2. 301. 2 to serve, depend on, Si. 9. 32.

जीव *a.* Living, existing. -व 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; मत्तजीव, जीवत्याग, जीवाशा &c.

2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called जीवात्मा as opposed to परमात्मा the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131, Ms. 12. 22-23. 3 Life, existence.

4 A creature, living being. 5 Live-lyhood, profession. 6. N. of Karna. 7 N. of one of the Maruts. 8 The constellation पुष्य. -Comp. -अंतकः 1 a birdcatcher, fowler. 2 a murderer, slayer. -आत्मन् *m.* the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमात्मन् 'the Supreme soul'). -आदानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). -आधान preservation of life. -आधारः the heart -इधनं glowing fire wood

burning wood. -उत्सर्गः 'casting off life', voluntary death, suicide -उर्ण the wool of a living animal. -युद्ध, -मदिरं 'the abode of the soul'; the body. -ग्राहः a prisoner taken alive -जीवः (also जीवजीवः) the Chukora bird. -वृक्षः 1 a physician. 2 an enemy -द्वारा mortal existence. -धनं 'living wealth', property in the shape of living creature, livestock. -धानी the earth. -पतिः f. -पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. -पुत्रा, -वत्सा a woman whose son is living -मातुका the seven mothers or female divinities; (कुमारी वनदा नंदा विमला मेगला बला । पद्मा चेति च विख्याताः सेना जीवमातुकाः). -रक्तं menstrual blood. लोकः 1 the world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence; त्वत्प्राये शांतालोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Māl. 9 37; जीवलोकनिलकः प्रलीयते 21, 30 स्वमेवजाडसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2, Bg. 11 7; U. 4. 17. 2 living beings, mankind; दिवस इवाग्रदामस्तपाल्ये जीवलोकस्य S. 8. 12; or आलोकमर्कादिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 55. -वृत्तिः f. breeding or keeping cattle. -क्षेप a. one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. -सकनणं transmigration of soul. -साधनं grain, corn. -साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. -सूः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. -स्थानं a joint, an articulation.

जीविका 1 A living being. 2 A servant. 3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. 4 A usurer. 5 A snake-catcher. 6 A tree.

जीवत् a. (जी. f.) Living, alive. -COMP. तोका a woman whose children are living. -पतिः f. -पत्नी f. a woman whose husband is living. -मुक्त a. 'liberated while living', a man who being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme spirit is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. -मुक्तिः f. final liberation in the present state of life. सुत a. 'dead while alive'; one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the world (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीवयः 1 Life, existence. 2 A tortoise. 3 A peacock. 4 A cloud.

जीवन a. (जी. f.) Enlivening, animating, giving life. -नः 1 A living being. 2 Wind. 3 A son. -नं 1 Life, existence; (fig. also); त्वमसि मम सुषणं त्वमसि मम जीवनं Gt. 10. 2 The principle of life, vital energy; Bg. 7. 9. 3 Water; दीजानां प्रभव नमोऽस्तु जीवनाय Ki 18 39 or जीवनं जीवनं (life)

हंति प्राणान् हंति समीरणः Udb. 4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence. (fig. also); Ms. 11. 76; H. 3. 33. 5 Butter made from milk one day old. 6 Marrow. -COMP. -अंतः death. -आवातं poison. -आवासः 1 'residing in water', epithet of Varuṇa, the regent of water. 2 the body. -उपायः livelihood. -ओषधं 1 elixir vitae. 2 a life-giving medicine.

जीवनकं Food.

जीवनीयं 1 Water. 2 Fresh milk.

जीवितः 1 Life, existence. 2 A drug, medicament.

जीवितिकः A fowler.

जीवा 1 Water. 2 The earth. 3 A bow-string; मुहुर्जीवावेपिर्विरयति Mv. 6. 30. 4 The chord of an arc. 5 Means of living. 6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. 7 N. of a plant (वचा).

जीवातु m., n. 1 Food. 2 Life, existence. 3 Restoration to life, revival; रे हस्त दक्षिण सूतस्य शिशोर्द्विजस्य जीवातवे विद्वज् ब्रह्ममुने कृपाण U. 2. 10. 4 A medicine for restoring life.

जीविका Means of living, livelihood.

जीवित a. 1 Living, existent, alive; R. 12. 75. 2 Returned to life. 3 Animated, enlivened. 4 Lived through (as a period). -ते 1 Life, existence; त्वं जीवितं त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; Me. 83; नाभिर्नंदेत मरणं नाभिर्नंदेत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45; 7. 111. 2 Duration of life. 3 Livelihood. 4 A living being. -COMP. अंतकः an epithet of Śiva. -आशा hope of life, love of life. -ईशः 1 a lover, husband. 2 an epithet of Yama; जीवितेश्वरसिं जगाम सर R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 the sun. 4 the moon. -कालः duration of life. -ज्ञा an artery. -व्ययः sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life; jeopardy, danger to life; स आतुरो जीवितसंशये वर्तते 'he is dangerously ill'; Bv. 2. 20.

जीवित् a. (जी. f.) (generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing; R. 1. 63. 2 Living upon or by; शस्त्रजीवित्, आउपजीवित् &c. m. A living being.

जीव्या Means of livelihood.

जुगुप्सन्, जुगुप्सा 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. 3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bibhatsa sentiment, thus defined.—द्वेषद्वेषादि-भिर्गर्हा जुगुप्सा विषयोद्भवा S. D. 207.

जुर् 1. 6. A. (जुर्ते-जुर्) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. 2 To be favourable or propitious. 3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy; सत्यं जुगुप्स्य भवत्य देहिनां Bhāg 4 To devote or attach oneself

to, practise, undergo, suffer; पैलस्यो जुषत जुचं विषक्तं धुः Bk. 17. 112. 3 To frequent, visit, inhabit; जुषते पर्वत. श्रेष्ठदुषयः पर्वसंविधु Mb. 6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to; रथं च जुषुषे जुषं Bk. 14. 95. 7 To choose.—II. 1 P., 10 U (जोषति, जोषयति-ते.) 1 To reason, think 2 To investigate, examine. 3 To hurt. 4 To be satisfied.

जुर् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in, Bh. 3. 103. 2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, assuming, resorting to &c.; परलोकजुषां R. 8. 85; रजो-जुषे जन्मनि K. 1.

जुष्ट p. p. 1 Pleased, gratified. 2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c.; Bg. 2. 2. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.

जुष्टः f. A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial butter into the fire.

जुहोतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb जुहोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; धरति सर्वा वैदिक्या जुहोति यजति-क्रियाः Ms. 2. 84 (See Menhātithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञनायण shortly renders जुहोति by उपविष्टदेन and यजति by तिष्ठदेन. See: Asvalāyana I. 2. 5 also).

जुः f. 1 Speed. 2 Atmosphere 3 A female demon. 4 An epithet of Sarasvatī.

जूकः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जूटः The mass of twisted or matted hair; सूतेशस्य भुजंगवद्विचलयत्नकृत् जूटा जटाः Māl. 1. 2.

जूटकं Matted hair.

जुतिः f. Speed, velocity.

जुर् 4 A. (जुर्ते, जुर्) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To be angry with (with dat.); सर्वं नक्षत्रं चिरं जुर्ते Bk. 11. 8. 3 To grow old.

जुर्तिः f. Fever.

जू 1 P. (जरति) 1 To make low or humiliate. 2 To excel.

जू, जूष 1 A. (जुमते, जूषते जुमति, जूष्य) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. 2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); परब्रह्मविभक्त्यामे वक्तुं जूषते Bg. 3. 22. 3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जूषतां जूषताम-प्रतिहतप्रसरं कोषयति Ve. 1; तुष्णे जूषति (Paras. is irregular) Bh. 3 5; मोग कोपि स एक एव परमो निर्व्योदितो जूषते S. 80. 4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल्प-योनिर्भित्तानामुत्तमानामाधाय भुज्जुर्जुने Ku. 3. 24. 5 To be at ease. 6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -Caus. To cause to yawn or expand. -WITH उद् to appear, rise, spring up; N 2 105 -ति 1 to yawn gape open the

mouth; व्यङ्ग्यमित चापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजृम्भितविशाले Mk. 5. 2 to open, expand (as a flower). 3 to spread everywhere, pervade, fill; सुखश्रवा मैगलतुपनिःस्वनाः...न कथलं सन्नवि मगधीपतेः पथि व्यङ्ग्यमित विबोक्तानपि R. 3. 18. 12. 72; रजाधकारस्य विजृम्भितस्य 7. 42. 4 to rise, appear. -ससृग् to attempt, strive, endeavour; व्याले बालशृगलर्ननुभिरसौ रोद्धुं सहजृम्भते Bh. 2. 6.

जुभा, -भं, जुभणं, जुभा, जुभिका 1 Yawning, gaping. 2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कलिकाश्रयी जुभा प्रभवति K. 257; जुभांमप्रविततद्वोपानजाल-प्रविष्टेः Ve. 2. 7; मालनी शिरसिजुभणोमुखी Bh. 1. 25. 3 Stretching (the limbs); (अगादि) सुहृद्विजृम्भतस्वराणि R. 6. 10.

जु. 1. 4. 9. P., 10. U. (जरति, जीयति, जृणति, जारयति-ने, जर्ण or जारित) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither, decay; जीयते जीयतः केशा देता जीयति जीयतः। जीयतश्चक्षुसी श्रोत्रे दुष्पेक्षा तरुणयति Pt. 5. 83; Bk. 9. 41. 2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिव च प्रया बलं शोकावध्याः जस्तु Bk. 6. 30; जरुताया वृक्षास्य 14. 112. 3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमलं ब्रह्मसीयात् Chāp. 79; उदरे चाजरत्ये Bk. 15. 50.

जेतु m. 1 A conqueror, victor. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जेताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जेमनं 1 Eating. 2 Food.

जैत्र a. (जी. f.) 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इन्द्रो हि मन्दस्य जैत्रमर्चं विकलपुणतिशयं मयि व्यतीति Māl. 2. 5; धनुर्जैत्रं रुद्रदेवौ R. 4. 66, 16. 72. 2 Superior. -जः 1 A victor, conqueror. 2 Quick-silver. -जं 1 Victory, triumph. 2 Superiority.

जैनः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines.

जैमिनिः N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy (properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतग्रन्थमात्रं सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33.

जैवातुकः a. (की. f.) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired; जैवातुकं ननु भूयते पतिरस्याः Dk. 2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The moon; राजानं जनयां बभूव सहसा जैवातुकं त्वं तु वः Bv. 2. 78. 2 Camphor. 3 A son. 4 A drug, medicament. 5 A peasant.

जैवयः An epithet of Kacha, son of Brihaspati.

जैत्राचं Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जोषटः The longings of a pregnant woman (रोहट).

जोषिगः An epithet of Siva.

जोषः 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. 2 Silence. -जं 1 Acoo ding to one's wish,

with ease. 2 Silently; किमिति जोष-मास्ति S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषा, जोषित् f. A woman; cf. योषा, योषित्.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. 2 A woman.

ज्ञ a. (At the end of comp.) 1 knowing, familiar with; कार्यज्ञ, विमि-चज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. 2 Wise; as in ज्ञमन्य thinking oneself to be wise.

-ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. 2 The sentient soul. 3 The planet Mercury. 4 The planet Mars. 5 An epithet of Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञत a. Made known, in- formed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Understanding. 2 Intel- lect. 3 Promulgating.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जानाति, जानति, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses), to learn, be- come acquainted with; नञा ज्ञासीस्त्वं सुखी रात्रौ यदकार्षीस्व रक्षमां Bk. 15. 9. 2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with; ज्ञातं ततो वीदं S. 3. 1; जानन्नपि हि मेवासी जडबहोक् आचरेत् Ms. 2. 119, 123; 7. 148. 3 To find out, ascertain, investigate; ज्ञातया का कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9. 4. To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, ex- perience; as in दुःखज्ञ, वृत्तज्ञ &c. 5 To test, try, know the true character of; आरम्भं मित्रं जानीयात् H. 1. 72; Chāp. 21. 6 To recognise; न त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुन- रलक्षं ज्ञास्यसे कामचारि Me. 63. 7 To re- gard, consider, know to be; जानामि त्वं बहुविपुलं कामस्य भवानः Me. 6. 8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument), सर्पिणीं जानति Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिणा = सर्पिणाः); -Caus. (जाय- यति, जययति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. 2 To request, ask (Atm.).

-Desid. (जिज्ञासते) To desire to know, investigate, ascertain; R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 4. 91. -WITH अहु 1 to per- mit, allow, assent, or consent to, agree to, sanction; अनुजानीहि मां नमनाय U. 3. 2 to betroth, affianc- e, promise (in marriage; मां जानमात्रं धन- मित्रदानेऽज्जानाद्वायं मे पिता Dk. 59. 3 to excuse, forgive. 4 To request. 5 to own. -अप to conceal, hide, disown, deny (Atm.); ज्ञातमपजानीति Sk.; आराम- नमपजानतः शशमात्रोऽन्यदिने Bk. 8. 26.

-अभि 1 to recognise; वाच्यजानास्ते वृषं Mb. 2 to know, understand, be ac- quainted with, be aware of; Bg. 4. 14, 7. 13, 18. 55. 3 to regard, con- sider, know to be. 4 to admit, ac- knowledge. -अव to slight, despise, disregard, neglect; अवजानासि मां यस्यात् R. 1. 77; Bk. 3. 8; Bg. 9. 11, -आ

to know, understand, find out, as- certain. (Caus.) 1 to order com-

mand, direct. 2 to assure. 3 to dismiss, give leave to go. -परि 1 to be aware of, know, be acquainted with; द्युम्नोऽजनिदि परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. 2 to find out, ascertain; सन्त्यर् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. 3 to recognise; तपस्विभि- कैश्चिपरिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -प्रति (Atm.) 1 to promise ह्यचपातोपणेन कथादानं प्रति- जानति P. R. 4; Bk. 8. 26, 64; Ms. 9. 99. 2 to confirm. 3 to state, affirm, assert. -वि 1 to know, be aware of, Bh. 3. 21. 2 to learn, comprehend, understand. 3 to ascertain, find out. 4 to regard, know to be, consider (-Caus.) 1 to request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); आर्यपुत्र अस्मि मे विज्ञातुः (रान) नम्राज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. 2 to commu- nicate, inform. 3 to say, speak in general. -सं (Atm.) 1 to know, understand, be aware of. 2 to recognise. 3 to live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.). विना नितं वा संजानीते Sk. 4 to watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. 5 to accede to, agree with. 6 (Paras.) to re- member, think of; मातुः मातरं वा संजानाति Sk. (-Caus.) to inform.

ज्ञात a. Known, ascertained, under- stood, learnt, comprehended &c; see ज्ञा above. Comp. -सिद्धांतः a man com- pletely versed in any Śāstra

ज्ञातिः 1 A Paternal relation, a father, brother &c.; agnate relatives collectively. 2 A kinsman or kindred in general. 3 A father. -Comp. -भाव kin, relationship. -भेदः dissension among relatives. -विद् a. one who makes near relatives.

ज्ञातेरं Relationship.

ज्ञातु m. 1 A wise man. 2 An ac- quaintance. 3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञानं 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficien- cy; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञानं Māl. 1. 7. 2 Knowledge, learning; बुद्धिज्ञानेन दुष्यति Ms. 5. 109; ज्ञाने मोक्षं ह्यज्ञा शब्दौ R. 1. 22. 3 Consciousness, cognizance; know- ledge; ज्ञातव्योऽज्ञातव्यौ वापि J.S. 8. 288 knowingly or unknowingly, con- sciously or unconsciously. 4 Sacred knowledge; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philo- sophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मेन्द्र); cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. 5 The organ of in- telligence, sense, intellect. -Comp. -अनुत्पादः ignorance, folly. -आत्मन् a. all-wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of per- ception; (these are five त्वद्, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्णं and घ्राणं the skin, tongue, eyes, ear and nose; see बुद्धीन्द्रिय under इन्द्रिय). -काण्डं that inner or esoteric portion of the Veda which refers to

true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकाण्ड). -कुत *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. -नस्य *a.* attainable by the understanding, the mind's eye, intellectual vision (opp. कर्मचक्षुः); सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येदं निश्चितं ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (-*m.*) a wise and learned man. -तत्त्वं true knowledge, knowledge of god. -तपस्य *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. -तृः a preceptor. -तृः an epithet of Sarasvati. -तुर्वल *a.* wanting in knowledge. -निश्चयः certainty, ascertainment. -निष्ठ *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. -यज्ञः a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. -योगः contemplation is the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -शास्त्रं the science of fortune-telling. -साधनं 1 a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. 2 an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो ब्रह्मे स्वकर्मणा यद्वेत्ते ज्ञानमयं ब्रह्म R. 8. 20. 2 Containing knowledge. -यः 1 The Supreme spirit. 2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (जी. *f.*) Intelligent, wise. -*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. 2 A sage, one possessing true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. -कः 1 A teacher. 2 A commander, a master. -कं (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा The desire of knowing.

ज्या 1 A bow-string; विश्रामं छन्दामिदं च सिधिलज्यान्वयमस्मद्विदुः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 16; 12. 104. 2 The chord of an arc. 3 The earth. 4 A mother.

ज्यानिः *f.* 1 Old age, decay. 2 Quitting, abandoning. 3 A river, stream.

ज्यायस् *a.* (जी. *f.*; compar. of प्रशस्य, वृद्ध) 1 Elder, senior; प्रसवकमेव स किल ज्यायस् U. 6. 2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. 3 Larger, greater. 4 (In law) One not a minor; *i. e.* come of age and responsible for his own actions.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध) 1 Eldest, most senior. 2 Most excellent, best. 3 Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. -भ्राता 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. 2 N. of a lunar month (ज्येष्ठ q. v.). -भ्राता 1 An eldest sister. 2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars). 3 The middle finger. 4 A small house-lizard. 5 An epithet of the Ganges. -COMP. -अंशः 1 the eldest brother's share. 2 the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. 3 the best share. -अंशु *n.* 1 water in which grain has been washed. 2 the scum of boiled rice. -अश्विन 1 the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brāhmana; *i. e.* that of a householder. 2 a householder. -तातः a father's eldest brother. -वर्णः 1 the highest caste (that of Brāhmanas). -वृत्तिः the duties of seniority. -व्यथुः *f.* a wife's eldest sister.

ज्येष्ठः N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठ (corresponding to May-June). -ष्टी 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्येष्ठ. 2 A small house-lizard.

ज्येष्ठत्वं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. 2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यो 1 A. (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. 2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिर्भय *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Astronomical or astrological. -यः 1 An astronomer or astrologer. 2 One of the six Vedāṅgas (being a short tract on astronomy). -COMP. -विद्या astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषी, ज्योतिष्कः A planet, star, luminary.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रातराहसंकुलाय ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसौ च सतिः R. 6. 22. 2 Celestial. -*m.* The sun. -नी 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). 2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्यगुण *i. e.* a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योतिस् *n.* 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me 5. 2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg 5. 24, 13. 17. 3 Lightning. 4 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिषिर्हृदयद्विरिव त्रियास Ku. 7. 21. Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21. 5 The faculty of seeing. 6 The celestial world. -*m.* 1 The sun. 2 Fire. -COMP. -इंशः, इंशणः the fire-fly. -कणः a spark of fire. -गणः the heavenly bodies collectively. -चक्रं the zodiac. -ज्ञः an astronomer or astrologer -मंडलं the stellar sphere

-रथः (ज्योतीरथः) the polar star. -विद् *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. -विद्या, शास्त्रं (ज्योतिषशास्त्रं) astronomy or astrology. -स्तोमः (ज्योतिष्टोमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies.

ज्योत्स्ना 1 Moonlight; सुप्रसक्तः ज्योत्स्नायवलितवते कापि पुलिते Bb. 3. 42, ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशिष्टि प्रदीपान् R. 6. 34. 2 Light (in general). -COMP. -ईश the moon. -मित्रः the Chakora bird. -चूषः a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.

ज्योः The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्योतिषिकः An astronomer or astrologer.

ज्योत्स्नः The bright half of a month.

ज्वर 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish 2 To be diseased.

ज्वरः 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञ कौशसा परिबिचिंति Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; दृग्ज्वरः, मदज्वरः, मदज्वरः &c. 2 Fever of the soul, mental pain affliction, distress, grief, sorrow वेदु ते नमसो ज्वरः Rām.; नमस्तस्मद्विचिंति ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 9. 30. -COMP. -अग्नि the paroxysm of fever. -अंकुशः a febrifuge. -मलीकारः cure of fever, febrifuge.

ज्वरित, ज्वरित *a.* (पी. *f.*) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलिष्यन्तोऽग्निः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 80. 2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire); अमृतमधुरवदुतः वचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजायनेन Gīt. 7. 3 To be ardent; जज्ज्वाल लोकस्थितं स राजा Bb. 1. 4. -Caus. (ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते) 1 To set on fire, light kindle. 2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten. -WITH उद् (Caus.) 1 to kindle, light; 2 to irradiate, illumine, light up; ककुभां ह्युवाचि सहस्रोऽज्वलयन् Si. 9. 42; त्वद्वरुणवलेनितकज्जलज्ज्वलय ज्योतिषे Gīt 12. -न to burn brightly, blaze up; रणंगतिं प्रज्ज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. (-Caus.) 1 to kindle, light. 2 to brighten, illumine.

ज्वलन *a.* 1 Flaming, shining, 2 Combustible. -नः 1 Fire; तद्वदु ज्वलनं मर्षितं स्वरोर्दक्षिणवातवीजैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg 11. 29. 2 The number three. -ज्ज्वलनः blazing, shining. -COMP. -अमृतं *m.* the sunstone.

ज्वलित *a.* 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. 2 Flaming, blazing.

ज्वाला 1 Light, flame. 2 A torch, flame, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bb. 1. 95. -COMP.

जिह्वा, ध्वजः fire. -सुखी a volcano. -वज्रः an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालिन् *m.* An epithet of S va

झ.

झः 1 Beating time. 2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. 3 Wind accompanied by rain. 4 N. of Bṛhaspati.

झगझगायति Den. P. To flash, sparkle.

झग (नि) ति ind. Quickly, at once; सायन्मसरा झगियासीचद्रूपकृदलोचना Mb.

झकारः, झकुतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अर्ध) गिताननेने मधुपकुलझकारभरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53

झकारिणी The river Ganges.

झकृतिः f. A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झञ्जन् 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. 2 A rattling or ringing sound.

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. 2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. 3 A clanking sound, jingling. -Comp. -अनिलः -मरुत्, -वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सवृष्टिकः Ak. हिमांझंझानिलाविह्वलस्य (पञ्चम्य) Bv. 2. 69; Amaru. 48; Māl. 9. 17.

झटिति ind. Quickly, at once; मुका-जालनिष प्रयति झटिति अश्यद्दशोऽश्वतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झगझगं, -गा Jingling sound.

झगझगायति a. Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; U. 5. 5.

झग (न) त्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments झगत्कारकृत्कणितयुग्यंजदुरुधतुर्धुतरेमा बाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्वेजयति दरिद्रं परमुद्रागगनझगत्कारः Udb.

झंपः, झंपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63.

झंपाकः, झंपाकः, झंपिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्यक्षतजझरीनिवृत्त-पायः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्झरः 1 A sort of drum. 2 The Kali age. 3 A cane staff. 4 A cymbal. -रा A whore, harlot.

झर्झरिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

झलझला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. 2 Sunshine, glittering light, splendour.

झलः 1 A prize-fighter. 2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. -ली A kind of drum.

झलकं -की Cymbal.

झलकटः A pigeon.

झलरी A cymbal.

झल्लिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body

by the application of perfumes. 2 Light, lustre, splendour.

झषः 1 I fish in general; झषायां मकर-आसि Eg. 10. 31; cf. words like झष-केतन below. 2 A large fish. 3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. 4 Heat, warmth. -व A desert, dreary forecast. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -हवजः N. of the god of love; श्रीमद्वा-झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. -अघानः a porpoise. -उदरी an epithet of Satya-vatt, mother of Vyāsa.

झंकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. 2 A splashing sound (as of falling cascades), स्थाने स्थाने मुखककुभो झंकृतैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14.

झाटः 1 An arbour, bower. 2 A wood, thicket.

झिटिः f. A kind of shrub.

झिरिका A cricket.

झिङ्गीः f. 1 cricket. 2 A kind of musical instrument.

झिङ्गिका 1 Cricket. 2 The light of sunshine; splendour.

झिटिः f. 1 A cricket. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Light, lustre. -Comp. -कटः a domestic pigeon.

झीरका A cricket.

झुंडः 1 A tree. 2 A shrub, bush.

झोटः The betel-nut tree.

ट.

टंकू 10 U. (टंकयति-ते, टंकित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To cover. -WITH उट् 1 to scrape, scratch. 2 to bore out, pierce through.

टङ्कः, -कं 1 A hatchet, an axe; a stone-cutter's chisel; टङ्केर्मनःशिलयुहेव विद्वार्धनाया Mk. 1. 20; R. 12. 80. 2 A sword. 3 The sheath of sword. 4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet; the slope or declivity of a hill; Bk. 1. 8. 5 Anger. 6 Pride. 7 The leg. -का The leg.

टङ्कः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. पतिः a mint-master -शाला a mint.

टङ्कणं (नं) Borax. -णः (नः) 1 A species of horse. 2 N. of a people.

-Comp. -क्षारः borax. टङ्कारः 1 The twang of a bowstring. 2 A howl, cry, shout.

टङ्कारिन् a. (जी f.) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound; टङ्कारिवापमदुलकाशरक्षतजपकावस्वितशरं Asvad I.

टङ्किका. A hatchet; Vikr. 1. 15.

टंगः, -नं A spade, hoe, hatchet.

टंगणः -णं Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टङ्गरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. 2 A joke, jest.

टङ्कारः A clang, twang.

टिक् 1 A. (टिकते) To go, move.

टिटि (हि) भः (भी f.) A kind of bird; उल्लिख्य टिटिभः पादावास्ते मंगमयादिवः

Pt. 1. 314; Ms. 5. 11; Y. 1. 172; also टिटिमक.

टिप्पणी (नी) A gloss, a comment, sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss,' as Kaiyata's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgojibhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyata's gloss.

टीक् 1 A. (टीकते) To move, go, resort to; काश्चर्याः कृतमालंघनतदलं कीयडि-कटीकते Māl. 9. 7. -WITH आ to go, move, go about; अटीकसेज करिघोटीपदाति जुवि वादीशुवि क्षितियुजां Asvad. 5.

टीका A commentary, gloss; काव्य-प्रकाशस्य कृतो ग्रंथे ग्रंथे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्गेन.

हुङ्क a. 1 Small, little. 2 Vile, cruel. 3 Harsh.

उ.

उः An imitative sound; as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; ताम्रनिषिके मध्विह्वलायाः कक्षाच्छ्रुती हेमचन्द्रस्त-
स्याः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्द उटं उटं उटं उटं

उटं उः Subhāsh.

उत्कुरः 1 An idol, a deity. 2 An honorific title added to the name of

a distinguished person; (e. g. गोविन्द कुर the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa)

उल्लिखी A girdle.

ड.

डमः A despised and mixed caste. (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. 2 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -रं Running away through fear, rout.

डमरः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kāpālikas; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

डम् 10 U. (डम्बयति-ने) 1 To throw, send. 2 To order. 3 To behold. -WITH वि 1 to imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) ऋषिर्देव्यामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छिष्यं R. 4. 17; ययुः कर्मण विदेवितेश्वरः 3. 12, 13. 29, 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46, 12. 38; Si. 1. 6, 12. 5. 2 to ridicule, deride, mock; समोदयंति मद्यंति विदेवयंति निर्भयंति रमयंति विषादयंति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विदेव्यसे जनेः K. 109. 3 to cheat, deceive; एवमात्मा-
मिप्रायसंभाषितेऽजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विदेव्यते S. 2. 4 to afflict, pain.

डम्बर α. Famous, renowned. -रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Māl. 9. 16. 2 Show, pomp. 3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance. 4 Pride, arrogance.

डम् 10 U. (डम्बयति-ने) To collect. डम्बयन् 1 Flight. 2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

डम्बिन्धः A wooden antelope.

डामिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डाङ्कतिः f The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर α. 1 Terrific, dreadful, awful; ययौतं मवि रमणीयद्वानरम् संवत्ते गगनतल-
प्रयाणव्याः Māl. 5. 3. 2 Riotous, tumultuous. 3 Resembling, having the appearance (i. e. lovely, beautiful). रतिगलिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिहुरे) Git. 12. -रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. 2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife.

डालिमः=दाहिम q. v.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समालिख्यति डाहलोर्वी Vikr. 1. 103.

डिगरः 1: A servant. 2 A knave, cheat, rogue. 3 A depraved or low man.

डिडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः H. 2. 86; सुखरयस्य यशोनवाडिडिम N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चंडि रमितरसनारवडिडिममिसर सरसमलजं Git. 11; आर्यबालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

डिडी (डि) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. 2 Foam (in general); उड्डातेन डिडिरे पिडंपक्तिरदृश्यत Vikr. 4. 64, 2. 4.

डिमः One of the ten kinds of dramas; मयिदजालसंगमज्जोवाद्भ्रतादिचेष्टितैः । उपरागश्च भुविडी डिमः ख्यातोऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D. 517.

डिङ्गः 1 Affray, riot. 2 Sound or noise occasioned by terror 3 A young child or animal. 4 An egg 5 A globe or ball. -Comp. -आहव, -युद्धं petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight, Ms. 5. 95.

डिङ्गिका 1 A libidinous woman. 2 A bubble.

डिङ्गः 1 A young child. 2 Any young animal such as a cub; जुम्व रे डिङ्ग देतास्ते गणविज्यामि S. 7. 3 A fool, a block-head.

डिङ्गकः (भिका f) 1 A young child 2 Any young animal.

डी 1. 4. A. (डयते, डीयते, डीन) 1 To fly, pass through the air. 2 To go -WITH उडू to fly in the air, fly up, सर्वैरुडूयतां H. 1 (हंसैः) उडूयत वैकुण्ठार-
ग्रहजास्य विकस्वरस्वरैः N. 2. 5. -प्र to fly up; हंसैः प्रडीनेरिव Mk. 5. 5. -प्रोडू to fly up; प्रोडूयिव बलाकया सरभसं सोलंकटमालिङ्गित 23

डीन p. p. Flown up. -नं The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight; e. g. अवडीनं, उडूनी, प्रडीनं, अभिडीनं, विडीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं, &c
डुडुमः A kind of snakes, not poisonous निर्दिष्टाः डुडुमाः स्मृताः)

डुलिः f. A small turtle.

डौमः A man of a very low caste

ड.

डुका A large or double drum; न ते डुकेन न सोपि डक्या न मर्दलेः सापि न तेऽपि डक्या ॥ N. 15. 17.

डामरा A goose.

डाले A shield.

डालिन m. A warrior armed with a shield.

डुङ्गिः An epithet of Ganesa.

डौलः A large drum or tabor.

डौक 1 A. (डौकते, डौकित) To go, approach; यातं वने रात्रिचरी डुडौके Bk. 2. 23; 14. 71, 15. 79. -Caus. (डौकयति-

ते) 1 To bring near, cause to approach; तस्मात् चैव गोमयोस्तेः भ्रणदीष्टौ डौकितं Mb.; Bk. 17. 103. 2 To present, offer. -WITH उप to present, offer.

डौकनं 1 Offering. 2 A present, bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha are

written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are so written to show that the न is liable to be

changed to ण when preceded by prepositions. like ण, परि, अन्तर &c.]

त.

तकिल a. Fraudulent, crafty, rogue.

तक्र Buttermilk. -Comp. -अदः a churning stick. -सारं fresh butter.

तक्ष 1. 5. P. (तक्षति, तक्षणीति, तष्ट) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split; आत्मानं तक्षति श्रेय वने परशुना यथा Mb; विधाय तक्षते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उद्धृतः Ak. 2 To fashion, shape, form (out of wood &c.). 3 To make, create in general. 4 To wound, hurt. 5 To invent, form in the mind. -WITH निचु to slice out of. -सं 1 to pare off, chisel, chop. 2 to wound, hurt, strike; निर्विद्रास्यां हृतीक्षणाभ्यामभ्यासं संततक्षतुः Mb.; Bṛi S. 42. 29.

तक्षकः 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession). 2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). 3 N. of the architect of the gods. 4 N. of one of the principal Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadru; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं Paring, cutting; दारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 135.

तक्षन् m. 1 A carpenter, woodcutter (whether by caste or profession); अतश्चा तक्षा K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter)'; Si. 12 25. 2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तगरः A kind of plant.

तक् 1 P. (तंक्ति, तंक्ति) 1 To endure, bear. 2 To laugh. 3 To live in distress.

तंक् 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. 2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. 3 Fear, terror. 4 A stone-cutter's chisel.

तंक्नं Living in distress, miserable living.

तं 1 P. (तंगति, तंगित) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble. 3 To stumble.

तंक् 7 P. (तनक्ति, तंक्ति) To contract, shrink; तनक्ति खोम विस्तृतं Bk 6. 38.

तटः 1 A slope, declivity, precipice.

2 The sky or horizon. -टः टा, टी, टं 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शैलतटास्ततु Bh. 2. 39; प्रोदुगंचितातटी Bh. 3. 45; सिधेस्तटावोच इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; उच्चारणालक्षिणास्तटीस्तं Si. 4. 18. 2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; वस्त्रापरिवृतटीपरिमलम् Git. 1; नो हृतं सखि चंदनं सनते S. Tit. 7; 80 जवनतट, कटिनतट, श्रोणीतट, कुचतट, कंठतट, ललाटतट &c. -टं A field. -Comp. -आवातः butting, striking against a bank or declivity; अभ्यस्वति तटावातं निर्जितरावता गजाः Ku. 2. 50. -स्थ a. (lit.) 1 situated on a bank or declivity. 2 (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive; तदस्थः स्वानर्थं वदयति च नीनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; तदस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13; मया तदस्थस्य-सुप्रवृत्तोऽसि N. 3. 55 (where तदस्थ has sense 1 also).

तटाकः -कं A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); see तटग.

तटिनी A river; कदा वाराणस्यामरतटिनी-रोयसि वसन् Ph. 3. 123; Bv. 1. 23.

तट् 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against; गाढं ताडयति विपानसलिलं शृंगेर्मुहु-स्ताडितं S. 2. 5; (नौः) ताडिता मारुतेयथा Rām.; R 3. 61; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. 2 To beat, strike, punish by beating, hit; लालयेत्पञ्चपाणि दशवपाणि ताडयेत् Chāṇ 11, 12; न ताडयेच्छृणोति Ms. 4. 169; पादेन यस्ताडयते Amaru. 52. 3 To strike, beat (as a drum); ताडयमा-नाह मेरिषु Mb.; अताडयत् सुदंशश्च Bk. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. 4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument); श्रोत्रवितंतीरिव ताडयमाना Ku. 1. 43. 5 To shine. 6 To speak.

तटगः See तडाग.

तडागः A pond, a deep pool, tank; स्फुटकनलोद्गच्छितसंज्ञानयुग्मिव शरदि तडागं Git. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237.

तडावातः See तटाघात; (उच्चैः करिकराक्षेपे तडावाते विदुर्दुवाः Subdak.)

तडित् f. Lightning; वनं वनति तडितां शृणोति Si. 1. 7; Me. 76; R. 6. 65.

-Comp. -गर्भः a cloud. -लता forked lightning. -लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्व a. Containing or having lightning; अवरोहति शैलाय तडित्वानिव तोयदः V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. -m. A cloud, Si. 1. 12.

तडिन्मय a. Consisting of lightning, Ku. 5. 25.

तड् 1 A. (तडते, तडित) To strike.

तडकः The खंजन bird.

तडुलः Grain after threshing, unhusking, and winnowing; (especially rice); (दास्य, धान्य, तडुल and अक्ष are thus distinguished from one another :—शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राक्तं सतुयं धान्यमुच्यते। निस्तुयः तडुलः प्राक्तः स्विन्नमवमुदाहृतं ॥).

तत p. p. Spread, extended, covered over &c.; (see तत्); स ततो ततोभिरभिगम्य ततो Si. 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. -त Any stringed musical instrument.

ततत् (ततः) ind. 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence; न च निम्नादिषु हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदये S. 3. 1, Māl. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85 2 There, thither. 3 Then, thereupon, afterwards; ततः कतिपयदिवसापने K. 110 Amaru. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. 4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. 5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि); यदि दृष्टीतमिदं तत किं K. 120; अनोच्यमर्थं यदि मयसे प्रभो ततः समति &c. R. 3. 65. 6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो निर्मादुषमण्यं K. 121 7. Than that, other than that; यं लब्ध्वा चापरे लाभे मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2 36. 8 Sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्याः, ततोऽप्यत्रापि इत्यने Sk. यतः ततः means (a) where-there; यतः कुण्डस्ततः सर्वे यन कुण्डस्ततो जयः Mb.; Ms. 7. 188. (b) since-therefore यतो यतः -ततस्ततः wherever-there; यतोयतः पदचरणोभिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितशामलोचना S. 1. 23. तत किं 'what then,' 'of what use is it,' 'what avails it'; प्राक्ताः श्रियः सकलकाम-दुवास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74; Sānti. 4. 2. ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there,' 'to and fro'; ततो दिव्यानि मात्यानि प्रादुरासंस्ततस्तत Mb. (b) 'what next,' 'what further,' 'well proceed' (occurring in dramas), ततः प्रभृति thence-forward, (corr. of

यत् प्रभृति); वृष्णा ततः प्रभृति ने द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru 68; Ms. 9. 68.

तत्तस्य *a* Coming or proceeding from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

तत्ति *pron. a.* (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तत्ति) So many; *e. g.* तत्ति पुरुषाः सन्ति &c. -ति: *f.* 1 A series, row, line; विलम्बं क्रियतां वराहवतिमिहस्ताक्षरि: पल्लवे S. 2. 5. बलाहकतेती Si. 4. 54; 1. 5. 2 A number, troop, group. 3 A sacrificial act.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्त्वं) 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषाम्युक्तर हतास्व खलु कृती S. 1. 24. 3 True or essential nature; संन्यासस्य महावालो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28, Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. 4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme spirit pervading the universe. 5 A true or first principle. 6 An element, a primary substance. 7 The mind. 8 Sum and substance. 9 Slow time in music. 10 A kind of dance. -Comp. -अभि-चोगः a positive charge or declaration. -अर्थः truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. -ज्ञः, -विदुः *a.* 1 a philosopher. 2 knowing the true nature of Brahman. -न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishnu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः *ind.* Truly, really, accurately. तत्त्वतः एतादृशपल्लव्ये S. 1; Ms. 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. 2 On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. 3 For that, in that; निरीतयः यमदीयाः प्रजास्तत्र हेतुसधद्वयवर्चसं R. 1. 63. 4 Off. used for the loc. case of तद्; Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60; 4. 186; Y. 1. 263. तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless'; (corr. of. यद्यपि). तत्रतत्र 'in various places or cases, 'here and there,' 'to every place'; अथक्षात्रिविधान्कुर्यात् तत्रतत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81 -Comp. -भवत् *a.* (नी *f.*) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker; (पूज्ये तत्रभवतन्मवशां भगवानपि); आदिष्टोऽस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन S. 4; तत्रभवत् काश्यपः S. 1 &c. -स्थ *a.* standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य *a.* Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा *ind.* 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वेषयित्वा S. 5; इतस्तथा करोति V. 1. 2 And also, so also, as well as; यत्प्रतिपाद्यं च पश्यत्यसमितिस्तथा Pt. 1

315; R. 3. 21. 3 True, just so, exactly so; यदाथ राजन्यकुमार तदथा R. 3. 48; Ms. 1. 42. 4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of यथा as a correlative of यथा; see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यद्यपि) 'even then,' 'still,' 'yet,' 'nevertheless'; प्रथितं दुष्यंतस्य चरितं तथापीदं न लक्ष्ये S. 5; वरं महात्माप्रियते पिपासया तथापि नान्यस्य करोऽरुपासनां Chāt. 2. 6; वपुःप्रकर्षादजययुद्धं रघुस्तथापि नीचिर्विनयाद-दूर्यत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'as-sent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषानिव भन्त-राजामादाय दुष्णां मदनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; R. 1. 92, 3. 67; तथेति निष्क्रान्तः (in dramas) तथैव 'even so,' 'just so,' 'exactly so' तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also,' 'and likewise,' 'in like manner' 'so it has been said'; तथाहि 'for so' 'as for instance', for this (it has been said); तं वेदा विद्वे चूनं महाभूतसमा-यिना । तथाहि सर्वं तत्सासर्गं परार्थकफला गुणाः ॥ R. 1. 29; S. 1. 31. -Comp. -कृत *a.* thus done. -गत *a.* 1 being in such a state or condition; तथागतयां परिहासपूर्वं R. 6. 82. 2 of such quality. (-तः) 1 Buddha; कलिं मितं वाक्यदुर्दृक्पदं तथागतस्यैव जनः हुवेतः Si. 20. 81. 2 a Jina. -गुण *a.* endowed with such qualities or nature. 2 so circum-stanced, in that condition; तथाभूतां दद्यात्पुनस्तस्य पांचलतनयां Ve. 1. 11. -राजः an epithet of Buddha. -रूप, -रूपिन् *a.* thus shaped, looking thus. -विध *a.* of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथाविद्यस्तावद्वेगमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82, R. 3. 4. -विधं *ind.* 1 thus, in this manner. 2 likewise, equally.

तथात्वं 1 Such a state, being so. 2 True state or nature, truth.

तथ्य *a.* True, real, genuine; प्रियमपि तथ्यमाह प्रियंवदा S. 1. -र्थं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता मनेन Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 8. 274.

तद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. सः *m.*, सा *f.*, तत् *n.*) 1 That, referring to some-thing not present; (तदिति परीक्षे विज्ञानी-यात्). 2 He, she, it; (oft as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य Pt. 1. 3 That, i. e. well-known; सा स्या नमसी महामस्य नृपतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत् Bh. 3. 37; Ku. 5. 71. 4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुद्वयार्थ); उत्कृष्टिनी भयपरिस्त्वलितांशुकांता ते लोचने प्रवि-विशं विधुरे क्षिपेती K. P. 7; Bv. 2. 5. 5 The same, identical, that, very; usually with एव; तानीद्विवापि सकलापि तदेव नाम Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis; (often translatable by 'therefore'; 'then'); साहचर्यं वेष्टयामा R 1 68 'I that

very person,' 'I therefore'; (I who am so and so); स त्वं निवर्तस्व विहाय लज्जा 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst re-turn,' &c. When repeated तद् has the sense of 'several' 'various'; तद् तद् स्थानेषु K. 369; Bg. 7. 20; Māl. 1. 30 तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with an adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore' 'on that account' 'in that case', 'for that reason'. तेन हि if so, well then -*ind* 1 there, thither. 2 Then, in that case, at that time. 3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्दक्षमां धूमिमवतराव U. 5; Me. 7, 110; R. 3. 46. 4 Then (corr. of यदि); तथापि यदि महत्कृतं तत्क-थयामि K. 136; Bg. 1. 45. -Comp. -अनंतरं *ind.* immediately after that, thereupon. -अनु *ind.* after that, afterwards; संदेशं मे तदनु जलदं श्रोयसि श्रोत्रेण Me. 13; R. 16. 87; Māl. 9. 26. -अंत *a.* perishing in that, ending thus. -अर्थ, -अर्थिय *a.* 1 intended for that. 2 having that meaning. -अर्ह *a.* meriting that. -अवधि *ind* 1 so far, upto that period, till then, तदवधि कुशली पुष्पशास्त्रसूत्रिज्ञाचारिचारजी विवेकः Bv. 2. 14. 2 from that time, since then; आसौ दर्शितवदधि मुखे पादिना Bv. 2. 69. -एकचित्त *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. -काल the current moment, present time. -धी *a.* having presence of mind. -कालं *ind.* instantly, immediately. -क्षणः 1 time present, time being, present or current moment; R. 1. 51. -क्षणं, -क्षणान् *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; R. 3. 14; Si. 9. 5, Y. 2. 14; Amaru 83. -क्रिय *a.* working without wages. -गत *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on, devoted to that, belonging to that. -गुणः a figure of speech (in Rhetoric); स्वगुण्यं गुणं योगादनुज्ज्वलगुणस्य यत् । वस्तु तद्वत्त्वमेति भव्यते स तु तद्वत् K. P. 10; see Chāt. 5. 141. -ज *a.* immediate, instantaneous. -ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philoso-pher. -तृतीय *a.* doing that for the third time. -धन *a.* miserly, niggardly. -पर *a.* 1 following that, coming after that, inferior. 7 having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.), सत्राद् समाराधनतत्परोऽभूत् R. 2. 5, 1. 66, Me 10; Y. 1. 83. Ms. 3. 262. -परायण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. -पुरुषः 1 the original or Supreme spirit, 2 N. of a class of compounds in which the first mem-ber determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first without losing 'the original

independence; as तत्पुरुषः; तत्पुरुष कर्मधार्य येनाहं स्वां बहुहीहि: Udb. -पूर्व *a.* happening or occurring for the first time; अकारि तत्पूर्वनिबद्धा तथा Ku. 5. 10. 7. 30; R. 2. 42, 14. 38. 2 prior, former. -यथम *a.* doing that for the first time. -चलः a kind of arrow. -भावः becoming that. -मात्रं *l.* merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity. 2 (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, सङ्गी, रूप and गंध). -वाचक *a.* denoting or signifying that. -विद् *a.* 1 knowing that. 2 knowing the truth. -विध *a.* of the kind or sort; R. 2. 22 Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. -हित *a.* good for that. (-तः) an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them.

तदा *ind.* 1 Then, at the time. 2 Then, in that case; (corr. of तदा); Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा यदा तदा 'when-ever'; तदाप्रभृति 'since then', 'thenceforward'; Ku. 1. 53. -Comp. -सुख *a.* begun, commenced. (-त्वं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं *ind.* Then, at that time. तदानींतन *a.* Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; एषोसि कार्यवशादाथेयिकस्तदानींतनश्च संवत्: U. 1. तदीय *a.* Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8, 25.

तद्वत् *a.* Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्वत्पेहः K. P. 2. -*ind.* 1 Like that, in that manner. 2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तत् 1. 8 U. (तनोति, तनुते, ततः *pass.* मन्वते, तायते; *deside*; तितंसति, तितंसति, तित-निवति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाहुः सकलौस्तयोः Ak. 2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91. 3 To cover, fill; स तनीं तनोतिभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11. 4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow; स्ववि विमुले नयि सपदि सुषान्धिरपि तनुते तनुदाहं Git. 4; विनुसुं तेन तताम सोमर्षकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; यो दुर्जनं वशाहिं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. 5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितिक्षी नवति नवाधिकां महाकृत्यां महनीय-शासनः ॥ समारुह्य दिव्यामायुषं क्षये ततान् शोषान् पपरा निव ॥ R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. 6 To compose, write (as a work, &c.); as in नागां मालां तनोत्यहं or तनुते टीकां 7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). 8. To spin out, weave. 9. To propagate, or be propagated. 10 To continue, last.—WITH अव 1 to cover, spread. 2 to descend.—अ 1 to extend, stretch over, cover, overspread; Ki. 16. 15. 2 to spread, diffuse. 3 to cause, produce create make K 6 18

4 to stretch (as a bow or bowstring); मीर्यं वनुषि चातता R. 1. 19; 11. 45.—उद् to stretch up. -प्र 1 to spread, diffuse; स्वातस्वं विमवेयंमि कयो दिक्षु प्रतन्वति नः Bh. 3. 24. 2 to cover. 3 to cause, produce, create. 4 to show, display, exhibit; तदुरीकृत्य कृति-निर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. 5 to perform, do (as a sacrifice). -ति 1 to spread, stretch; स्फुरितवितनजिह्वः Mk. 9. 12. 2 to cover, fill; प्रस्वेदं विनुवितनं वदनं वियदाः Ch. P. 9; यो वितत्य दियतः खं Me. 58 3 to form, make; श्रृंगीवदा-द्वितन्वद्विस्तं तां तोरणजं R. 1. 41. 4 to stretch (as a bow); धनुर्वितत्य किरणैः शराः U. 6. 1; Bk. 3. 47. 5 to cause, produce, create, give, bestow. 6 to write or compose (as a work); विराटपर्वयोती भावहीणे वितन्यते. 7 to do, perform (as a sacrifice or any other rite); Ku. 2. 46. 8 to show, exhibit. -सं to continue.—II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति, तनयति) 1 To confide, trust, place confidence in. 2 To help, assist, aid. 3 To pain or afflict with disease. 4 To be harmless.

तनयः 1 A son. 2 A male descendant. -या A daughter; गिरि, कल्लि &c. तन्मिन् *m.* Thinness, slenderness, minuteness.

तनु *a.* (तु, न्नी *f.*) 1 Thin, lean, emaciated. 2 Delicate, slender, slim (as limbs, as a mark of beauty); R. 6. 32; cf. तन्मन्गी. 3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Rs. 1. 7. 4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुयावि-भयोऽपि सू R. 1. 9. 3. 2; तनुयागो बहुयुगः H. 2. 91. giving little. 5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru. 27. 6 Shallow (as a river). -*f.* 1 The body, the person. 2 (Outward) form, manifestation; प्रत्यक्षाणिः प्रत्यक्ष-नुमिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरिन्द्रः S. 1. 1; M. 1. 1; Me. 19. 3 Nature, form or character of anything. 4 Skin.—Comp. -अंग *a.* having slender limbs, delicate. (-गी) a delicate woman. -कूपः a pore of the skin. -रुदः an armour; R. 9. 51; 12. 86. -जः a son. -जा a daughter. -रयज *a.* 1 risking one's life. 2 giving up one's person, dying. -त्याग *a.* spending little, sparing, niggardly. -त्रं, -त्राणं an armour. -भवः a son. (-जा) a daughter. -भस्त्रा the nose. -धृत् *m.* any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human being; कलं स्थितं तनुभूतां तनु-भित्तनः किं Bh. 3. 73. -सद्य *a.* having a slender waist. -रसः perspiration. -रहः, -रहं the hair of the body. -रारं an armour. -व्रणः a pimple. -संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old. -सरः perspiration. -रुद the arm

तनुल *a.* Spread, expanded.

तनुम् *n.* The body.

तनु *f.* The body.—Comp. -ऊद्भव -जः a son. -ऊद्भवा, -जा a daughter -नरं clarified butter, ghee. नपात् *m* fire; तद्वत्पाद्भवितानमादिभिः Si. 1. 62.

अधःकृतस्यापि तनुनामो नाधः शिखा याति कदा-चिदेव ॥ H. 2. 67. -रहं 1 the hair of the body (*m.* also) 2 the wing of a bird, a feather. (-हः) a son.

तंतिः *f.* 1 A cord, line, string. 2 A row, series. —Comp. -दालः 1 a guardian of (the rows of) cows. 2 N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virāta.

तंतुः 1 A thread, cord, wire, string, line; चिन्तामनं तंतुः Māl. 5. 10; Me. 70. 2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20. 3 A filament; विसंततुष्वस्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. 4 Offspring, issue, race. 5 A shark. 6 The Supreme Being. —Comp.

काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads

-कीटः a silk-worm. -नायः a (large) shark. -निर्वासः the palmyra tree.

-नामः a spider. -भः 1 the mustard seed. 2 a calf. बाद्यं any stringed

musical instrument. -वर्नं weaving

-वापः 1 a weaver. 2 a loom. 3 weaving. -विग्रहा a plaitain. -शाला

a weaver's workshop. -संतत *a.* women, sewn. —सारः the betel-nut tree.

तनुकः The mustard seed.

तनुनः-गः A shark.

तनुरेलं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तन्व 10 U. (तन्वयति-ते, तन्वित) 1 To rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्वित्वा S. 5. 5. 2 (A) To support, maintain (as a family).

तंनं 1 A loom. 2 A thread. 3 The warp or threads extended

lengthwise in a loom. 4 Posterity.

5 An uninterrupted series. 6 The regular order of ceremonies and

rites, system, framework, ritual;

कर्मेणां युगपद्भावस्तेन Kāty. 7 Main point

8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory, science; जितमनासितं तन्वित्वं Git. 2. 9

Subservience, dependence; as in स्वतंत्र, परतंत्र; देवतंत्रं दुःखं Dk. 5. 10 A

scientific work. 11 A chapter, section, as of a work; तंत्रैः पंचभिरितं चार्

शास्त्रं Pt. 1. 12 A religious treatise teaching magical and mystical

formularies for the worship of the deities or the attainment of super-

human power. 13 The cause of more than one effect. 14 A spell

15 A chief remedy or charm. 16 A drug, medicament. 17 An oath,

ordeal. 18 Raiment. 19 The right way of doing anything. 20 Royal

retinue, train, court. 21 A realm, country authority 22 Govern

ment, ruling, administration; लोक-
तन्त्राधिकारः S. 5. 23 An army. 24 A
heap, multitude. 25 A house. 26
Decoration. 27 Wealth. 28 Happi-
ness. —COMP. —काष्ठं=ततुकाष्ठ q. v.
वापः-पं 1 weaving. 2 a loom. —वायः
1 a spider. 2 a weaver.

तन्त्रकः A new garment (unbleached
cloth).

तन्त्रणं Maintenance of order, dici-
pline, Government.

तन्त्रिः —त्री f. 1 A string, cord; Ms.
4 38. 2 A bow-string. 3 The
wire of a lute; तन्त्रिमाद्री नयनसलिलैः सार-
विस्वा कथंचित् Me. 86. 4 A sinew. 5
A tail.

तन्त्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fati-
gue, exhaustion. 2 Sleepiness,
sluggishness; तन्त्रालस्यविषयं Y. 3. 158;
Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तन्त्रालु a. 1 Tired, exhausted. 2
Sleepy, slothful.

तन्त्रा, —त्री f. Sleepiness, drowsi-
ness.

तन्त्रमय a. (सी f.) Made up of that.
2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1.
41; S. 6. 21. 3 Identical with
that, become one with that.

तन्त्री A delicate or slender woman;
इयमाधिकमनोऽज्ञा यत्कलेनापि तन्त्री S. 1. 20;
तव तन्त्रि कुचविधौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनी Udb.

तप् 1 P. rarely A. (तपति, तप) 1
(Intransitively used) (a) To shine,
blaze (as fire or sun); तमस्तपति वर्णाक्षौ
कथमाविर्भविष्यति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13; U.
6 14; Bg. 9. 19. (b) To be hot or
warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer
pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Git. 7.
(d) To mortify the body, undergo
penance (with तपन्); अगणिततपुतापं
तप्या तपांसि भगीरथः U. 1. 23. 2 (Tran-
sitively used) (a) To make hot, heat,
warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b)
To inflame, burn, consume by heat;
तपति तनुनामि मदनस्वामिनिशं मां पुनर्देहयेव
S. 3. 17; अंगिरसगतैः 3. 7. (c) To
hurt, injure, damage, spoil; यास्वन्
धृतस्तपयति मां समन्तं Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6.
(d) To pain, distress. —Pass. तप्यते
(regarded by some as a root of the
4th conjugation). 1 To be heated,
suffer pain. 2 To undergo severe
penance (oft. with तपन्). —Caus.
(तापयति-ते, तापित) 1 To heat, make
warm; गगनं तापितपायितासिलक्ष्मी Si. 20.
75, न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागराभ्यस्तुषोत्कया H.
1. 86. 2 To torment, pain, disease;
भृशं तापितः कंदर्पेण Git. 11; Bk. 8. 13.—
WITH अह् 1 to rue, be sorry, grieve.
2 To repent. —उद् 1 To warm,
make hot, scorch, melt (as gold)
(Atm. when used intransitively in
the sense of 'to shine', or when it
has a limb of the body for its
object); उच्यते त्वर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh.;

but उच्यमान आतपः Bk. 8. 1; Si. 20. 40;
उच्यते पाणी Mbh. 2 To consume,
torment; pain, torture by heat; Si.
9. 67. —उप 1 to heat warm. 2 to
pain, distress; Si. 9. 65. —निच् 1 to
heat. 2 to purify. 3 to burnish.
—परि 1 to heat, burn, consume. 2
to inflame, set on fire. —पश्चात्
to repent, be sorry for. —वि 1 to shine
(Atm. like उद् q. v.); रविर्वितपेतः स्वर्णं
Bh. 8. 14. 2 to warm, heat. —स् 1
to heat, warm; संतपचामीकर Bk. 3. 3;
संतप्यासि संक्षिप्तस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh.
2. 67. 2 to be distressed, suffer
pain, be sorry; संतपानां त्वमसि शरणं Me.
7 of the afflicted; दिवापि मयि निष्कृति
संतप्यते गुरुमन Mb. Bh. 2. 87. 3 to
repent.

तप a. 1 Burning, warming, con-
suming by heat. 2 Causing pain or
trouble, distressing. —पः 1 Heat,
fire, warmth. 2 The sun. 3 The
hot season; Si. 1. 66. 4 Penance,
religious austerities. —COMP. —अंतप्यः,
—अंतः the end of the hot season and
the beginning of the rainy season;
रविपतितजला तपत्ये पुनरोपेन हि दुज्यते नदी Ku.
4. 44; 5. 23.

तपती The river Tāpti.

तपनः 1 The sun; प्रतापतपनो यदा R.
4. 12; छलादंतपस्तपति तपनः U. 6; Māl.
1. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-
stone. 4 N. of a hell. 5 An
epithet of Siva. 6 The Arka plant.
—COMP. आत्मजः —तनयः an epithet
(1) of Yama (2) of Karpā. (3) of
Sugriva. —आत्मजा, —तनया an epithet
of the Yamunā and of the Godāvari.
—हृद् copper. —उपलः, —नागिः the sun-
stone. —छद्ः the sun-flower.

तपनी The river Godāvari or the
river Tāpti

तपनीयं Gold; especially gold
purified with fire; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3;
तपनीयोपानयुगलमयः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4;
अहंस्मरती तपनीयपदं R. 13. 41.

तपस् n. 1 Warmth, heat, fire. 2
Pain, suffering. 3 Penance, reli-
gious austerity, mortification; तपः
किंल्लेदं तद्वानि तापनं Ku. 5. 64. 4 Medi-
tation connected with the practice of
personal self-denial or bodily morti-
fication. 5 Moral virtue, merit. 6
Special duty or observance of any
particular caste. 7 One of the seven
worlds; i. e. the region above the
world called जनस्. —m. The month
of Māgha; तपसि मंदगमस्ति रभीषुनाम् Si. 6.
63. —m., —n. 1 The cold season;
(शिशिर). 2 The winter (हेमन्त). 3
The hot season (शीत). COMP. —अनु-
भावः the influence of religious pen-
ance. —अवटः the Brahmvarta
country. —क्लेशः the pain of religious
austerity. —चरणं. —चर्या the practice

of penance. —तक्षः an epithet of
Indra. —धनः 'rich in penance,' an
ascetic, devotee; रम्यस्तपोधनानां क्रिया
S. 1. 13; शनप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 6; 4 1,
Si. 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 242
—निक्षिः an eminently pious man, an
ascetic; R. 1. 56. —प्रभावः, —बलं the
power acquired by religious austeri-
ties; efficacy or potency of devo-
tion. —राशिः an ascetic. —लोकः the
region above the world called जनस्.
—वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove
in which ascetics practice penance,
कृतं तपोधनं तपोवनमिति वक्षे S. 1; R. 1.
90, 2. 18; 3. 8. —वृद्ध a. very ascetic
—विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-
eminent religious austerities. —स्थली
1 a seat of religious austerity. 2 N.
of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. 2 The moon
3 A bird.

तपस्वः 1 The month of Phālguna.
2 An epithet of Arjuna. —स्वः Reli-
gious austerity, penance.

तपस्वति Den. P. To practise pen-
ance; हराहुरहुरः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्तपस्वति S.
7. 9, 12; R. 13. 41; 15 49; Bk. 18
21.

तपस्विन् a. 1 Practising penance,
devout. 2 Poor, miserable, helpless,
pitiable; सा तपस्विनी निर्द्विता भवतु S. 4,
Māl. 3; N. 1. 135. —m. An ascetic,
तपस्विनात्मनवेक्षणया R. 14. 67. —COMP.
—पञ्च the sun flower.

तप्त p. p. 1 Heated, burnt. 2 Red-
hot, hot. 3 Melted, fused. 4 Dis-
tressed, pained, afflicted. 5 Practis-
ing (as penance). —COMP. —कांचन
gold purified with fire. —कुच्छं a kind
of penance. —रूपकं purified silver

तप्त 4 P. (ताप्याते, तात) 1 To choke,
be suffocated. 2 To be exhausted
or fatigued; ललितशिरिषपुष्पहनैरपि ताप्यति
यत् Māl. 5. 31. 3 To be distressed
(in body or mind), be uneasy or
pained, pain, waste away; त्रविशति सुहः
कुंजं गुंजम्बुहं ताप्यति Git. 5; गाढोत्प्लव
ललितकुलितैरंगकेस्ताप्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 9
33; Anaru. 7. —WITH उद् to be im-
patient; हृदयं किमेवमुत्ताप्यति S. 1.

तप्ते 1 Darkness. 2 The tip of the
foot. —मः 1 An epithet of Rāhu
2 The Tamāla tree.

तन्त्र n. Darkness; किं वासविषयदुरुण-
स्तमसा विभेत्ता तं चैतसहकृषिणी धुरि नाकरिष्यत्
S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. 2 The
gloom or darkness of hell; Ms. 4.
242. 3 Mental darkness, illusion,
error; इतिवृत्ताप्रत्ययसहितो विना मम च युक्त-
निर्दे तमसा मनः S. 6. 6. 4 (In Sān-
phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one
of the three qualities or constituents
of every thing in nature (the other
two being सूक्ष्म and रजस्); Ku. 6. 61,
Ma. 12. 24. 5 Grief sorrow. 6 sin

-m n. An epithet of Rāhu. -COMP. -अपह a. removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5 22. (-हः) 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. -कांडः -हं great or spreading darkness. -गुणः see तमस above (4). -नः 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 Vishnu. 5 Siva. 6 knowledge. 7 a Buddha. -ज्योतिस् m. a fire-fly. -ततिः spreading darkness. -हृद् m. 1 a shining body. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. 5 a lamp, light. -हुद् 1 the sun 2 moon. -भिद्, -मणिः a fire-fly. -विकारः sickness, disease. -हृद्, -हृद् a. dispersing darkness. (-m.) 1 the sun. 2 the moon.

तमसः 1 Darkness. 2 A well. तमस्विनी, तमा A night. तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तद्वत्तमालाफलमहोत्तममन्दं बुधराः Māl. 9. 19; R. 13. 15, 49; Git. 11 2 A sectarian mark of sandal upon the forehead. 3 A sword, scimitar. -COMP. -पत्रं a sectarian mark upon the forehead. 2 a Tamāla leaf.

तमिः, -मि f. 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमो तमोभिरभिमन्य तमो Si 9. 23. 2 A swoon, faint. 3 Turmeric.

तमिस्र a. Dark. -हं 1 Darkness; यत्तमालदलनीलमं तमिस्रं Git. 11; कर्त्तव्यो-रुति मणिगणध्वजकिण्विभिन्नतमिस्रं 2; Ki. 5 2. 2 Mental darkness, illusion. 3 Anger, wrath. -COMP. पक्षः the dark fort-night (of a lunar month); R 6 34.

तमिस्रा 1 A (dark) night; ह्ये तपस्वावरणाय श्वेः कल्पेन लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 43. 2 Extensive darkness.

तमोनयः N. of Rāhu. तमा, तमिका A cow. तम् 1 A. (तयते) 1 To go, move; अच्युवास रथं तेने गुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 908. 2 To guard, protect.

तरः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7 55. 2. Freight; दीर्घान्वितं यथादेशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. 3 A road. 4 A ferry-boat. -COMP. -पण्यं freight. -स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तरक्षः, -क्षुः A hyena. तरंगः 1 A wave; U 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. 2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). 3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). 4 Cloth or clothes.

तरंगिणी A river. तरंगित n. 1 Wavy, tossing with waves. 2 Overflowing. 3 Tremulous. -तं Waving; अनागततरंगितानि बाणाः Git 3-

तरणः 1 A boat, raft. 2 Svarga or heaven. -णं 1 Crossing over. 2 Conquering, overcoming. 3 An oar. तरणिः 1 The sun. 2 A ray of light. -णिः, -णी f. A raft, float, boat. -COMP. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरङ्गः, -हं 1 A boat in general. 2 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. 3 An oar. -COMP. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरङ्गी, तरङ्ग f., तरङ्गी A boat, raft, float.

तरतः 1 The ocean. 2 A hard shower. 3 A frog. 4 A demon or Rākshasa.

तरल a. 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; तारावनिस्तलविद्यु-दिव्यामृदं R. 13. 76; वन इव तरलवलाके Git. 5; Si. 10. 40; S. 1. 26. 2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; त्रैलोक्यार-स्तलः स्वयं नस्तारिणः के Si. 2. 115; Amara. 27. 3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering. 4 Liquid. 5 Libidinous, wanton. -लः 1 The central gem of a neckless; मुक्तामयोऽन्यतरलमथः Vās. 35; or हारांस्तारांस्तारलमुदिकान् (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in Meghadūta). 2 A necklace. 3 A level surface. 4 Bottom, depth. 5 A diamond. 6 Iron. -ला Gruel.

तरलयति Den. P To, cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amaru. 87.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलयित A large wave, surf.

तरलित a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating; कुन्तरं Git. 11; हात 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् n. 1 Speed, velocity. 2 Vigour, strength, energy; केलसनाथं तरसा जिगीवुः R. 5. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. 3 A bank, a place of crossing. 4 A float, raft.

तरसं Meat, flesh. तरसाजः A boat.

तरस्विन् a (नी f.) 1 Swift, quick. 2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -m. 1 A courier, an express. 2 A hero. 3 Air, wind. 4 An epithet of Garuda.

तराङ्गुः, -तराङ्गुः A large flat-bottomed boat.

तरि-री f. 1 A boat; जीर्णा तरिः रुदि-तीव नभीरनीरा Udb.; Si. 3 76. 2 A box for clothes. 3 The end or hem of a garment. -COMP. -रथः an oar.

तरिकः, -तरिकिन् m. A ferry-man. तरिका, -तरिकं, -तरिकी, -तरिणी A boat, ship.

तरिषुः 1 A raft, boat. 2 The ocean. 3 A fit or competent person. 4 Heaven. 5 Work, business, practice, profession.

तरुः A tree; नमरोद्गणत्रिपुलस्तारिव नुदर समुद्रो M. 1. 8. -COMP. -खंडः हं, -खंडः -हं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवनं the root of a tree. -तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of tree. -नसाः a thorn. -वृगः a monkey. -रागः 1 a bud or blossom. 2 a young shoot, sprout. -राजः the Tāla tree. -रुहा a parasitical plant. -विलासिनी the Nava-mallikā creeper. -शायिन् m. a bird.

तरुण a. 1 Young, youthful, juvenile, (as a man). 2 (a) Young, newly born or produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun); Ku. 3. 54. 3 New, fresh; तरुणं दधि Chāna 64; तरुणं सर्वपक्षां नवीदं पिच्छलानि च दर्शयति । अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि धान्यजयो मिष्टमदनाति ॥ Chand. M. 1. 4 Lively, vivid. -ण A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -णी A young or youthful woman; वृद्धस्य तरुणी विदं Chān. 98. -COMP. -ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. -दधि n. coagulated milk five days old. -पीतिका red arsenic.

तरुश a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति, तर्किन) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; त्वं तावत्तना तर्कयसि S. 6; Me. 96. 2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. 3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.) 4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view (पाठे) त्वं चेदच्छस्त्रादिकविशुद् तर्कयसिर्गम Me. 31. 5 To ascertain. 6 To shine. 7 To speak. -WITH न 1 to reason, reflect. 2 to think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -वि 1 to guess, conjecture. 2 To think, suppose, believe. 3 to reflect, reason.

तर्कः 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess प्रतक्षते तर्कः V. 2. 2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning. कुतः पुनरस्मिन्नधारिते आगमार्थे तर्क-निमित्तस्याक्षिपस्यावकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेप-परिह्रियते S. B.; तर्काभिहितः स्थितयो विभिन्ना Mb.; Ms. 12. 106. 3 Doubt. 4 Logic, the science of logic; यत्कथं ननुवर्ति विधि-तपरास्तर्केषु यस्याक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्र, तर्कदीपिका. 5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, a conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. 6 Wish, desire. 7 Cause, motive. -COMP. -विद्या logic.

तर्किकः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. 2 A logician.

तर्कः m. f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out, तर्कः कर्तव्यसाधनं. -COMP. -पीडः, पीडी a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्क्षः A hyena. तर्क्ष्यः Nitre, saltpetre

तर्ज 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ने, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; तर्जनीं दुःखा तर्जयति S. 1; अहितानि लोभयितुं तर्जयन्ति केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. 2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. 3 To mock, deride.

तर्जने-ना 1 Threatening, frightening. 2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku. 6. 45.

तर्जनी The fore-finger.

तर्णः, तर्णकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तर्णिः 1 A raft. 2 The sun.

तर्ज 1 P. (तर्जति) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तृ also.

तर्पण 1 Pleasing, satisfying. 2 Satisfaction, pleasure. 3 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). 4 Fuel for the sacred fire. -Comp. -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्पन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्षः 1 Thirst. 2 Wish, desire. 3 The ocean. 4 A boat. 5 The sun.

तर्षण Thirst.

तर्षित, तर्षुल a. 1 Thirsty. 2 Wishing, desiring.

तर्हि ind. 1 At that time, then. 2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when then'; यदि तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं-तर्हि 'how then.'

तल-ल 1 A surface; ध्रुवतलमिव ध्यौम् इदं व्योम वृत्तं R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the earth; i. e. earth itself; छुट्टे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32, नभस्तलं &c. 2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18. 3 The sole of the foot. 4 The fore-arm. 5 A slap with the hand. 6 Lowness, inferiority of position. 7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवारीवसि वेनसीदरुतले चेतः सहस्रं दत्ते K. P. 1. 8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; कणी मयूरस्य तले विधीयते Rs. 1. 13. 9 A hole, pit -लः 1 The hilt of a sword. 2 The palmyra tree.

-ल 1 A pond. 2 A forest, wood. 3 Cause, origin, motive. 4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f a toe. -अरलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईक्षणः a hog. -उदा a river. -वातः a slap with the palm of the hand. -तालः a kind of musical instrument. -त्रं, -त्राणं, -वाणं a leathern glove of an archer. -प्रहारः a slap with the hand. -सारकं a martingale.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलितं Fried meat.

तलिन a. 1 Thin, meagre, spare. 2 Small, little. 3 Clear, clean. 4 Situated under or beneath. 5 Separate. -नं A bed, couch.

तलिनं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. 2 A bed, cot, couch. 3 An awning. 4 A large sword or knife.

तलुनः Wind.

तलकं A forest.

तल्प-ल्प 1 A couch, bed, sofa; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्झां चकार R. 5. 751 (left the bed), rose. 2 (Fig.) A wife (as in द्रुतलय q. v.) 3 The seat of a carriage. 4 An upper story, a turret, tower.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant.)

तलजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. 2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound); गोतलजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारीतलजः 'an excellent maiden'.

तल्लिका A key.

तल्ली A youthful woman.

तक्ष a. 1 Hewn, cut, chiseled, split. 2 Fashioned; see तक्ष.

तक्षु m. 1 A carpenter in general. 2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मा).

तस्करः 1 A thief, robber, मा संचर मनः पश्य तस्मै स्मरतस्करः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. 2 (At the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. -री A passionate woman.

तस्थु a. Stationary, immoveable, stable.

ताक्षण्यः, ताक्षणः The son of a carpenter.

ताच्छीलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

ताटकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

तादृश्यं 1 Proximity. 2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तदृश्य.

ताडः 1 A blow, knock, thump. 2 Noise. 3 A sheaf. 4 A mountain.

ताडका N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvāmītra. Rama was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples; see R. 11. 14-20].

ताडकेयः An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tāḍakā.

ताडिका, ताडपत्रं see ताटक.

ताडनं Beating, whipping, flogging, लांलने बहावो दीयास्ताडने बहावो छणाः Chān 12; अदत्तसौम्यताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8, 8 Til. 9. -नी A whip.

ताडिः -ही f. 1 A kind of palm. 2 A kind of ornament.

ताड्यमान a. Being beaten or struck -नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तांडवः-वं 1 Dancing in general, मदतांडवोत्सवति U. 3. 18. 2 Particularly the frantic or violent dance of Siva, अंबकानंदि वस्तांडवं देवि भूयादभीष्टये च हृदये च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. 3 The art of dancing. 4 A sort of grass. -Comp. -विचः N. of Siva.

तातः 1 A father; सुप्यंतु लवस्य बालिशता तातपदाः U. 6; हा तातेति कंदितमाकर्ष्य विषण्ण R. 9. 75. 2 A term of affection, endearment, or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तात चंद्रापीड K. 106; रत्नस भक्तिस्तता तव तातो वनांतरे Mb. 3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable person ages; हेपिता हि बहवो नरेभ्यस्तैव तात यदुषा यदुर्भूतः R. 11. 40; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात सविधातुं तयार्हसि 1. 72. -Comp. -यु a. agreeable to a father. (-ग्रः) a paternal uncle.

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातलः 1 A disease. 2 An iron club or spike. 3 Cooking, maturing. 4 Heat.

तातिः Offspring. -तिः f. Continuity, succession, as in अस्थिताति or शिवताति q. v.

तात्कालिक a. (की f.) 1 Simultaneous. 2 Immediate.

तात्पर्य 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अन्वयं तात्पर्य &c. 2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. 3 Aim, object intended, reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथायकथं तात्पर्य P. II. 3. 43 Com. 4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in a sentence); वक्तुरिच्छा तु तात्पर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhāṣhā P. 84; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः 82.

तात्विक a. True, real, essential, किं वासीद्वस्तस्य भेदाविगमः साविस्मिन् तात्विक Br. 2. 81; तात्विकः संबंधः &c.

तादृश्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity; तदनयोस्तादृश्यमभिरुहं Bv. 2. 81; भगवन्मत्तनस्तादृश्यं &c.

तादृश a. (क्षी f.) तादृश a. तादृश a. (क्षी f.) Such-like, like him, her or it, like that; तादृशछणा Ms. 9. 22. 32; Amaru. 46; तादृशस्तादृशः any body, whoever, common or ordinary man; उपदेशो न दातव्यो ग्राह्यो तादृशो जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः 1 A thread, fibre. 2 (In music) A protracted tone. a key-

note; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119; तानप्रक्षालिमिवोपगंतुं Ku. 1. 8. —न 1 Expanse, extension. 2 An object of sense.

तानवं Thinness, smallness; हास्यवभा ननवमाससाद् Vikr. 1. 106.

तानूरः A whirlpool.

तान् *a.* 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued. 2 Troubled, afflicted. 3 Laded, withered; see तम्.

तानवं 1 Spinning, weaving. 2 A web. 3 A woven cloth.

तान्त्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. 2 Relating to the Tantras. 3 Taught or contained in them. —कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

तापः 1 Heat, glow; अर्कमयस्यतापः S. 4. 10; Māl. 1. 13; Ms. 12. 76; Ku. 7. 84. 2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरातापतापानि तपेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरासन् Udb.; समस्तापः काम मयिजनिदास्यसरोः S. 3. 9; Bh 1. 16. 3 Sorrow, distress. —Comp. —त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world; i.e., अध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधिभौतिक. —हर *a.* cooling.

तापनः 1 The sun. 2 The hot season. 3 The sun-stone. 4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Burning. 2 Distressing. 3 Chastising.

तापस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. 2 Devout. —सः (सी *f.*) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. —Comp. —वृक्षा a grape. —तृक्षः, —द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इक्षुदी.

तापस्य Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamala tree or its flower (*n*) प्रकुलतापिच्छतिर्वैरीभुभिः Si. 1. 22; व्योम्नस्तापिच्छच्छावालिभिर्वि तनोवल्गु-रीभिर्जिह्वे Māl. 5. 6 (तापिञ्ज used in the same sense).

तापी 1 N. of the river Tāpti which joins the sea near Surat. 2 The river Yamunā.

तामः 1 An object of terror. 2 A fault, defect. 3 Anxiety, distress. 4 Desire.

तामरः 1 Water. 2 Charified butter. तामरसं 1 The red lotus; Pt. 1. 94; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37; Amaru. 70, 88. 2 Gold. Copper. —सी A lotus-pond.

तामस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Dark. 2 Affected by or relating to तमस or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature); Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2; M. 1. 1; Ms. 12. 33-34. 3 Ignorant. 4 Vicious. —सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, villain. 2 A snake. 3 An owl. —सं Darkness, —सी 1 Night, a dark night. 2 Sleep. 3 An epithet of Durgā.

तामसिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Dark. 2 Belonging to, derived from, or connected with, तमस.

तामिस्रः A division of hell.

तामूलः 1 The areca-nut. 2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chewed after meals; तामूलमगच्छादं महे जगति नदुःखः K. P. 7; रागो न खलितस्तथायुते तामूलमच-क्षितः S. Til. 7. —Comp. —करकः, —पेटिका a betel-box; (Mar. पतदान, पतपुडा). —दः-धरः-वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तामूल whenever necessary. —वल्ली the betel-plant; R. 6. 64.

तामूलिकः A seller of betel.

तामूली The betel-plant; तामूलीनां दूले-सन्न रचिदापादधूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र *a.* Of a coppery red colour, red; उदेति सविता ताम्रसन्त एवास्तमेति च. —सं Copper. —Comp. —अक्षः 1 a crow. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. —अर्धः bell-metal. —अश्मन् *m.* a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). —उपजर्जविन् *m.* a copper-smith. —ओष्ठः (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्राष्ठ) a red or cherry lip; Ku. 1. 44. —कारः —कुडः a brazier, copper-smith. —कुनिः a kind of red insect (इन्दोप). —गर्भि sulphate of copper. —चूडः a cock. —चपुजं brass. —द्वः the red sandal-wood. —पट्टः, —पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed; Y. 1. 319. —पर्णी N. of a river rising in Malaya celebrated for its pearls; R. 4. 82. —पल्लवः the Asoka tree. —लितः N. of a country. (—तः pl.) its people or rulers. —वृक्षः a species of sandal.

ताम्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of copper, coppery. —कः A brazier, copper-smith.

ताप्य 1 *A.* (ताप्यते, तापित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. 2 To protect, preserve. —With वि to spread, create; Bk. 16. 105.

तार *a* 1 High (as a note). 2 Loud, shrill (as a sound); Māl. 5. 20. 3 Shining, radiant, clear; हारंस्तारंस्तारल्लटिकात् (regarded as an interpolation in Me. by Malli.); उत्ति निहितस्तारो हारः Amaru. 28. 4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. —रः 1 The bank of a river. 2 The clearness of a pearl. 3 A beautiful or big pearl; हास्यमल्लतस्तारमुत्ति दवत् Git. 11. 4 A high tone or note. —रः, —रं 1 A star or planet. 2 Camphor. —रं 1 Silver. 2 The pupil of the eye; (said to be *m.* also). 3 A pearl (said to be *f.* also). —Comp. —अम्रः camphor. —अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. —पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. —पुष्पः the Kunda or Jasmine creeper. —शब्दः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. —शुद्धिकरं

lead. —स्वर *a.* having a loud or shrill sound. —हारः 1 a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. 2 a shining necklace.

तारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) 1 Carrying over. 2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. —कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. 2 A deliverer, saviour. 3 N. of a demon killed by Kārtikeya [He was the son of Vajranga and Varangī. He prophitiated the god Brahmādeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahmā and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Śiva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kārtikeya was born and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. —कः, —कं A float, raft. —कं 1 The pupil of the eye. 2 The eye. —Comp. —अरिः, —जित *m.* an epithet of Kārtikeya.

तारका 1 A star. 2 A meteor, falling star. 3 The pupil of the eye; तारका दृष्टव्यवतारका R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5, Bh. 1. 11.

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित *a.* Starry, star-spangled, studded with stars.

तारणः A boat, float. —जं 1 Crossing. 2 Rescuing, delivering, liberating. तारणिः, —णी *f.* A float, raft.

तारतम्यं 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. 2 Difference, distinction; निवृत्त निवृत्तयोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्यविशुद्धिचतुर्विधः । बोधनाय विविधा विनिर्मिता रत्न एव जययन्त्रयनिका ॥ Udb.

तारलः A libidinous man, a lecher, libertine.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general, हंसश्रेणीषु ताराषु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. 2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. 3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कान्तमंतःप्रवेदा द्भितरति नद्वान्ततारश्चकारः Māl. 9. 30, विस्मयस्मेरतिः 1. 23, Ku. 3. 47. 4 A pearl. 5 N. of (a) the wife of Vāli, king of the monkeys and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Vāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugriva, and married Sugriva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (b) N. of the wife of Bṛhaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth to

तालकः A kind of ear-ornament
(=तालक q. v.).

—वज्रः N. of a demon killed by
Indra with the assistance of Das-
ratha. (It was in the fight with
this demon that Kaikeyi saved the
life of Dasaratha while in a swooning

fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile.

तिमिगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *timi*; Bv. 1. 55. **अशनः**, **गिलः** a large fish swallows even a *timingila*; तिमिगिलगिलोऽवस्ति तद्विलोऽवस्ति राघवः ।

तिमित *a.* Motionless, steady, unshaken. - **2** Wet, moist, damp.

तिमिर *a.* Dark; चित्तमयती दशो तिमिरे पाथे Git. 5; वधुवृत्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -रः -रः Darkness; तद्विशो तिमिरमपकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. **2** Blindness. **3** Iron-rust. —COMP.

अरिः, -वृद्ध *m.*, -रिपुः the sun.

तिरश्ची The female of any animal, beast or bird.

तिरश्चीन *a.* **1** Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमनूहसारथेः Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलतदालयं U. 3. 35. **2** Irregular.

तिरस् *ind.* **1** Crookedly, obliquely, awry; स तिरस् यस्मिन्नावति Ak. **2** Without; apart from. **3** Secretly, covertly, invisibly. [In classical literature तिरस् is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ to cover, despise, excel; (R. 3. 8, 16. 20; Ms. 4. 49; Amaru. 81; Bk. 9. 62; H. 3. 8). (b) धा to cover, conceal, overpower, disappear; (R. 10. 48. 11. 91), and (c) धृ to disappear; (R. 16. 20; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44)]. —COMP. -कारिणी, -कारिणी **1** a curtain, veil; तिरस्कारिणी जलदा भवति Ku. 1. 14; M. 2. 1. **2** an outer tent, screen of cloth. -कारः, -क्रिया **1** concealment, disappearance. **2** abuse, censure, reproach. **3** contempt, disdain. -कृतः *a.* **1** disregarded, despised, abused. **2** condemned. **3** concealed, covered. -चानं **1** disappearance, removal; अथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां G. L. 18. **2** a covering, veil, sheath. -भायः disappearance. -हित *a.* **1** vanished, disappeared. **2** covered, concealed, hidden.

तिरयति Den. P. **1** To conceal, keep concealed or secret. **2** To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 40; वायव्यं तिरयति दशोरुद्धं वायव्यः 35. **3** To conquer.

तिर्यक् *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a shanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51; Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यच् *a.* (तिरश्ची *f.*, rarely तिर्यची) **1** Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry. **2** Crooked, curved. —*m.* —*n.* An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal;

वैषय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पाशादितनादिवर्णः रात् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. —COMP. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. -ईश *a.* looking obliquely. -जगतिः *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). -प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look. -योनिः *f.* animal creation or race; तिर्यगेनो च जायते Ms. 4. 209. -चोत्तम् *m.* the animal world.

तिलः **1** The sesamum plant; तारा-भवेति तिलप्रवृत्तपदवीं Git. 10. **2** The seed of this plant; तारकसाच्छादिलीमाना विक्रीणानि तिलैस्तिष्ठान् । तृचिनातिर्वर्धेन कार्यमन्न भवित्यति Pt. 2. 55. **3** A mole, spot. **4** A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed. —COMP. -अंशु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223. -उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदना, नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -कलकः dough made of ground sesamum. -जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -किट्ट, -खलिः *f.*, -खली, or -चूर्ण the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंदुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum-seed). -तैलं sesamum oil. -पर्णः turpentine. (-र्णं) sandal-wood. -पर्णी **1** the sandal tree. **2** frank-incense. **3** turpentine. -रसः sesamum oil. -स्नेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलतुदः An oil-man.

तिलशः *ind.* In pieces as small as sesamum seed, in very small quantities.

तिरुवः The Lodhra tree.

तिलकः **1** A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आक्रांता तिलकक्रियाणि तिलकलीनाद्विरेकाजनेः M. 3. 5; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकस्तिलकः प्रमदाविह R. 9. 41. **2** A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -कः -कं **1** A mark made with sandal wood or unguents &c.; मुखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30; कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सयं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. **2** The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'). -का A kind of necklace. -कं **1** The bladder. **2** The lungs. **3** A kind of salt. —COMP. -आशयः the forehead.

तिलिहः A large snake.

तिष्ठद् *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (i.e., after an hour or an hour and a half after

evening; अनिष्टद् जपन संख्या Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठद्=रात्रेः प्रथमतादिका).

तिष्ठः **1** The eighth of the 27 constellations, also called पुष्य. **2** The lunar month Pausha. -त्यं The Kali yuga.

तीक्ष् **1** A. (तीक्ष्णे) To go, move; cf. टीक्ष्.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* **1** Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. **2** Hot, warm (as rays); Ra. 1. 18. **3** Fiery, passionate. **4** Hard, forcible, strong (as उपपाय). **5** Rude, cross. **6** Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. **7** Injurious, noxious, inauspicious. **8** Keen. **9** Intelligent, clever. **10** Zealous, vehement, energetic. **11** Devoted, self-abandoning. -इण **1** Nitre. **2** Long pepper. **3** Black pepper. **4** Black mustard. -इणं **1** Iron. **2** Steel. **3** Heat, pungency. **4** War, battle. **5** Poison. **6** Death. **7** A weapon. **8** Sea-salt. **9** Haste. —COMP. -अंशुः **1** the sun. **2** fire. -आयसं steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कुंदः the onion. -कर्मन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. -देवः a tiger. -धार *a* sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा **1** the clove tree. **2** the Ketaka plant. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -रश्मिः the sun. -रस **1** salt-petre. **2** any poisonous liquid, a poison; रात्र्ययुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरसदायिनां Mu. 1. 2. -लौहे steel. -शुकः barley.

तीक्ष् **4** P. (तीक्ष्यति) To be wet or moist.

तीर **1** A shore, bank; नदीतीर, समर-तीर, &c. **2** Margin, brim, edge. —रः **1** A sort of an arrow. **2** Lead **3** Tin.

तीरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -तं Completion of any affair.

तीर्ण *a.* **1** Crossed, passed over. **2** Spread, expanded. **3** Surpassed, excelled.

तीर्थ **1** A passage, road, way, ford. **2** A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing place; (Mar. वाट); दिव-मोषि विगाहते नयः कुनतीर्थः पयसाभिवाशय. Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means' also); तीर्थं सर्वविधावताराणां K. 44. **3** A place of water. **4** A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.); क्षुब्धमनो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh. 2. 55; R. 1. 85. **5** A channel, medium, means; तद्देवेन तीर्थेन वदेत &c. Māl. 1. **6** A remedy, expedient. **7** A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, object of veneration, fit recipient; क पुनस्तद्वाहस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U. 1; Ms. 3. 103

8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया तीर्थोदभिनवादिना शिक्षिता M. 1. 9 Source, origin. 10 A sacrifice. 11 A minister. 12 Advice, instruction. 13 Right place or moment. 14 The Right or usual manner. 15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities, manes &c. 16 A school of philosophy. 17 Pudendum muliebre. 18 Menstrual courses of a woman. 19 A Brāhmaṇa. 20 Fire. -**यः** An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनन्दतीर्थ. -**COMP.** -**उदकं** holy water; तीर्थोदकं च बहुविधं नाम्नतः कुट्टिमर्हतः U. 1. 13. -**करः** 1 A Jaina *Arhat*, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jains; (also तीर्थकर in this sense). 2 An ascetic. 3 the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. 4 N. of Vishnu. -**काकः**, -**खाकः**, -**बायसः** 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person; (लोहप). -**भूत** *a.* sacred, holy. -**वाचा** a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -**राजः** N. of Prayāga. -**राजिः**, -**जी** *f.* an epithet of Benares. -**चाकः** the hair of the head. -**विधिः** rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, such as क्षीर). -**सेविन्** *a.* a pilgrim. (-*m.*) a crane. **तीर्थिकः** A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmaṇa (visiting holy places). **तीवरः** 1 The ocean. 2 A hunter. 3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputri by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes). **तीव्र** *a.* 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विलक्षितधोरणतीव्रशक्तः R. 5. 48 strong or violent efforts; U. 3. 35. 2 Hot, warm. 3 Flashing. 4 Per- vading. 5 Endless, unlimited. 6 Horrible, dreadful. -**त्र** 1 Heat, pungency. 2 A shore. 3 Iron, steel. 4 Tin. -**त्रं ind.** Violently, sharply, excessively. -**COMP.** -**आनन्दः** an epithet of Siva. -**गति** *a.* quick, swift. -**पौरुषं** 1 daring heroism. 2 heroism. (in general). -**संवेग** *a.* 1 of strong impulse, resolute. 2 very poignant or sharp. **तु ind.** (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word). 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the otherhand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वेषां सुखानामंतं यथै । एकं तु सुतसुखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59; विपक्षे तु पितृ- रस्याः सभोपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5; (in this sense तु is often added to किं, and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). 2 And now, on one's part, and; एकदा तु प्रवीहारी सस्यस्यत्रावर्तु K. 8; राजा तु तामाभी सुखाज्जीव 12 3 As to as regards

as for; प्रवर्त्यतां ब्राह्मणानुद्दिश्य पाकः । चद्रोप- रायं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्ध्यासि Ma. 1. 4 It sometimes marks a difference (भेद) or superior quality; मृष्टं पयो मृष्टतरं तु दुग्धं G. M. 6 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle; भीमस्तु पांडवानां रोद्रः G. M. 6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive; निरर्थकं तुहीत्यादि पूरक- प्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. **तुक्खारः**, **तुखारः**, **तुवारः** N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya moun- tain; cf. Vikr. 18. 93. **तुंग** *a.* 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent; जलनिविमिव विधुमंडलदर्शनतराल- त्तुंगतरंगं Git. 11; तुंगं नगोत्तमगमिवाकरोह R. 6. 3, 4. 70; Si. 2 48; Me. 12, 64. 2 Long. 3 Vanlted. 4 Chief, princi- pal. 5 Strong, passionate. -**गः** 1 A height, elevation. 2 A mountain. 3 Top, summit. 4 The planet Mer- cury. 5 A rhinoceros. 6 The cocoan- ut tree. -**COMP.** -**बीजः** quicksilver. -**भद्रः** a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. -**भद्रा** N. of a river flowing into the Kṛishṇā. -**वेणा** N. of a river. -**क्षेखरः** a mountain. **तुनी** 1 Night. 2 Turmeric. -**COMP.** -**ईशः** 1 the moon. 2 the sun. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -**वन्तिः** the moon. **तुच्छ** *a.* 1 Empty, void, vain, light. 2 Small, little, trifling. 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Low, mean, insignifi- cant, contemptible, worthless. 5 Poor, miserable, wretched. -**च्छं** Chaff. -**COMP.** -**ह्रः** the castor-oil tree. -**धान्यः**, -**धान्यकः** straw, chaff. **तुजः** Indra's thunderbolt. **तुडनः** A mouse or rat. **तुण** G. P. (तुणति) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend. 2 To act fraudulently, deceive. **तुहं** 1 Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुहंतताप्रवृत्तिलैः (शुक्रः) Kāv. 2. 9. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The point of an instrument. **तुडिः** 1 Face, mouth. 2 A beak. -**डि** *f.* The navel. **तुडिन्** *m.* N. of the bull of Siva. **तुडिम** see तुडिम. **तुडिल** *a.* 1 Talkative, loquacious. 2 Having a prominent navel. 3 Talk- ing severely; cf. तुडिल. **तुवः** 1 Fire. 2 A stone. -**स्थ** Sul- phate of copper usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment. -**स्था** 1 Small car- damoms. 2 The indigo plant. -**COMP.** -**अंजनं** blue vitriol applied to the eyes as medical ointment. **तुव** G. P. (तुदति, तुज) 1 To strike, wound, hit; तुवीरं गदया चारि Bk. 14. 81; 15. 37; Si. 20. 77. 2 To prick, goad. 3 To bruise, hurt. 4 To pe n vex torment aff ct क्षतीक्ष

धारापतनोयसायकैस्तुदति चेतः प्रसमं प्रवासितां Rs 2. 4, 6. 28. -**WITH** आ to strike, beat; Ms. 4. 68. -**प्र** to strike, hurt, wound. (-*Caus.*) to urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repea- tedly (to do a thing); प्रविश मृहमिति प्रतोयमाना न चलति भाग्यकृतां दशमवेक्ष्य Mk 1. 56. **तुदं** The belly, a corpulent or pro- tuberant belly. -**COMP.** -**कूपिका**, -**कूपी** the cavity of the navel. -**परिमाजं**, -**परिवृज**, -**वृज** *a.* lazy, sluggish. **तुद्वह** *a.* Corpulent, fat. **तुदिक**, **तुदिन्**, **तुदिभ**, **तुदिल** *a.* 1 Having a protuberant belly 2 Cor- pulent. 3 Filled or laden with, नकरंदंतुदिलानामरविदानामयं महाभावः Bv. 1 8 **तुज** *a.* 1 Struck, hurt, wounded 2 Tormented. -**COMP.** -**जायः** a tailor; Ms. 4. 214. **तुष** 4. 9. P. (तुषति, तुष्नाति) To hurt, injure, strike, Bk. 17. 79, 90. **तुखल** *a.* Tumultuous, noisy, Bg 1 13, 19. 2 Fierce, raging; R. 3. 57 3 Excited. 4 Perplexed, confused; R. 5. 49. -*m., -n.* 1 An uproar, tumult. 2 A confused combat, mêlée. **तुबः** A kind of gourd. **तुवरः** N. of a Gandharva; see तुवर **-रं** A kind of musical instrument **तुवा** 1 A kind of long gourd 2 A milch cow. **तुविः**, **वी** *f.* A sort of gourd; न हि तुवीरलक्षिकलो वीणादंडः प्रयाति महिमानं Bv 1. 80. **तुवं (हु)** *सः* N. of a Gandharva. **तुरगः** 1 A horse; तुरगस्तुहंतस्तथा हि रेडुः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51 2 The mind, thought. -**गी** A mare -**COMP.** -**आरोहः** a horseman. -**उप- चारकः** a groom. -**वियः** -**यं** barley -**वध्वर्च्य** forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of the female society. **तुरगिन्** *m.* A horseman. **तुरंगः** A horse; भाद्रःसकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 5; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. -**नं** The mind, thought. -**गी** A mare -**COMP.** -**अरिः** A buffalo. -**द्विषणी** a she-buffalo. -**वियः** -**यं** barley -**मेघः** a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61. -**यायिकं**, -**सादिन्** *m.* a horseman -**वक्त्रः**, -**वदनः** a Kinnara. -**शाला**, -**स्थानं** a horse-stable -**स्कंधः** a troops of horses. **तुरंगमः** A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72 **तुरायणं** 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). 2 A kind of sacrifice. **तुरासाह** *m.* (Nom. sing. तुरपाह इ) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40 **तुरी** 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the

threads of the woof. 2 A shuttle : तट्टाचतुर्विधः N. 1. 12. 3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय *a.* The fourth. —च 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. (In Vedānta phil.) 2 The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme spirit. —COMP. —वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Sūdra.

तुरुष्कः (pl.) N. of the Turks. तुर्य *a.* Fourth; N. 4. 123. —च 1 A quarter, a fourth part. 2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुल्य 1 P., 10 U. (तौल्यति, तौल्यति-ते, also तुल्यति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from तुल्य). 1 To weigh, measure. 2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. 3 To raise, lift up; केलाने तुल्यते Mv. 5. 37; पोलस्त्यतिलस्यदिशुदधान इव दिश्ये R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30. 4 To bear up, hold up, support; पृथिवीतले तुल्यतुल्यदुश्चये Si. 15. 30. 61. 5 To compare, liken (with instr.); तुल्यं श्लेष्मागारं तदपि च शशाकेन तुल्यं Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8. 12. 6 To match, be equal to (with acc.); प्रासादात्सं तुल्यतुल्यं यत्र तैस्तेर्विशेः Me. 64. 7 To make light of, condemn, despise; अंतःसारं वन तुल्यं नानिलः श्रुयति स्वं Me. 20 (where तु also means 'to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30. 8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः श्रद्धास्यति सुतार्थं सर्वं न तुल्यस्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43 (where some editions read तुल्यस्यति for तुल्यस्यति). 9 To try, put to the test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तुल्यसि Mk. 1 (तुल्यसि). —With उद् to bear up, support, poise.

तुल्यं 1 Weight. 2 Lifting. 3 Comparing, likening, &c. —ना 1 Comparison. 2 Weighing. 3 Lifting, raising. 4 Rating, assessing, estimating. 5 Examining.

तुलसी The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. —COMP. —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasi leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bālākrishṇa with the holy basil performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kārtika.

तुला 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुल्यं यत् to hold in a balance, to weigh. 2 A measure, weight. 3 Weighing. 4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen., instr. or in comp.); किं पुनर्देहि तुलायुयति सख्ये Ve. 3. 8; तुला यदोहति दैवतासा Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 15 सः परस्पर-तुलामपिरिच्छां द्वे R. 5. 68 19 8 50 5

Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामपिरिच्छां मास्वानपि जलदपट-लानि Pt. 1. 330. 6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. 7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*. —COMP. —कूटः a false weight. —कोटिः, —टी an ornament (an anklet or चुर) worn on the feet by women; लीलाचलक्रीचरणारुणेत्यललतुला-कोटिनादकोटलः Si. 12. 44. —कोशाः, —पः ordeal by weighing. —दानं the gift to a Brāhmaṇa of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —घटः the scale of a balance. —घरः 1 a trader, merchant. 2 the sign Libra of the zodiac. —घारः a dealer, trader or merchant. —परीक्षा ordeal by the balance. —पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmaṇa as a gift); cf. तुलादान. —मगदः, —प्रमादः the string or beam of a balance. यानः, —यष्टिः the beam of a balance. बीजं the berry of the Guṇjā plant. —सूत्रं the string of a balance.

तुलित *p. p.* 1 Weighed, counterpoised. 2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल्य.

तुल्य *a.* 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, resembling (with gen. or instr. or in comp.); Ms. 4. 86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18, 38. 2 Fit for. 3 Identical, same. 4 Indifferent. —COMP. —दर्शन *a.* regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. —यानं drinking together, computation. —योगिज्ञा (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 cf. Chāndr. 5. 41. —रूप *a.* like, similar, analogous.

तुवर *a.* 1 Astrigent. 2 Beardless; also तुवर.

तुव 4 P. (तुयति, तुव) To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.) स्तुतेमहर्षिस्तुतुर्देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55; Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. —Caus. (तुयति-ते) To please, gratify, satisfy. —With परि to be satisfied, be delighted or contented; वयमिह परित्या बल्लेस्त्वे च लक्ष्म्य Bh. 3. 50; अस्मकृते च परित्युयति काविदया 2. 2. —सं to be pleased, satisfied or contented; सतुष्टो मायदा भर्ता भर्ता मार्गा तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; Bh. 3. 5; Bg. 3. 17.

तुषः The husk or chaff of grain; अज्ञानतार्थं तसर्वं (अथयन्) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. —COMP. —अग्निः, —अमलः fire of the chaff or husk of corn. —अंबु *a.*, —उदकं sour rice-gruel or bailey gel यह —सार fire

तुषार *a.* Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy; Si. 9. 7; अथा हि तुषाय न वाशिषात स्वादुः तुषाभिः स्वदन्ते तुषाया N. 3. 93. —रः 1 Frost, cold. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 6; R. 4. 1. 3 Dew; R. 14. 84, S. 5. 19. 4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water; पुनस्तुषाभिः पिरिनिष्ठायां R. 2. 13; 9. 68. 5 A kind of camphor. —COMP. —अग्निः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः the Himalāya mountain, तुषारद्विवाताः Me. 107. —कणः a dew drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः, —रश्मिः the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9. 27. —गौरः *a.* 1 white as snow. 2 white with snow. (—रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (pl.) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. 2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else.

तुष्टिः *f.* 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. 2 (In Sān phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except that which is possessed.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ear.

तुस=तुष q. v.

तुहिन *a.* Cold, frigid. —न 1 Snow, ice. 2 Dew or frost; तुषागल्लेस्तुहिन पनद्विः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. 3 Moonlight. 4 Camphor. —COMP. —अंधुः, —करः, —किरणः, —श्रुतिः, —रश्मिः 1 the moon, Si. 9. 30. 2 Camphor. —अच्छल, —अग्निः, —शैलः the Himalāya mountain; R. 8. 54. —कणः a dew-drop, Amaru. 54. —शर्करा ice.

तुण 1. 10 U. (तुणयति-ते) To contract. —II. 10 A. (तुणयते) To fill, fill up.

तुणः A quiver; मिलितशिलां तुलपाटलि-पटलकुतस्मरतुणधिलासि Gītā 1; R. 7. 57. —COMP. —घारः an archer.

तुणरि, तुणरि, A quiver; R. 9. 56.

तुणरिः 1 A beardless man. 2 A bull without horns. 3 Astrigent flavour. 4 A eunuch.

तुर् 4 A (तुर्वते, तुर्) 1 To go quickly make haste. 2 To hurt, kill.

तुर् A kind of musical instrument.

तुर्ण *a.* Quick, rapid, expeditious. 2 Fleet. —र्णः Rapidity, quickness —र्णं *ind.* Quickly, speedily; तुर्णमानी यतो तुर्णं पूर्णचंद्रनिभादने Subhāsh.

तुर्णः —र्णं A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225; Ku. 7. 10. —COMP. —ओजः a band of instrument

तुलः —लं Cotton. —लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. 2 A tuft of grass. 3 The mulberry. —ला 1 The cotton tree. 2 The wick of a lamp ली 1 Cotton 2 The wick of

lamp. 3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. 4 A painter's brush. 5 The indigo plant. —COMP. —कार्मुकं, धनुस् *n.* a cotton-bow; *i.e.*, a bow used for cleaning cotton. —पिचुः cotton. —शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant.

तुलकं Cotton.

तुलिका *f.* A painter's brush.

तुलिका 1 A painter's brush, a pencil; उन्मीलितं तुलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. 2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. 3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton bed. 4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod.

तुष्णीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

तुष्णीं *ind.* In silence, silently, quietly, without speaking or noise; किं भवास्तुष्णीनास्ते V. 2; न बोत्स्य इति गोविंद-मुखा तुष्णीं बध्व ह Bg. 2. 9. —COMP. —भावः silence, taciturnity. —शीलः *a.* silent, taciturn.

तुस्तं 1 Matted hair. 2 Dust. 3 Sin. 4 An atom, any minute particle.

तुह 6 P. (तुहति) To kill, hurt; see तुह.

तुण 1 Grass in general; किं जीर्णं तुणमणि मानमहतान्येसः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. 2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. 3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness; तुणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीनैव तास्तं-रुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17; see तुणीकृ also.

—COMP. —अग्निः 1 a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. 2 fire quickly extinguished. —अंजनः a chameleon. —अटवी a forest abounding in grass. —आवर्तः a whirlwind. —असृज् *n.*, —कुंकुमं, नौरं a variety of perfume.

—इडः the palmyra tree. —उल्का a torch of hay, a fire brand made of straw. —ओकस् *n.* a hut of straw.

—काढः, —हं a heap of grass, —कुटी, —कुटीरकं a hut of straw. —केतुः the palmyra tree. —गोधा a kind of chameleon. —ग्रहिन् *m.* sapphire.

—चरः a kind of gem (गोमेद्). —जलायुका, —जलुका a caterpillar. —जुमः 1 the palm tree. 2 Coccanut tree. 3 the bebelnut tree. 4 the Ketaku tree, 5 the date-tree. —धान्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. —ध्वजः 1 the palmyra tree. 2 a bamboo. —पीडे hand-to-hand fighting. —पूली a mat, seat made of reeds. —पाय *a.* worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. —विबुः N. of a sage; R. 8. 79. —मणिः a sort of gem (amber).

—मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps wrong reading for मृगमत्कुण). —राजः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the bamboo. 3 the sugarcane 4 the palmyra

tree. —वृक्षः 1 the palm tree. 2 the date-tree. 3 the cocoa-nut tree. 4 the areca-nut tree. —शीतं a kind of fragrant grass. —सारा the plantain tree. —सिंहः an axe. —हर्म्यः a house of straw.

तुष्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय *a.* The third. —चं A third part. —COMP. —प्रकृतिः *m.* or *f.* a eunuch.

तृतीयक *a.* Recurring every third day, tertian (as a fever).

तृतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. 2 (In grain.) The instrumental case or its terminations.

—COMP. —कृत *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). —तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. —प्रकृतिः *m.* *f.* a eunuch.

तृतीयच *a.* Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance, &c.).

तृ 1 P., 7 U. (तदति, तुषति, तुने, तुण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. 2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 33, 108; 15. 36, 44. 3 To set free. 4 To disregard.

तृ 1. 4. 5. 6. P. तुयति, तुनोति, तुपति, तुन 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अद्य तत्तुयति मांसादाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राचीय चातुपत् क्रूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr.; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also); को न तुयति विनेन H. 2. 174; तुनस्तस्मिन्नेन Bh. 2. 34; नास्ति तुयति काष्ठानां नायगानां महोदधिः । नातकः सर्वभूतानां न हुतां वासलोचनाः ॥ Pt. 1. 137; तस्मिन्नि तनुपुद्गेवास्तते वसे Mb. 2 To please, gratify. —Caus. To gratify, please. —Desid. तितुयति, तितुयति. —II. 1 P., 10 U., (तर्पति, तर्पयति-ते) 1 To light up, kindle. 2 (Atm.) To be satisfied.

तुत *a.* Satiated, satisfied, contented.

तुति *f.* Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. 2 Satiety, disgust. 3 Pleasure, gratification.

तृ 4. P. (तुषति, तुपित) 1 To be thirsty; Bk. 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. 2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तृ *f.* (nom. sing. तु-इ) 1 thirst; तुषा कुष्यस्यास्ते पिबति सलिलं स्वादु हरामि Bh. 3. 92; Ra. 1. 11. 2 strong desire, eagerness.

तृषा See तृ-Comp. —आर्त *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. —हं water.

तृपित *p. p.* 1 Thirsty; Ghaṭ. 9; Rs. 1. 18. 2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain.

तृणज *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

तृणा 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तुषां छिनत्स्यात्मनः H. 1. 171; Rs. 1. 15. 2 Desire at long desire, greed av

dity, desire of gain; तुषां छिद्धि Bh. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. —COMP. —अप-cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृणाळु *a.* Very thirsty.

तृ 7. P., 10 U. (तृणेति, तर्हयति-ते, तृद desid. तितुयति, तितुयति) To injure hurt, kill, strike; न तुणेतीति लोकोऽय वित्त मां निष्पराक्रमे Bk. 6. 39; (तावि) तुणेद्दु समः सह लक्ष्मणेन 1. 19.

तृ 1 P. (ततति, तीर्ण) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोद्धेन परलोकां नदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्षी कविज्ञां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77 2 To cross over, traverse (as a way), Ku. 7. 48; Me. 18. 3 To float, swim, शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्ण Bk. 12. 77. 4 To get over, surmount, overcome, over power; धीरा हि तरिष्यावर्ग K. 175; कुच्छ महतीर्णः R. 14. 6; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. 5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. 6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise), देवातीर्णव्रतितः Mu. 4. 12. 7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वनेमया तीर्णा वने तीर्णा महाययात् Hariv. —Pass (तीर्णते) To be crossed &c. —Caus (तरयति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over 2 To cause to arrive at. 3 To save, rescue, liberate. —Desid. (तितुयति तितुयति) To wish to cross &c.; दोष्यां तितुयति तरयतीसुजगं K. P. 10. —With अति 1 to cross over. 2 to surmount, overcome; Bg. 18. 25, H. 4. —अव 1 to descend, alight; रथाद्वत-तार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; Me. 50. 2 to flow or run into; सागरं वज्रयित्वा कुब वा महानद्यवतति S. 3. 3 to enter, enter into, come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32. 4 to get over, subdue, overcome 5 to descend (as a deity) into the world of mortals in the form of a mortal; cf. अवतार (—Caus). to bring or fetch down, set down, R. 1. 34. —उद् 1 to pass out of (water), disembark, to rise from; R. 2. 17; Si. 8. 63 2 to pass or cross over; उदतरिषुर् मेतिथि Bk. 15. 33; 10; R. 12. 71. 16 33; Me. 47. 3 to subdue, overcome, get over; द्यसनमहार्णवाद्दुर्जीर्ण Mk. 10. 49, so रोगोत्तीर्ण. —निच् 1 to cross over, Bh. 3. 4. 2 to fulfil, accomplish, attain. 3 to pass or get over, surmount, overcome; R. 3. 7. 4 to complete, go to the end; R. 14. 21. —न to cross over. (—Cause). to cheat, deceive; मां तथा प्रतापे S. 5; किंत्वेवं कविमि प्रनारितमनास्तच्च विज्ञानवपि Bh. 1. 78. —वि 1 to cross or pass over, go beyond, R. 6. 77. 2 to give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with; भगवान् मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; वितरति धुः प्राज्ञे विद्यां यथैव तथा जडे U. 2. 4; निवासदेवोऽरुजं वितरेत् R. 14. 81; Māl. 1. 3. 3 to cause, produce, जो मेद वितरति द्युमेधेयं K. 5. 31

Get 1. 4 to carry over. -व्यति to cross, get over, overcome. -सं 1 to cross over. 2 to swim, float. 3 to get over, overcome, go to the end of. तेजन् 1 A bamboo. 2 Sharpening, whetting. 3 Kindling. 4 Rendering bright. 5 Polishing. 6 A reed. 7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon.

तेजलः The francoline partridge. तेजस् *n.* 1 sharpness. 2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.) 3 The point or top of a flame. 4 Heat, glow, glare. 5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. 6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being; दृष्यी, अद्, वायु and आकाश). 7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. 8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 14. U. 6. 14. 9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शान्त्यु U. 5. 10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्षते R. 11. 1. 11 Spirit, energy. 12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. 13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषाद्भित्ति (राजलक्ष्मी) इत्यनः R. 2. 7. 14 Semen, seed, semen virile; स्वाद्रक्षणं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65, R. 2. 75; दुष्यतेनाहिते तेजो इयानां ह्यन्ये ह्य S. 4. 1. 15 The essential nature of anything. 16 Essence, quintessence. 17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. 18 Fire. 19 Murrow. 20 Bile. 21 The speed of a horse. 22 Fresh butter. 23 Gold. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1 illuminating. 2 granting vital power or strength. -भक्तः 1 disgrace, destruction of dignity. 2 depression, discouragement. -संडलः a halo of light. -सृष्टिः the sun. -स्वरः the Supreme Spirit, Brahman.

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. 2 Sharp, pungent. 3 Brave, heroic. 4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Brilliant, bright. 2 Powerful, heroic, strong; Kt. 16. 16. 3 Dignified, noble. 4 Famous, illustrious. 5 Violent. 6 Haughty. 7 Lawful.

तेजित् *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. तेजोमय *a.* 1 Glorious. 2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47.

तेमः Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening, 2 Moisture. 3 Sauce, condiment.

तेवन् 1 Play, pastime. 2 A pleasure garden, play-ground.

तेजस *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Bright, splendid, luminous 2 Made up or consisting

of light; तेजसस्य वरुणः प्रवृत्तये R. 11. 43. 3 Metallic. 4 Passionate 5 Vigorous, energetic. 6 Powerful, intense. -सं Ghee, Comp. -आवर्तनी a crucible.

तेतिक्ष *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Patient, enduring.

तेतिरः A partridge.

तेतिलः 1 A rhinoceros. 2 A god.

तेतिरः 1 A partridge. 2 A rhinoceros. -रं A flock of partridge. 5.

तेत्तिरिय *m. pl.* The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. -यः the Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (दृष्टानुवर्त). तेतिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तेधिकः *a.* Sacred, holy. -कः 1 An ascetic. 2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. -कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing place).

तेलं 1 Oil; ह्येनं तिलवान् तैलमपि दत्तः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 283; R. 8. 33. 2 Benzoin. -Comp. -अक्षी a wasp.

-अव्यं: anointing the body with oil. -करकजः oil-cake. -पर्णिका, -पर्णी 1 sandal. 2 insense. 3 turpentine.

-विजः the white sesamum. -विपीलिका the small red ant. -कृत्: the Ingudi tree. -भाविनी Jasmine. -माली the wick of a lamp. -चक्रं an oil-mill.

-रुद्रिकः a kind of gem.

तेल्यः *N.* of a country, the modern Carnatic. -यः (*pl.*) The people of this country.

तेलिकः, तेलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तेलिनी The wick of a lamp.

तेलिनं A field of sesamum.

तेवः *N.* of the lunar month Pausa.

तेकं An offspring, a child.

तेककः The Chātaka bird.

तेडनं 1 Splitting, dividing. 2 Teasing. 3 Hurting, injuring.

तेडनं A goad for driving cattle or elephants.

तेडः Pain, anguish, torture.

तेडनं 1 Pain, anguish. 2 A goad. 3 Face, mouth (तुड).

तेनरः, -रं 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin. -Comp. -धरः fire (considered as a deity).

तेयं Water; S. 7. 12. -Comp. -अधवासिनी trumpet-flower. -आशयः

-आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तेषां वायस्यश्च वल्कलशिक्षाविश्वदेवः सांख्यः S. 1. 14. -आलयः the ocean, sea. -ईशः an epithet of Varuṇa.

(-क्षं) the constellation called वृषाबादा. -उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Me. 37. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. 2 libations of water to the deceased. -कुच्छः, -चक्रं a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. -क्रीडा

sporting in water Me 33 -यर्गः the

cocoa-nut. -खरः an aquatic animal

-द्विजः, -भः hail. -दृः a cloud; R. 6

65; V. 1. 14. -अव्ययः the autumn

-धरः a cloud. -धिः, -मिधिः the ocean

-नीची the earth. -प्रसादनं the clearing-nut tree, or its nut; see अनुव

सादन, कनक. -मलं seafoam. -सुच्छं *m.* a cloud. -यंत्रं 1 a water-clock. 2 an artificial jet or fountain of water

-राज्, -राशिः the ocean. -वेला the edge of water. shore. -व्यतिकरः

confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 95. -शुक्तिका an oyster. -सर्पिका, -ख्वकः a frog.

तेरणः, -णं 1 An arched doorway a portal. 2 An outer door or gate-way; गणो दुरागामश्च तेरणद् वहिः Si. 12. 1.

दुरादृश्यं दुरागामश्च तेरणम् Me. 75. 3 Any temporary and ornamental arch, Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. 4 An elevated place near a bathing-place

-णं The neck, throat.

तेलः, -लं 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. 2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 *Māshas* or a *tolā*.

तेवः Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

तेवजं Satisfaction, contentment

2 Anything that gives satisfaction, gratification.

तेवलं A club (कुल).

तेविकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तेविकः The pearl-oyster. -क A pearl.

तेयं The sound of musical instruments. -Comp. -त्रिकं the union of song, dance, or instrumental music, triple symphony; तेयत्रिकं दुरागामा च कामजो दशका गगः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तेलं A balance.

तेलिकः, तेलिकिकः A painter.

त्यक् *p. p.* 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. 2 Resigned, surrendered. 3 Shunned, avoided; see त्यज्. -Comp. -अग्निः a Brāhmaṇa who has given up household fire.

-जित्वित, -मरण *a.* ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk; मर्त्यं त्यक्जीविताः Bg. 1. 9. -लज्ज *a.* shameless.

त्यज् 1. P. (व्यजति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all senses); abandon, quit, go away from; वर्यं मानेस्वयंज्यु Me. 39

Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177; S. 5. 26. 2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 6

122. 3 To give up, renounce, resign, surrender; Bh. 3. 16; Ms. 2

95. 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. 4 To shun, avoid. 5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. 6 To set aside, disregard; त इमेज्जस्यता उद्धे

शानां त्यक्तश्च यवानि च Bg. 1. 33. 7 To except 8 To distribute gvo

away; कृतं (संचयं) आश्रयजे स्वजन् Y. 3. 47, Ms. 6. 15. -*Caus.* To cause to give up, &c. -*Desid.* (तिष्ठति) To wish to leave, &c. -*With* परि 1 to leave, quit, abandon. 2 to resign, give up, discard, renounce; श्राव्यसुत्तमध्या न परित्यजंति Mu. 2. 17. 3 to except; तुल्यमप्यपरित्यज्य सवृणं. -सं 1 to abandon; जायामदोषासुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34. 2 to avoid, shun; Bh. 1. 81. 3 to give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. 4 to except; e. g.; संत्यज्य विक्रमादिष्वैधर्मन्यत्र कुर्वन् Rāj. T. 3. 343.

स्वागः 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्रस्यागमईति Ms. 8. 319, 9. 78. 2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms. 1. 112; Bg. 12. 41. 3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity; करे श्लाघ्यस्वागः Bh. 2. 65; H. 1. 154; स्वागाय संभारार्थानां R. 1. 17. 4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 22. 5 Secretion, excretion. -*Comp.* -युत, -शील *a.* liberal, generous, munificent.

स्वामिन् *a.* 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up, &c. 2 Giving away, donor. 3 Heroic, brave. 4 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मफलदायी सत्यानीतिभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

व्रप् 1 *A* (वपते, वपति) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; वपते तीर्थानि स्थितिनिह वयोद्धतिविधौ G. L. 28. -*With* अप to turn away or retire through shame; तस्माद्बुद्धेः पथे Bk. 14. 84; येनापयते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

व्रप 1 Bashfulness, modesty; नंद्र-पामर Git. 12. 2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). 3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. 4 Fame, celebrity. -*Comp.* निरस्त, हीन *a.* shameless, impudent. -रंदा a harlot.

व्रष्टि *a.* (Superl. of व्र) Highly satisfied.

व्रपीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) (Compar. of व्र) More satisfied.

व्रु *n.* Tin; यदि नगिष्वपुणि प्रतिवध्यते Pt. 1. 75.

व्रुलं, -वै, -व्रुस् *n.*, -सं Tin.

व्रुसं Diluted curds.

व्रु *a.* (यी *f.*) Triple, three-fold, divided into three parts of three kinds; त्रयी वै विद्या त्रयै यजुषि सामानि Sat. B.; Ms. 1. 28. -सं *a.* triad, a group or collection of three; अदेयमासीत्ययमेव भुयते शशिप्रभं ह्रस्वमेव च चानरे R. 3. 16; लोकत्रयं Bg. 1. 20, 43; Ms. 2. 76.

व्रस (Nom. pl. *m.* of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals) Three. -*Comp.* -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् *a.* or *f.* forty-three. -विंश *a.* thirty-third. -विंशत् *a.* or *f.* thirty-three. -वृश *a.* 1 thirteenth 2

having thirteen added; त्रयोदश शतं 'one hundred and thirteen'. -वृशन् *a.* pl. thirteen. -वृशन् *a.* thirteenth. -वृशति the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -नवति: *f.* ninety-three. -पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. -विंश *a.* 1 twenty-third. 2 consisting of twenty-three. -विंशति: *f.* twenty-three. -षष्टि: *f.* sixty-three. -सप्तति: *f.* seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (कथयुः सामानि); त्रयीनयाय विद्यानाम्ने नमः K. 1. तौ त्रयीवर्जमितरा विद्याः परिगणितौ U. 2; Ms. 4. 125. 2 A triad, triplet; व्यद्योतिष्ठ समावेद्यानसौ नरशिखित्री Si. 2. 3. 3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. 4 Intellect, understanding. -*Comp.* -तनुः 1 an epithet of the sun; so त्रयिनयः. 2 an epithet of Siva. -धर्मः the duty enjoined by the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 21. -ब्रुखः a Brāhmaṇa.

व्रस I. 1. 4. P. (वसति, वसति, वस) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. 2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen. or instr.); व्रसद्वनात्तस्यति K. 255; क्वेत्त्रासिपुनर्दात् Bk. 9. 11. 5. 75, 14. 48, 16. 53; Si. 8. 24; Ki. 8. 7. -*Caus.* To frighten, terrify. -*With* त्रि to be frightened or terrified; विव्रस्तयुवदृष्टिणीवरोः कटाक्षैः Bh. 1. 9. -सं to fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14. 39. II. 10 U. (त्रासवति ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To hold. 3 To take, seize. 4 To oppose, prevent.

व्रस *a.* Moveable, locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1 A wood, forest. 2 Animals. -*Comp.* -रेणुः an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जालोत्सर्गते भातौ स्रग्मे वदस्यते रजः प्रथमं तत्त्वमागतौ वसरेणु प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1. 361.

व्रसरः A shuttle.

व्रसुर, व्रस्तु *a.* Fearful, trembling, timid; अवस्तुविर्भुङ्क्ते तुरिगे R. 14. 47; सीतां सौमित्रिणा त्यक्तां सत्रीर्चां वस्तुमेकिकां Bk. 6. 7.

व्रस्त *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed; व्रस्तेकहायनकुण्डिलोलट्टटे: Māl. 4. 8. 2 Timid, fearful. 3 Quick, rolling.

व्राण *p. p.* Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -जं 1 Protection, defence, preservation; आर्तव्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनामसि S. 1. 11. R. 15. 3. 2 Shelter, help, refuge; Bk. 3. 70.

व्रात *p. p.* 1 Preserved, saved, protected (*p. p.* of वै *q. v.*).

व्रावु *a.* (यी *f.*) Made of tin.

व्रास *a.* 1 Moveable, moving. 2 Frightening. -सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अंतः कंबुकिंक्षुक्षस्य विंशति व्रासाद्यं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. 2 Alarming, frightening. 3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

व्रासन *a.* Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -नं The act of frightening or causing alarm.

व्रासित *a.* Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रि *num. a.* (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः *m.*, त्रिषु *f.*, त्रीणि *n.*) Three त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 299; त्रियतमाभित्ती तिष्ठतिर्वै R. 9. 18, त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षितं कुमार्द्युतुमती सती Ms. 9. 90. -*Comp.* -अंशः 1 a three-fold share 2 a third part. -अक्षः -अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1 the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. 2 a match-maker or वट्ट (that word consisting of three syllables). -अंशकं, -अंशकं 1 three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. 2 a sort of collyrium. -अंजलं, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. अधिष्टानः the soul. -अध्वगा, -नार्गगा, -वर्तगा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -अंबकः (also त्रिंबक in the same sense, though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रिंबकं संयमिनं वृक्षो Ku. 3. 44, जडीकृतसंयमकधीक्षणं R. 2. 42, 3. 49. -सखः an epithet of Kubera. -अंबका an epithet of Pārvatī. -अब्द *a.* three years old. (-ब्दे) three years taken collectively. -अशीति *a.* eighty-third. -अशीति: *f.* eighty-three. -अष्ट *a.* twenty-four. -अष्ट, -अष्ट triangular. (-सं) a triangle. -अह a period of three days. -आहित *a.* 1 performed or produced in three days. 2 recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -अक्षं (तुच also) three Riks taken collectively, Ms. 8. 106. -ककुद् *m.* 1 N. of the mountain Trikūṭa. 2 N. of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. -कर्मन् *m.* the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa, i.e., -sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-*m.*) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -कावः N. of Buddha. -कालं 1 the three times, i.e., the past, present, and future, or morning, noon and evening. 2 the three tenses (the past, present and future) of a verb. -ज्ञ, -दक्षिन् *a.* omniscient. -कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvaṇa; Si. 2. 5. कुर्वन्स a knife with three edges. -कोण *a.* triangular, forming a triangle. (-ज) 1 a triangle. 2 the vulva. -खट्वा three bedsteads taken collectively. -गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence. -३० धर्मं अर्थं and कर्म न

बाधतेऽस्य त्रिणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see निर्वर्ण below. —गत *a.* 1 tripled. 2 done in three days. —गताः (pl.) 1 N of a country, also called जलवर in the north-west of India. 2 the people or rulers of that country. —गताः a lascivious woman, a wanton. —गुण *a.* 1 consisting of threads; प्रताय मौजी त्रिगुणा बभार यां Ku. 5. 10. 2 three-times repeated, thrice, treble, three-fold, triple; सत्र व्यतीतुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. 3 containing the three Gūṇas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. (—ग) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.). (—गा) 1 Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). 2 an epithet of Durgā. —चक्र *m.* an epithet of Siva. —चतुर *a.* (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जवालिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-three. —जगत् *n.* —जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. —जटा an epithet of Siva. —जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākṣasas attendants kept by Rāvaṇa to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asokā-vaṇikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. —जीवा, —ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°, π radius. —जुता a bow. —जुव, —जुवत् *a.* pl. three times nine, *i. e.* 27. —तर्क, —तर्की three carpenters taken collectively. —द्वंद्व 1 the three staves of a Sannyāsin (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. 2 the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (—तः) the state of a religious ascetic. —द्विज *m.* a religious mendicant or Sannyāsin who has renounced all worldly attachments and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. 2 one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed); cf. वायदेजोऽयं मनोदंडः कायदेदस्तथैव च । पश्येते निहिता वृद्धौ विद्वेकीति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. —दश (pl.) 1 thirty 2 the thirty-three gods. (—शः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. —अंशुशः, —आशुशः Indra's thunderbolt, R. 9. 54. —अधिपः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः epithets of Indra. —अवधः an epithet of Vishnu. —अरिः a demon. —आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. —आलयः, —आवासः 1 heaven. 2 the Mountain Meru. —आहारः 'the food of Gods'. —गुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati. —गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. ईश्वरगोप); श्रद्धे विद्वद्गोप-ग्राहके कृष्णवर्णि R 11 42

—मंजरी the holy basil. —वधू, —वनिता An Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य विदशवनितादर्पणस्याविधिः स्याः Me. 58. —वर्तन् the sky. —दिनं three days collectively. —दिवं 1 the heaven; त्रिनागैरेव त्रिदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 23; S. 7. 3. 2 sky, atmosphere. 3 happiness. —अधीशः; —ईशः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 a god. —उद्गवा the Ganges. —ओकस् *m.* a god. —दृष्ट *m.* an epithet of Siva. —दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body; *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ. —धारा the Ganges. —ध्यानः (नयनः), —नेत्रः, —लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. —नवत *a.* ninety-third. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. —पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. —पंचाश *a.* fifty-third. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. —पदुः glass (काच). —पताकः 1 the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. 2 the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. —पत्रकं the Palāsa tree. —पथे 1 the three paths taken collectively; *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, earth and the lower world. 2 a place where three roads meet. —पा an epithet of the Ganges; धृतसत्पथत्रिपथगामभितः स तनारोह पुरुहूतवृत्तः Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. —पदे, —पदिका a tripod. —पदी 1 the girth of an elephant; नासककरिणां धैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामनि R. 4. 48. 2 the Gāyatri metre. 3 a tripod. 4 the plant गोधापकी. —पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. —पाद *a.* 1 having three feet. 2 consisting of three parts, having three-fourths; R. 15. 96. 3 trinomial. (—म.) an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. —पट *a.* triangular. (—तः) 1 an arrow. 2 the palm of the hand. 3 a cubit. 4 a bank or shore. —पुत्रकः a triangle. —पुटा an epithet of Durgā. —पुंङ्क, —पुंङ्कः a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung, ashes, sandal &c. —पुरं 1 a collection of three cities, 2 the three cities of gold, silver, and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya; (these cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (—रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. —अंतकः, अरिः, ब्रह्मन्, द्विर *m.* हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 2. 123; R. 17. 14. —वाहः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14 (—री) 1 N. of a place near Jabbalpura formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. 2 N. of a country. —वैश्य *a.* belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. —पशुतः an elephant n rat —कला the three

myrobalsans taken collectively (Mar. हिरडा, बहडा and आंढकडी). —चलिः, —चली, —चलिः, —चली *f.* the three folds of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); क्षामोदरोपरिलक्ष्मिचलिलक्ष्मिनां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. —सदं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. —सुत्रं a triangle. —सुवनं the three worlds; कुण्डं वायास्त्रिसुवन-उपार्थं चंडीकास्य Me. 33; Bh. 1. 99. —सुमः a palace with three floors. —सार्गा the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. —सुकुटः the Triakūta mountain. —सुखः an epithet of Buddha. —सृतिः the united form of Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. —स्रष्टिः a necklace of three strings. —याना night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *prahara* being excluded); संक्षिप्तं क्षम इव कथं दीवयामा त्रियाना Me. 108. Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70 V. 3. 22. —योजि a law-suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). रात्रं a period of three nights. —रेखः a conch-shell. —रिंज *a.* having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. (—गः) the country called Telanga. (—गी) the three genders taken collectively. —लोकं the three worlds. —ईशः the sun. —नाथः 'lord of the three worlds', an epithet of 1 Indra; R. 3. 45. 2 of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. (—की) the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्यानेव त्रिलोकी-समिति हरश्चिद्विनिनिच्छदायां Bh. 3. 95; Sānti. 4. 22. —वर्गः 1 the three objects of worldly existence; *i. e.* धनं, अय, and काम; Ku. 5. 38. 2 the three states of loss, stability, and increase; ह्य-स्थानं च बुद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak. —वर्णक the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. —वारं and. three times, thrice. —विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. —विद्यः a Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas. —विद्य *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. —विद्यपः, —पिपयं the world of India, heaven; त्रिविद्यस्यैव पतिं जयंतः R. 6. 78. —सद् *m.* a god. —वेणिः —णी *f.* the place near Prayāga where the Ganges joins the Yamunā and receives under ground the Sarasvatī. —वेदः a Brāhmana versed in the three Vedas. —संकुः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyā and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also objected his absurd pro-

posal He, he efo e. a ed hem owardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults cursed and degraded by them to be a *Chandala*. While he was in this wretched condition, Visvāmītra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations, undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvāmītra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down headforemost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvāmītra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku,' and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well known proverb; विशङ्कुरि-वांतरा तिष्ठ S. 2. j. 2 the Chātaka bird. 3 a cat. 4 a grass-hopper. 5 a fire-fly ०ज an epithet of Harischandra. ०गजिन् m. an epithet of Visvāmītra. -शत a. three hundred. (-ते) one hundred and three. 2 three hundred -शिखे 1 a trident. 2 a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् m. N. of a demon killed by Rāma. -शूल a trident. ०अंकः, ०धारिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -शुलिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -शृंगः the Trikuta mountain. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three. -संध्यः, -संध्यी the three periods of the day; i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. -संध्य ind. at the time of the three Sandhyās. -सप्तत a. seventy third. -सप्ततिः seventy-three. सप्तन्, -सप्त a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 27. -साम्यं equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places, काशी, प्रयाग and गया. -त्रोतस् f. an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिवोतसे वहति यो गगनपतिः S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -सीर्य, -हल्य a. ploughed thrice (as a field). -त्रायण a. three years old.

त्रिंश a. (श्री) Thirtieth. 2 Joined with thirty; e. g. त्रिंश शतं one hundred and thirty. 3 Consisting of thirty.

त्रिंशक a. 1 Consisting of thirty. 2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रिंशत् f. Thirty. -COMP. -पत्रं a lotus opening at moonrise.

त्रिंशत्क An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिंशतिः f. Thirty.

त्रिक a. 1 Triple, three-fold. 2 Forming a triad. 3 Three per cent. -क 1 A triad. 2 A place where three roads meet. 3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके स्थूलता Pt. 1. 190. कञ्चिद्विषयत्रिकमिवहाराः R. 6. 16. 4 The part between the shoulderblades. 5 The three species. -क A contrivance for raising water

(like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket.

त्रितय a. (त्री f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -य A triad, a group of three; अद्वाविं निविशेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 78; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा ind. In three ways or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिस् ind. Thrice, three times.

तुद् 4. 6. P. (तुटचति, तुटति, तुटित) To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गलत्तुट्यद्विर्लभासुरं Bh. 3. 8. 1. 96; अयं ते बाष्पवस्तुदित इव मुक्तमणिः U. 1. 29.

तुटिः, -त्री f. 1 Cutting, breaking, tearing. 2 A small part, an atom. 3 A very minute space of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Kshana* or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Lava*. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. 5 Loss, destruction. 6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. 2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 37. 3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; त्रेताद्वयसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. 4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see युग.

त्रेधा ind. Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सन्नेषाह्वयते Sat. Br.; (ननः) त्र्यं त्रेधा स्थितामने R. 10. 16.

त्रे 1 A. (नादेते, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from. (usually with abl.); क्षुताच्छिलं चायत इत्युदयः क्षुत्स्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रुद्रः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -WITH परि to save &c.; परिचायस्व, परिचायस्व (in dramas).

त्रैकालिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three times; i. e. past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्य The three times-past, present and future.

त्रैगुणिक a. Triple, three-fold.

त्रैगुण्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. 2 Triplcity. 3 The three Gunas or properties (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैगुण्योद्भवमयं लोकचरितं मानासं दह्यते M. 1. 4.

त्रिपुरः 1 The Tripura country. 2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैमासुरः An epithet of Lakshmana.

त्रैमासिक a. (की f.) 1 Three months old. 2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. 3 Quarterly.

त्रैराशिक The rule of three (in math.).

त्रैलोक्य The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्णिक a. (की f.) Relating to the first three castes.

त्रैविक्रम a. Belonging to Trivikrama or Vishnu; R. 7. 35.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. 2 The study of the three Vedas. 3 The

three sciences. अथ A Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 20, त्रैविद्यः, त्रैविद्येयः A god.

त्रैशङ्कः An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटक A species of drama:—सप्ताष्टव-पंचांकं दिव्यमाहुषसंश्रयः । त्रोटकं नाम तत्साहु प्रत्येकं सविद्यकं ॥ S. D. 540; e. g. Kālī-dāsa's Vikramorvasiyam.

त्रोटिः f. A bill, beak. -COMP. -हस्तः a bird.

त्रोत्रं A goad.

त्वक्ष् 1. P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) To pare, hew, peel.

त्वङ्कारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou', theeing and thousing.

त्वङ् 1. P. (त्वङ्गति) 1 To go, move. 2 To jump, gallop. 3 To tremble.

त्वक् f. 1 Skin (of men, serpents &c.) 2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.) R. 3. 31. 3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7, R. 2. 37, 17. 12. 4 Any cover or coating. 5 The sense of touch. -COMP.

-अङ्कुरः horripilation. -अङ्गुलिः the organ of touch. -अङ्गुरः a sore. -अङ्गुरः the orange. -छेदः a skin-wound, scratch, bruise. -जं 1 blood. 2 hair (on the body). -वरङ्कः a wrinkle.

-अत्र an armour; त्वक्च चारुके वरं Bk. 14. 94. -क्षोषः disease of the skin, leprosy. -पारुष्यं roughness of the skin.

-पुणः horripilation. -सारः (त्वचि-सारः) a bamboo; त्वक्सारं अपरिपूरणलक्षणीति Si. 4. 61. -सुगंधः an orange.

त्वचा see त्वक्.

त्वदीय a. Thy, thine, your, yours, R. 3. 50.

त्वद् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds; e. g. त्वद्भीत, त्वत्साहस्यं &c.

त्वद्विष a. Like thee or you.

त्वत् 1 A. (त्वस्ते, त्वरित) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्त्वदर्थं त्वस्ता M. 2; नातुनेतुमबलाः स त्वत्वे R. 19. 38.

-Caus. (त्वस्वति) To cause to hasten, expediate, urge forward.

त्वर, त्वरिः f. Haste, hurry, speed, औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वा सहस्रया व्यावर्तमाना हिम Ratn. 1. 2.

त्वरित a. quick, swift, speedy. -तं Despatch, haste. -ind. Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्टृ m. 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. 2 Visvakarman, the architect of the gods. [Twashtri is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras and a daughter called सती, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Tvashtri mounted the sun upon his lathe and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc: (cf. R. 6. 33 आदोष्य

विभाति). The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trisula of Siya, and some other weapons of the gods].

स्वाहृश, स्वाहृश (स्त्री f.) a. Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69. विष् 1 U. (लेषति-ने) To shine,

glitter, sparkle, blaze.

स्विष् f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brillianee; चयस्विषानित्यवधारितं पुत्र Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 75; Ratn. 1. 18 2 Beauty. 3 Authority, weight. 4 Wish, desire. 5 Custom, practice. 6 Violence. 7 Speech. COMP. -हृशः,

also स्विषांपतिः the sun.

स्विषिः A ray of light.

त्सरः 1 Any creeping animal. 2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; सुप्रयत्नमिलकलवीतसरणाः सङ्ग्रेण Ve. 3; स्वरूपदेशाद्वार्जितः Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48.

थ.

थः A mountain. -थं 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Terror, fear. 3 Auspiciousness.

थुद् 6. P. (थुडति) 1 To cover, screen. 2 To hide or conceal.

थुद्धने Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कारः The sound थु made in spitting.

थुद् 1 P. (थुडति) To hurt, injure.

थुत्कारः, थुत्कृतं The sound थु made in spitting.

थै थै ind. The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

व.

व a. (At the end of comp.), Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing; as धनद, अन्नद, गरद, तोयद, अन्नलद &c. -दः 1 A gift, donation. 2 A mountain. -दं A wife. -दा 1 Heat. 2 Repentance.

दंक्ष 1 P. (दक्षति, दक्ष; Desid. दिदक्षति) To bite, sting; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19; सुनालिका अदक्षत् K. 32 ate, browsed. -WITH उप to eat anything as a condiment; मूलकेनोपदक्ष्यं कुंते Sk. -सं 1 to bite, sting; संदक्षयपहृषा Amaru. 32. 2 to stick or adhere closely, cling; उरसा सदृष्टसंलक्ष्वा S. 7. 11, 3. 18; संदृष्टवस्त्रेण-बलानितंवेपु R. 16. 65, 48.

दक्षः 1 Biting, stinging; सुये विदेहि माये निर्देयतदंक्षं Gft. 10. 2 The sting of a snake. 3 A bite, the spot bitten; छेरो दक्षस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4. 4 Cutting, tearing. 5 A gad-fly; R. 2. 5; Ms. 1. 40, Y. 3. 215. 6 A flaw, fault, defect (in a jewel). 7 A tooth. 8 Pungency. 9 An armour. 10 A joint, limb -COMP -भीरुः a buffalo.

दंक्षकः 1 A dog. 2 A gadfly. 3 A fly.

दंक्षनं 1 The act of biting or stinging; e g. दृष्टाश्च दंक्षनैः कान्तं दासीकुर्वन्ति वेणितः S. D. 2 An armour, mail; Si. 17. 21.

दंक्षित a. 1 Bitten. 2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.

दंक्षिच् m. See दंक्षक.

दंक्षी A small gadfly.

दंक्षा A large tooth, tusk, fang; प्रसङ्गं मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवन्तदंक्षाकुरात् Bk. 2. 4; R. 2. 46; दंक्षासंगं सुमाणामधिवतय इव व्यक्तमा-शालेपा । नाज्ञाभेगं सहेति दृवर वृषतयस्त्वाहृशोः सार्वभौमाः ॥ Mu. 3. 22. -COMP. -अक्षः, -अक्षुष्य * wild boar -कपाल a

having terrible tusks. -विष्ः a kind of snake.

दंक्षाल a. Having large tusks.

दंक्षिका-दंक्षा q. v.

दंक्षिच् m. 1 A wild boar. 2 A snake. 3 A hyena.

दक्ष a. 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful; नाख्ये च दक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; मेरी स्थिते दोवरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; R. 12. 11. 2 Fit, suitable. 3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt; Y. 1. 76. 4 Upright, honest. -क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajāpati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahma, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati nor husband Siva—the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. I. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it and pursued Daksha, who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo! a powerful demon started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice; whereupon the mighty demon attended by several demigods

went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] 2 A cock. 3 Fire. 4 The bull of Siva. 5 A lover attached to many mistresses. 6 An epithet of Siva. 7 Mental power, ability, capacity. -COMP. -अध्वर्यवसंस्कः, -कतुध्वंसिच् m. epithets of Siva. -कन्या, -जा, -तनया 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 a lunar mansion. -सुतः a god.

दक्षाय्यः 1 A vulture. 2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण a. 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever. 2 Right (opp. वाम). 3 Situated on the right side. 4 South, southern; as in दक्षिणबाहु, दक्षिणदिक्. 5 Situated to the south. 6 Sincere, straight-forward, honest, impartial. 7 Pleasing, amiable. 8 Courteous, civil. 9 Compliant, submissive. 10 Dependent. -जः 1 The right hand or arm. 2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic composition to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. 2 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. -COMP. -अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards; also called अन्नाहार्यपचन q. v. -अय a. pointing to the south. -अचलः the southern mountain; i. e. Malaya. -अभिमुख a facing the south, directed towards the south. -अयनं the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. -अयः 1 the right hand. 2 the right or southern side. -आचार a. 1 honest, well behaved 2 a worshipper of Sakti according to

the right hand (or purer) ritual. -आशा the south. पति: an epithet of Yama. -द्वार १. 1 left. (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. 2 northern. (-रा) the north. -उत्तर १. 1 turned or lying to the south and the north. दृष्टि the meridian line. -पश्चात् ind. to the south-west. -पश्चिम १. 1 south-western. (-ना) the south-west. -पूर्व-प्राच्य १. 1 south-east. -पूर्वा; -प्राची the south-eastern quarter. -समुद्र: the southern ocean. -स्थ: a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः ind. 1 From the right or south. 2 To the right hand. 3 To the south or southward (with gen.).

दक्षिणा ind. 1 On the right or south of 2 In the southern direction (with abl.). -णा 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). 2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी इदं दक्षिणेत्यासी-दम्बरस्येव दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. 3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदक्षिणा; गुरुदक्षिणा &c. 4 A good milchcow, prolific cow. 5 The south. 6 The southern country, the Deccan. -Comp. -अर्ह १. 1 a. deserving or worthy of a gift. -आवर्त १. 1 curved to the right. 2 turned towards the south. -कालः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇā. -पथः the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; अस्ति दक्षिणापथे विद्वेषु पञ्चपुरं नाम नगरे Mā. 1. -प्रवण १. 1 inclining to the south.

दक्षिणाहि ind. 1 Far on the right. 2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य १. 1 Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmaṇa.

दक्षिणेन ind. On the right side of; (with acc. or gen.); दक्षिणेन वृषादिकः; माला इव श्रुते S. 1 दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दग्ध १. 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. 2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. 3 Famished. 4 Inauspicious. 5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. 6 Wretched, accursed, vile (used as a term of abuse before a word); नायायि मे दग्धदेः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धोदस्यार्थे कः कुर्वीतातर्कं महत् H. 1. 68; so दग्धजलस्यार्थे Bh. 3. 8.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दग्ध १. 1 (क्षी f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदन्तेन पञ्चसौर्यम् K. 310; कीलालस्यनिकरपुष्पदग्धकः (मार्गः) Mā. 3. 17, 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दंड 10 U. (दंडयति-ते, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two copulatives) तम् दंडते च दंडेत् Ms

9. 234, 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्ये दंड-यते दंडयाम् R. 1. 25.

दंडः १. 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पततु शिरस्यकांश्च दंडं हृदये भुजः Mā. 5. 31; काष्ठदंडः 2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment; आतदंड S. 5. 8. 3 The staff given to a twice-born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. 4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. 5 The trunk of an elephant. 6 The stem or stalk; as of a lotus; tree &c.; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्ञं स्वहस्तपुतदंडमिवावर्तनं S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. 7 The oar of a boat. 8 A churning stick. 9 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. 10 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; दण्डपरायदंडानां R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथकारिणो तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा Mu. 1; दंडं दंडेयु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे दण्डः सतां गतिं R. 15. 53. 11 Imprisonment. 12 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see उपाय; Ms. 7. 109; Si. 2. 54. 13 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहाच्च व्याश्रित्य R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. 14 A form of military array. 15 Subjection, control, restraint; बाणदंडोऽथ नरोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्मैने निहितं बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति सं उच्यते Ms. 12. 10. 16 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. 17 The penis. 18 Pride. 19 The body. 20 An epithet of Yama. 21 N. of Viṣṇu. 22 N. of Śiva. 23 An attendant on the sun. 24 A horse; (said to be m. only in the last five senses). -Comp. -अजिनं 1 staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). 2 (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. -अधिपः a chief magistrate. -अनीकं a detachment or division of an army; तव हतवतो दंडनीकेष्विदमेवते श्रियं M. 5. 2; -अपुन्याय see under नाय. -अर्ह १. 1 fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. -अलसिका cholera. -आज्ञा judicial sentence. -आह्वते butter-milk. -कर्मन् n. infliction of punishment, chastisement. -काकः a raven. -काष्ठं a wooden club or staff. -ग्रहणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant. -छदन् a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept. -दह्ना a kind of drum. -दासः one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt. -देवकुले a court of justice. -धर, -धार १. 1 carrying a staff, staff-bearer. 2 punishing, chastising; U. 2. 10. (-रः) 1 a king; अमरुदं मरुदं दधराचयं R. 9. 3. 2 N. of Yama. 3 the judge, supreme magistrate a judge

a head police officer; a magistrate 2 the leader of an army, a general. -नीतिः f. 1 administration of justice, judicature. 2 the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; R. 18. 46. -नेतु m. a king. -पातः 1 falling of a stick. 2 infliction of punishment -पः a king. -पांड्युलः a porter, door-keeper. -पाणिः an epithet of Yama -पातनं infliction of punishment, chastisement. -पारुष्यं 1 assault, violence. 2 hard or cruel infliction of punishment. -पालः, -पालकः 1 a head magistrate. 2 a door-keeper, porter. -पोणः a strainer furnished with a handle. -प्रणामः 1 bowing without bending the body, (keeping it erect like a stick). 2 falling flat or prostrate on the ground. -बालधिः an elephant. -भंगः non-execution of a sentence. -भूत m. 1 a potter. 2 an epithet of Yama. -माण (न) वः 1 a staff-bearer. 2 an ascetic bearing a staff. -मार्गः a principal road, highway, -यात्रा 1 a solemn procession (particularly bridal). 2 warlike expedition, conquest (of a region) -यामः 1 an epithet of Yama. 2 of Agastya. 3 a day. -वादिन्, -वासिन् a door-keeper, warder. -वाहिन् m. a police officer. -विधिः 1 rule of punishment. 2 criminal law. -विष्कम्भ the post to which the string of a churning stick is fastened. -व्यूहः a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in columns. -शास्त्रं the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law. -हस्तः 1 a door-keeper, warder, porter. 2 an epithet of Yama.

दंडकः 1 A stick, staff &c. 2 A line, row. 3 N. of a metre; see App. -कः, -का, -कं N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadā and Godāvarī, (it was a vast region, said to be tenantless in the time of Rāma); प्रातानि दुःस्वाम्यपि दंडकेषु R. 14. 25, किं नाम दंडकेषु U. 2; कायोऽथायाः पुनरुपयोगो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

दंडनं Punishing, chastising, fining. दंडादंडि ind. 'Stick against stick', fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

दंडारः 1 A carriage. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A raft, boat. 4 An elephant in rut.

दंडिकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

दंडिका 1 A stick. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string of pearls, a necklace. 4 A rope.

दंडिन m. 1 A Brāhmaṇa of the fourth order a Sannyāsin 2 A

doorkeeper, porter. 3 An oarsman. 4 A Jaina ascetic. 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 A king. 7 N. of a poet, author of Kāvya-darsa, and Dasa-kumāracharita; जति जगति बालिके कवि-रित्यभिधासभवत् । कवी इति ततो व्यासे कवयस्त्वयि दक्षिणि ॥ Udb.

दन्त *m.* A tooth (A word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections). -**COMP.** -**छदः** (दच्छदः) a lip.

दत्त *p. p.* 1 Given, given away, presented. 2 Made over, delivered, assigned. 3 Placed, stretched forth; see दा. -**तः** 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दत्तम); माता पिता वा द्यातां यमाद्विः पुत्रमापदि । सद्यः प्रतिभेयुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्तमः सुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. 2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas; cf. the quotation under दत्त. 3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasūya; see दत्तत्रय below. -**त्तं** Gift, donation. -**COMP.** -**अनपकर्मन्**, **अपदानिकं** non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -**अवधान** *a.* attentive. -**आत्रेयः** N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasūya, considered as an incarnation of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa. **आदर** *a.* 1 showing respect, respectful. 2 treated with respect. -**शुल्का** a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -**हस्त** *a.* having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; शंसदा दक्षहस्ता Me. 60. leaning on Sambhus arm; स कामरूपेश्वरदक्षहस्तः R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; वैदेवेयं दक्षहस्ता-बलवे Ratn. 1. 8.; बाव्या लेदं कुशंग्याः युचि-रमवयवैर्दक्षहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21.

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत् 1 A (दत्ते) To give, offer.

दद *a.* Giving, offering.

ददनं Gift, donation.

दध 1 A (दधे) 1 To hold. 2 To retain, possess. 3 To give, present.

दधि *n.* 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; क्षीरं दधिभावेन परिणमते S. B.; दधोदनः &c. 2 Turpentine. 3 A garment.

-**COMP.** -**अन्नं**, -**ओदनं** boiled rice mixed with दधि. -**उत्तरं**, -**उत्तरकं** -**गं** the skim of curdled milk, whey. -**उदः**, -**उदकः** the ocean of coagulated milk. -**कुञ्जिका** mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. -**चारः** a churning stick. -**जं** fresh butter. -**फलः** the wood-apple (कपित्थ).

-**मेहः**, -**वारि** *n.* whey. -**मेघनं** churning coagulated milk. -**शोणः** a monkey. -**सक्कु** *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. -**सारः**, -**स्नेहः** fresh butter. -**स्वेदः** butter-milk.

दधित्व The wood-apple (कपित्थ)

दधीचः N. of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vritra and other demons. -**COMP.** **अस्थि** *n.* 1 the thunderbolt of Indra. 2 a diamond.

दक्षः *f.* N. of one of the daughters of Daksha given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the *Dānavas*. -**COMP.** -**जः**, -**पुत्रः**, -**संभवः**, -**पुत्रः** a demon. -**अरिः**, -**द्वि** *m.* a god.

दंत 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, beasts &c.); वदसि यदि किञ्चिदपि दंतस्त्विकीदृशी इति दन्तमिदमतिचोरं Git. 10; सर्वदंतं वराहं &c. 2 An elephant's tusk, ivory; पांचालिका Māl. 10. 5. 3 The point of an arrow. 4 The peak of a mountain. 5 A bower, an arbour (कुंज). -**COMP.** -**अग्रं** the point of a tooth. -**अंतरं** the space between the teeth. -**उद्वेदः** dentition. -**उत्सृजकः**, -**खलित्** *m.* one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -**कर्षणः** a lime or citron tree. -**कारः** an artist who works in ivory. -**काष्ठं** a piece of stick or twig used as a toothbrush. -**यूयः** fight. -**ग्राहिन्** *a.* injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -**चर्दः** chattering or grinding the teeth. -**चालः** looseness of the teeth. -**छदः** a lip; बर्तमानमुदासी-कृतकृतो दंतच्छदश्च पीडयत् Bh. 1. 43; Rs. 4. 12. -**जात** *a.* (a child) that is teething. -**जहं** the root of a tooth. -**धावनं** 1 cleaning or washing the teeth. 2 a tooth-brush. -**(नः)** 1 the Bakula tree. 2 the Khadira tree. -**पत्रं** a sort of ear-ornament; R. 6. 17; Ku. 7. 23 (often used in Kādambari).

-**पत्रकं** 1 an ear-ornament. 2 a Kunda flower. -**पत्रिका** 1 an ear-ornament; Si. 1. 60. 2 Kunda. -**पचन** 1 a tooth-brush. 2 cleaning or washing the teeth. -**पातः** falling out of the teeth. -**पाली** 1 the point of tooth. 2 gum. -**पुण्ड्रं** 1 the Kunda flower. 2 fruit of the clearingnut plant (कतकफल). -**प्रक्षालनं** washing the teeth. -**भागः** the fore part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -**मलं** the tartar of the teeth. -**मांसं**, -**मूलं**, -**बल्कं** gums. -**मूलीयाः** pl the dental letters viz: ल, त्, थ, द, ध, न्, ल् and स्. -**रोयः** tooth-ache. -**वर्जं**, -**जातम्** *n.* the lip; तुलां यदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34; Si. 10. 86. -**बीजः**, -**बीजः**, -**बीजकः**, -**बीजकः** the pomegranate tree. -**वीणा** 1 a kind of musical instrument or harp. 2 chattering of the teeth; दंतवीणां वादयन् Pt. 1. -**वेदधः** loosening of the teeth through external injury. -**व्यसनं** fracture of the teeth. -**रुद्ध** *a* sour,

acid. -**(डः)** the citron tree. -**शर्करा** tartar of the teeth. -**श्राणः** a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. **शूलः**. -**लं** tooth-ache. -**शोषनिः** *f.* a tooth-pick. -**शोकः** swelling of the gums. -**संघर्ष** gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. -**हर्षः** morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). -**हर्षकः** the citron tree.

दंतकः 1 A peak, summit. 2 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दंतादति *ind.* 'Tooth against tooth', biting one another.

दंतावलः, **दंतिव** *m.* An elephant; Bv. 1. 60; वृणुष्येत्त्वमापयेन्न्येते मत्तदंतिनः H. 1. 35; R. 1. 71; Ku. 16. 2.

दंटर *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth; शूकरे निहते चैव दंतो जायते नर Tv.; Si. 6. 54. 2 Jagged, dented, notched, serrated, uneven (fig. also); असर्गवस्मिन्तदंगुण Vikr. 1. 50. 3 Undulatory. 4 Rising, bristling (as hair) -**COMP.** -**छदः** the lime-tree.

दंतुरिव *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth. 2 Notched, serrated, bristling; केतकिदंतुरिताशे Git. 1; पुलकभरं 11; K. 286.

दंत्य *a.* Dental. -**व्यः** (*i. e.* वर्षः) A letter of the dental class; see दंतवृत्तीय above.

दंद्वा A tooth.

दंद्वाक *a.* 1 Biting, venomous. 2 Mischievous. -**कः** 1 A serpent, snake. 2 A reptile in general. 3 A demon, Rākshasa; इयमिति रवृत्तिहे दंद्वाकाजिघात्सो Bk. 1. 26.

दध, **दध**, I. 1. 5. P. (दधति or दधोति; दध; desid. विप्सति, धीप्सति, दिदंभिजति) 1 To injure, hurt. 2 To deceive, cheat. 3 To go. -**II.** 10 U. (दधयति) To impel, propel, drive on-ward.

दध *a.* Little, small; अदधद्र्माभिधाय स स्थली Ki. 1. 38; see अदध. -**अः** The ocean. -**अं** *ind.* A little, slightly, to some extent.

दध 4 P. (दायति, दधति, दात; Caus. दधयति) 1 To be tamed. 2 To be calm or tranquil; Ms. 4. 35, 6. 8, 7. 141. 3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain, यमो दायति राक्षसां Bk. 18. 20; दधित्वाप्यरि-संयतां 9. 42, 19; 15. 37. 4 To pacify.

दध 1 Taming subduing. 2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint; Bg. 10. 4, (विग्रहो बाह्यवृत्तीनां दध इत्यभिधीयते). 3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities, (कुतिसत्तात्मनो विप्र यच्च चित्तनिवारणं स कीर्तितो दधः) 4 Firmness of mind. 5 Punishment, fine; Ms. 9. 284, 290; Y. 2. 4. 6 Mire, mud.

दधयः, -**धुः** 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint. 2 Punishment.

दमन *a* (नी *f*) Taming subduing overpowering, conquering, defeating; जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैव निर्वक्तुमर्हति U. 5. 32; Bh. 3. 89; so सर्वदमन, अरिदमन &c. 2 Tranquil, passionless. -नं 1 Taming, subjugation, curbing, restraint. 2 Punishing, chastising; दुर्दातायां दमनविषयः क्षत्रियेभ्यायते Mv. 3. 34. 3 Self-restraint.

दमयंती N. of the daughter of Bhīma, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women; cf. N. 2. 18:—सुवचनमसुखमामसी दमयंती कमनीयतामर्ह । उदियाय यस्तस्तुभ्यिवा दमयंतीति ततोऽपि त्वं दवी ।] A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kaiṭi envious of the good fortune of Nala entered his body and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment.' While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Rituparna also.]

दमयितु *a*. 1 Taming, subduing. 2 A punisher, chastiser. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

दमित *a*. 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquillised. 2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

दधु (धू) नस् *m*. Fire.

द्वैपती *m*. du. (comp. of जायते) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

दुष्य 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. 2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 16. 4. 3 Arrogance, pride, ostentation. 4 Sin, wickedness. 5 The thunderbolt of Indra.

दुष्यन् Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

दुष्यन् *m*. A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 7.

दुष्योलि: Indra's thunderbolt.

दुष्य *a*. 1 To be tamed or traider.

2 Punishable -स्यः 1 A young bullock

(requiring training and experience) नार्हति ततः दुग्धधारितायां दुग्धे दध्यन्ते जायते V. 5; दुग्धं दुग्धं यो धुवनस्य पित्रा धुवेण दध्यः सदाश विभर्ति R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. 2 A steer that has to be tamed.

दय 1 A. (दयते, दयिते) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावधेति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 1. 33, 15. 63. 2 To love, like, be fond of; दयमानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 3; Bk. 10. 9. 3 To protect; नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. 4 To go, move. 5 To grant, give, divide or allot. 6 To hurt.

दया Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निर्दोषेऽपि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 60, R. 2. 11; so मृतदया. -COMP. -कूटाः, कूर्वाः epithets of Buddha. -वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion. e. g. Jīmūtavāhana's remark to Garuḍa in Māg.:—शिरस्युल्लेखं स्पन्दत एव रक्तमयापि दंष्ट्रे मम मौसमसि । तुषिं न पश्यामि तवापि तावत् किं मङ्गलान्नं विरतो मरुत्तम् । cf. also R. G. under दयवीर.

दयालु *a*. Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यज्ञांशरीरं भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 52, 3.

दयित *p. p*. Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. -तः A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3-5; Bv. 2. 182. -ता A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालेवनाथी Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयिताजितः a henpecked husband.

दर *a*. Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). -रः, -रं 1 A cave, cavity, hole. 2 A conchshell. -रः 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दरं पृथ्वा निम्ये हीयमाना रसादं Si. 19. 23; न जातहादैनं न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33. -रं *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दरमालयना निरिक्षेण Bv. 2. 182, 7; दधिगलितमहीवलिचंचलराम &c Gīt 1; so दरदरित-निकरित U. 4; Māl. 3. -COMP. -तिमिरः the darkness of fear; हरति दर-तिमिरमनिबोरं Gīt 10.

दरण Breaking, splitting.

दरणिः *m f*. **दरणी** 1 An eddy. 2 A current. 3 Surf.

दरद्व *f*. 1 The heart. 2 Terror, fear. 3 A mountain. 4 A precipice. 5 A bank or mound.

दरदाः *m pl* A country bordering on Kashmir. -दः Fear, terror. -दं Red lead.

दरि -री *f*. A cave, cavern, valley; दरीगुह Ku. 1. 10; एका मार्गो दुंदुभी वा दरी वा Bh. 3. 120.

दरिद्रा 2 P. (दरिद्राति, दरिद्रित; Caus. दरिद्रयति; Desid. दिदरिद्रासति, दिदरिद्रियति) 1 To be poor or needy; अयोध्याः पर्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपर्युपरि पर्यतः सर्व एव दरिद्रिः । H. 2. 2. Bk. 18. 31. 2 To

be in distress युक्त समवे क वक्तुं दरिद्रात यथा दारः Bk. 5. 86. 3 To become thin or sparse; दरिद्रति विषद्दुमे कुचमकांत-स्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

दरिद्र *a*. Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances; स तु मरुत्तं दरिद्रो यस्य वृष्णा विशाला । मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bh. 2. 50. १ ता Poverty; शोकनीया हि लोकैस्सिन्धुतापा दरिद्रा Mk. 3. 24.

दुरोदरः 1 A gamester. 2 A stake at play. -रं 1 Gambling. 2 A die, dice; see दुरोदर.

दुर्दरः 1 A mountain. 2 A jar slightly broken.

दुर्दुरीकः 1 A frog. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument. -कं A musical instrument in general.

दुर्दुरः 1 A frog; पंकलिमयुष्माः विवति सलिलं धारहता दुर्दुराः Mk. 5. 14. 2 A cloud. 3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. 4 A mountain. 5 N. of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya), स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैली मलयदुर्दुरी R. 4. 51.

दुर्दुः (दु) A kind of leprosy.

दुर्पः 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 213; Bg. 16. 4. 2 Rashness, 3 Vanity, conceit. 4 Sullenness, sulkingness. 5 Heat. 6 Musk. -COMP. आघनात *a*. inflated or puffed up with pride. -छिद्, -हर *a*. humbling, humiliating.

दुर्पकः N. of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

दुर्पणः A looking-glass, mirror; लोचनार्थं विहीनस्य दुर्पणः किं करिष्यति Chān. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 16. 37. -णं 1 The eye. 2 Kindling, inflaming.

दरित, दरिद्र *a*. (णी *f*.) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

दुर्ध: A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass, used at sacrificial ceremonies &c.; S. 1. 7; R. 11. 31; Ms. 2. 4, 3. 208, 4. 36. -COMP. -अंकुरः a pointed blade of *darbha* grass; S. 2. 12. -अनूपः a watery place full of *darbha* grass. -आह्वयः the Munja grass.

दुर्धट A private apartment, a retired room.

दुर्ध: 1 A mischievous or harmful person (हिं). 2 A demon, goblin. 3 A ladle.

दुर्धट: 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. 2 A door-keeper.

दुर्धरिकः 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A kind of musical instrument. 3 Air, wind.

दुर्धिका A ladle, spoon.

दुर्वी (विः) *f*. A ladle, spoon. 2 The expanded hood of a snake, Si. 20. 42. -COMP. -करः a snake, serpent

दर्शः 1 Sight, view, appearance (usually in comp); दुर्दर्शः, विषदर्शः. 2 The day of the new moon (अनावास्या). 3 The half monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -COMP. -यः a god. -यानिनी the night of the new moon. विपद् *m.* the moon.

दर्शक *a.* 1 Seeing, observing; &c. 2 Showing, pointing out; Ku. 6. 52. -कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. 2 A doorkeeper, warder. 3 A skillful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दर्शनं Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 4. 2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. 3 Sight, vision, चिन्तादर्शनं S. 4. 5. 4 The eye. 5 Inspection, examination. 6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. 7 Becoming visible. 8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; देवदर्शनं. 9 (hence) Going into the presence of, audience; नारी-चक्षुः दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; राजदर्शनं मे कराय &c. 10 Colour, aspect, appearance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. 11 Appearance, producing; (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. 12 A vision, dream. 13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. 14 Judgment, apprehension. 15 Religious knowledge. 16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. 17 A system of philosophy; as in सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह. 18 A mirror. 19 Virtue, moral merit. 20 A sacrifice. -COMP. ईप्सु *a.* anxious to see. -पथ the range of sight or vision, horizon. -मनिभूः a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय *a.* 1 Visible, observable, perceptible. 2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful. 3 To be produced in a court of justice.

दर्शयितु *m.* 1 Warder, an usher, door-keeper. 2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित *a.* 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. 2 Seen, understood. 3 Explained, proved. 4 Apparent.

दर्शिन *a.* (नी *f.*) (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, observing, knowing, understanding, showing, exhibiting &c.

दल 1 P. (दलति, दलित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack; दलति हृदयं गण्डेद्विगं द्विधा तु न भिद्यते U. 3. 31; अपि शवा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28; Māl. 9. 12. 20; दलति न सा हृदि विह्वलेण Git. 7, Amaru. 38. 2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower). दलनवनीलोत्पल U. 1. स्वच्छंदं दलदरविदं ते मर्दं विदंते विदंते संजितं मिलिङ्गा Bv. 1. 15; Si. 6. 23; Ki. 10. 39. -Caus. (द-ब-लवति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. 2 To cut, divide split WITH उच् *caus* to tear

up. -वि 1 to break, split, crack; स्वदिशुभिर्दलित्यदहावति N. 4. 88. 2 to dig up.

दलः-लं 1 A piece, portion, part, fragment; Si. 4, 44. 2 A degree. 3 A half, the half. 4 A sheath, scabbard. 5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf; R. 4. 42; S. 3. 21, 22. 6 The blade of any weapon. 7 A clump, heap, quantity. 8 A detachment, a body of troops -COMP. आदकः 1 foam. 2 a cuttle-fish bone. 3 a ditch, moat. 4 a hurricane, high wind. 5 red chalk. -कोपः the Kunda creeper. -निर्नोकः the Bhūrja tree. -गुणः the Ketaka plant. -दृक्, -चर *f.* a thorn. -रससा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दलनं Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting मन्मथकुम्भदलने भुवि संति द्युताः Bh. 1. 59.

दलनी, दलिः *m. f.* A clod of earth.

दलपः 1 A weapon. 2 Gold. 3 Śāstra.

दलशः *ind.* By pieces, in fragments. दलित *p. p.* 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. 2 Opened, expanded.

दलमः 1 A wheel. 2 Fraud, dishonesty. 3 Sin.

दवः 1 A wood, forest. 2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration; वितर वारिद् वारि दवाहरे Subhāsh. 3 Fire, heat. 5 Fever, pain. -COMP. -अग्निः -दहनः a forest-conflagration; वत्स न सविधे द्विता दवदहनस्तु हिन्द्रीधितस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे द्विता दवदहनस्तु हिन्द्रीधितस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Ms. 53; शाशान दवयोपि विना दवाक्षिः R. 2. 14.

द्वथुः 1 Fire, heat. 2 Pain, anxiety, distress. 3 Inflammation of the eye.

दक्षिण *a.* (Superl. of दूर) 1 Most distant &c.

द्वीयस् *a.* (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. 2 Far beyond or removed from; विद्यावत् सकलमेव विरां द्वीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, tenfold; कमजो दशनो गणः Ms. 7. 47. -कः A group of ten.

दशज *f.*, दशजतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशानु *num. a.* (pl.) Ten; स भूमि विभक्तौ इवास्यादिदशानुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1. -COMP.

-अंगुल *a.* ten fingers long. -अर्ध *a.* five. (-र्धः) an epithet of Buddha.

-अवताराः *m. pl.* the ten incarnations of Vishnu; see under अवतार.

-अम्बः the moon. -आननः, -आनयः epithets of Rāvana; R. 10. 75. -आनयः an epithet of Rudra. -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक *a.* who lends 10 and receives 11 in return; *i. e.* who lends money at ten per cent. -कटः, -केशरः epithets of Rāvana; सतलोकैकवीरस्य दशकं कलत्रिषु U. 4. 27. -अरिः, -जित् *m.* रघुः epithets of Rāma; R. 8. 29. -गुण *a.* ten-fold, ten times larger -समिन् *m.* -य *a*

superintendent of ten villages -श्रीवः=दशकं q. v. -पारमिताश्वरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुरः N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva; Me. 47. -वलः, -भूमिगः epithets of Buddha. -नालिकाः pl. 1 N. of a country. 2 the people or rulers of this country. -मास्य *a.* 1 ten months old. 2 ten months in the womb (as a child before birth).

-सुखः an epithet of Rāvana. -रघुः an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 87.

-रथः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyā, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers.

[He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyī, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasishtha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice, Kausalya bore to him Rāma, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satrugna, and Kaikeyī Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rāma was his greatest favourite—his life,—his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyī at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and, failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyī remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart.]. -रश्मिगतः the sun, R. 8. 29. -रात्रं a period of ten nights (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. -रूपभूत *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -वक्त्रः, -वदनः see दशमुख.

-वाजित् *m.* the moon. -वार्षिक *a.* happening after or lasting for ten years. -विध *a.* of ten kinds. -शतं 1 a thousand. 2 one hundred and ten.

-रश्मिः the sun. -शती a thousand. -साहस्रं ten thousands. -हरा 1 an epithet of the Ganges. 2 a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. 3 a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Āsvina.

दशतय *a.* (सी *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways. 2 In ten parts.

दशनः -नं 1 A tooth; सुहृदुदशनविलंब-क्षितोद्यः Si. 17. 2; शिखरिदशना Me. 90, Bg. 10. 27. 2 Biting. -नः The peak of a mountain. -नं An armour. -COMP.

-अंगुः brightness of the teeth; Ku. 6. 25. -अंकः a tooth-mark, bite. -उच्छिष्टः 1 a lip. 2 a kiss. 3 a sigh.

सद *n.* 1 a lip 2 a kiss -यं

a bite, tooth-mark; दशमपदं भवद्वयगतं मम जनयति चेतसि खेदं Git. 8. —बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशम *a.* (नी *f.*) Tenth.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fort-night, 2 The tenth decad of the human life, 3 The last ten years of a century. —Comp. —रथ, दशमीगत above ninety years old.

दश *a.* Bitten, stung; see दंश.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्षांशुकं पवनलोलदशं बह्वती Mk. 1. 20; छिन्ना इवाविरपटस्य दशाः पतन्ति 5 4. 2 The wick of a lamp; Bh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. 3 Age or condition of life; see दशांत below. 4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन &c.; R. 5. 40. 5 A period in general. 6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचे-नेच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रेभिर्मन्त्रेण Me. 109; विषमा हि दशा प्राप्य. देवं गृह्यते नरः H. 4. 3. 7 State or condition of mind. 8 The result of actions, fate. 9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). 10 The mind, understanding. Comp. —अंतः 1 the end of a wick, 2 the end of life; निर्वाणविषयस्यैव स दशांत-स्येतिवाच्य R. 12. 1 (where the word is used in both senses). —इधनः a lamp. —कर्षः 1 the end of a garment. 2 a lamp. —पाकः, —विपाकः 1 the fulfilment of fate. 2 a changed condition of life.

दशार्णः pl. 1 N. of a country; संदस्यति कतिपयदिनस्थायिदेहा दशार्णाः Me. 23. 2 The people of this country.

दशिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having ten. —*m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशेर *a.* Biting, mischievous, injurious, hurtful. —*r.* A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशे (से) रकः A young camel.

दस्युः 1 N. of a class of evil-beings or demons, enemies of gods and men and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). 2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. 3 A thief, robber, bandit; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिति वेन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Ms. 7. 143. 4 A villain, miscreant; Māl. 5. 28. 5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दश *a.* Savage, fierce, destructive. —*सौ* (*m. du.*) The two Asvins, the physicians of the gods. —*स* 1 An ass. 2 The lunar mansion Asvini. —*सु* *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Asvins, सशा *q. v.*

दश 1 P. (दहति, दग्ध; desid. दिवशति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दशं विभं द्रादशार्णं Ve 3 6, 5 20

सपदि मदनालो दहति मम मानसं देहि सुखकमल-मधुपानं Git. 10; S. 3. 17. 2 To consume, destroy completely. 3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress; इत्य-नामकृतमप्रतिहंतं चापलं दहति S. 5. तत्सविशमिव शल्यं दहति मां 6. 8; एतच्च मां दहति यद् गृहम-स्मदीयं क्षीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयति Mk. 1. 12; R. 8. 86. 4 To cauterize (in medicine). —*With* निस् 1 to burn, consume. 2 to torment, distress, pain. —*परि* to burn, scorch; दिशि दिशि परिदग्धा यूनयः पावकेन Rs. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. —*प्र* 1 to burn. 2 to burn completely. 3 to pain, torment. 4 to trouble, tease. —*सं* to burn; अभिजनः संदशनां बह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

दहन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. 2 Destructive, injurious. —*न* 1 Fire. 2 A pigeon. 3 The number 'three'. 4 A bad man. 5 The मृदातक plant. —*नं* 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); R. 8. 20. 2 Cauterizing. —*Comp.* —*अराति*: water. —*उपल*: the sun-stone. —*उल्का* a fire-brand. —*केतन*: smoke. —*मिया* Svāhā, wife of Agni. —*सारथि*: wind.

दुहर *a.* 1 Small, subtle, fine, thin. 2 Young in age. —*र* 1 A child, an infant. 2 Any young animal. 3 A younger brother. 4 The cavity of the heart or the heart itself. 5 A mouse or rat.

दुहः 1 Fire. 2 A forest-conflagration.

दा 1 P. (वच्छति, दत्त) To give, grant. —*With* प्रति to exchange; तिलेभ्यः प्रतिवच्छति सापात्रं Sk. —*II.* 2 P. (दाति) To cut; दशति द्रविणं धृति शक्ति दारिद्र्यमर्थिना K. R. —*III.* 3 U. (दाति, दत्ते, दत्त; but with आ the *p. p.* is आत्त; with उप, उपात्त; with नि, निदत्त or नीत्त and with प्र, प्रदत्त or प्रत्त) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen. or loc. also, of the person); अवकाशे किलोदम्यान् रामायामर्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58; सेचनवटिः बालपादेष्वभ्यः पयो दातुमित्ति एवाभि-वर्तते S. 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. 2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.) 3 To hand or deliver over. 4 To restore, return. 5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्राजात् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आत्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. 6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णे करं दशति &c. 7 To give in marriage, यस्ते दद्यात् पितरं त्वेनां Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. 8 To allow, permit (usually with inf.); बाष्पात्तु न दशत्येनं दृष्टं विप्रगतामपि S. 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; *c. g.* अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; *acc.* कर्णं दा to give ear to or

listen; दर्शनं दा to show oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise; तालं दा to clasp the hands; आत्मानं देदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble, आत्मे दा to expose to the sun's heat, आज्ञां, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command आशिषं दा to pronounce a blessing; वक्षु —*दष्टि* दा to cast a glance. see; ननी दा to direct the mind to a thing; वाचं दा to address a speech to; शतिवच-वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give a reply; शोकं दा to cause grief; श्राद्धं दा to perform a Śrāddha; नमं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way, वरं दा to grant a boon; संग्रामं दा to fight, अग्रं दा to holt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगदं दा to put in chains, fetter, संकेतं दा to make an appointment; शाप दा to curse; दृष्टिं दा to enclose, fence in; अग्नि-पावकं दा to set on fire &c. &c. —*Caus.* (दापयति ते); To cause to give grant &c. —*desid* (दित्सति ते) To wish to give &c. With आ (*Atm.*) 1 to receive, take, accept, resort to; द्यवहास-सनमादं युवा R. 8. 18; 10. 40; 3. 46, प्रक्षिणाधिर्हं विरमिरादं 3. 14, 1. 45. 2 to utter as words; Ki. 1. 3; Si. 2. 13. 3 to seize, take hold of; Ku. 7. 94. 4 to exact, take in (as taxes); अश्वसुरा-दं सोऽर्थं R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341. 5 to carry, take, bear; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Ms. 20. 46; कुशानादाय S. 3. 6 to perceive, comprehend; द्रामेन रूपमादत्तं रसानादत्तं चक्षुषा &c. Mb. 7 to imprison, make captive —*उपा* (*Atm.*) 1 to receive, accept 2 to acquire, obtain; उपात्तविद्यो युरुक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1; धृयां पितानहोपात्ता Y. 2. 121. 3 to take, assume, carry 4 to feel, perceive 5 to seize, attack. —*परि* to hand over, deliver over, consign; कथना परिदद्यामि हृदये U. 1. 45; Ms. 9. 327. —*प्र* 1 to grant, give, offer; स्तं प्रागर्हं प्रादिषि नामराय किं नाम तस्मै मनसा नराय N. 6. 95; Ms. 3. 99, 108, 273; Y. 2. 90. 2 to impart, teach (as learning); Bh. 1. 15. —*प्रति* 1 to exchange, barter. 2 to give back, return, Ob. P. 35. 3 to recompense. —*व्या* (*P.* and *A.*) to open, break open; न व्या-दात्याननमत्र दस्युः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कूलं व्या-दाति or व्यादत्ते पिपीलिकाः पतंगस्य मुखे Mb-संभ 1 to give, grant, bestow or confer upon; तं तेषां संप्रदास्यामि. 2 to hand down by tradition; see संप्रदाय 3 to bequeath.

दाशदानी 1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha). 2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the gods. 3 N. of Pārvatī. 4 The lunar constellation called Revati. 5 N. of Kadru or Vinatā. 6 The Danti plant. —*Comp.* —*पति* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the moon. —*पुत्र*: a god.

A vulture

दक्षिण *a.* (जी. *f.*) 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. 2 Relating to the south. -*न* A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दक्षिणात् *a.* Belonging to or living in the south, southern; आसि दक्षिणात् जनपदे महिलास्य नाम नगरं Pt. 1. -*त्वः* A southerner, a native of the Deccan; आरम्भुराः सल्लु दक्षिणात्वाः 2 The cocoa-nut.

दक्षिणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दक्षिण्यं 1 (*a.*) Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य दक्षिण्यरूढेन वात्रा नमस्कृतं R. 1. 3. (b) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bh. 2. 23; Māl. 1. 8. 2 Insincere or over-courteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved); S. 6. 5. 3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; सैहदक्षिण्ययोर्गोमात् कार्त्तव्यं प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). 4 Concord, harmony, agreement. 5 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. 2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini. -*Comp.* -*पुत्रः* N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यः A metronymic of Pāṇini. दाक्ष्यं 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. 2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाहः Burning.

दाहकः A tooth, tusk.

दाडि (लि) मः, -मा 1 The pomegranate tree; एकरसगन्धितदाडिनि कति वृक्षं Māl. 9. 31, Amara. 13. 3 Small cardamoms. -*मे* The fruit of the pomegranate tree. -*Comp.* -*निषः*, -*भक्षणः* a parrot.

दाडिभः The pomegranate tree.

दाहा 1 A large tooth or tusk. 2 A multitude. 3 Wish, desire.

दाहिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283 (Kuīl. इम्यु).

दांडाजिनिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). -*कः* A cheat, hypocrite, impostor.

दांडिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दात *a.* Divided, cut. 2 Washed, purified. 3 Reaped.

दातिः *f.* 1 Giving. 2 Cutting, destroying. 3 Distribution.

दातु *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Giving, granting. 2 Liberal. -*m.* (ता) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. 2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. 3 A lender, creditor. 4 A teacher.

दात्यूहः 1 The gallinule; दात्यूहेस्तिनि-शस्य कोटरवति संक्षेपे निलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7. 2 The Chātaka bird. 3 A cloud. 4 A watercrow (written also दात्यूह).

दात्रं An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife.

दावः A gift, donation. -*Comp.* दा-*a* donor

दान् *a.* 1 U. (दानति-ने) To cut, divide. -*Desid.* (दीदन्ति-त) To make straight (*desid.* inform, but not in sense).

दानं 1 Giving, granting, teaching &c. (in general). 2 Delivering, handing over. 3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. 4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 9. 43. 5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सदानतेत्येन विवाणि नामः Si. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; v. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45. 5. 43. 6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपान. 7 Cutting, dividing. 8 Purification, cleaning. 9 Protection. 10 Posture. -*Comp.* -*कुत्सा* the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -*वनः* alms-giving, charity. -*पतिः* 1 an exceedingly liberal man. 2 Akūra, a friend of Krishna. -*पत्रं* a deed of gifts. -*पात्रं* 'a worthy recipient,' a Brāhmana fit to receive gifts. -*प्रतिभात्यं* security for payment of a debt. भिन्न *a.* made hostile by bribes. -*वीरः* 1 a very liberal man. 2 (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents: cf. the instance given in R. G. under दानवीरः—किञ्चिद्-मयिकं मे यद्दिजायाययिने कवचममण्यं कुड्के चार्पयामि। अकरुणमनसुश्च द्राक्ष्यमेन निर्वहल-रुचिषारं मौलिमवेक्षामि ॥ -*शीलः*, -*चूरः* -*शीलः* *a.* exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean gift.

दानवः A demon, Rākshasa; निदि-सुद्धतदानवकटकं S. 7. 3. -*Comp.* -*अरिः* 1 a god. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -*गुरुः* an epithet of Sukra.

दानवेवः=दानव *q. v.*

दांत *p. p.* 1 Tamed, subdued, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम्. 2 Tame, mild. 3 Resigned. 4 Liberal. -*तः* 1 A tamed ox. 2 A donor. 3 N. of a tree (दमनक).

दांतिः *f.* Self-restraint, subjection, control.

दांतिक *a.* Made of ivory.

दापित *a.* 1 Caused to be given. 2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. 3 Adjudged. 4 Assigned, awarded.

दामन् *n.* 1 A string, thread, fillet, rope. 2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आये बद्धा विष्णुदेवसे या शिखा दाम हिता Me. 92; कनकचंचकदामनीति Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. 2 A line, streak (as of lightning) विष्णुश्च हेमराजीव विंश M

3. 20; Me. 27. 4 A large bandage. -*Comp.* -*अंचलः*, -*अंजनं* a foot-rope for horses, &c.; Si. 5. 61. -*उदरः* an epithet of Krishna.

दामनी A foot-rope.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दांभिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. 2 Proud, imperious. 3 Ostentatious, sanctimonious.

दायः 1 A gift, present, donation; रहसि रमते श्रीका दायं ददात्यनुवर्तते Māl. 3. 2, गतिदायः Māl. 4; M. 8. 199. 2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bride-groom). 3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अन-पत्यस्य पुत्रस्य नाता दातृत्वाद्युवाच Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164, 203. 4 A part or share in general. 5 Delivering, handing over. 6 Dividing, distributing. 7 Loss, destruction. 8 Irony. 9 Site, place. -*Comp.* -*अपवर्तनं* forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. -*अर्हः* *a.* claiming inheritance. -*आदः* 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; गुमादा-यादोश्चादा श्री Nir.; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 3. 160. 2 a son. 3 a relative, kinsman, near or remote, a distant descendant. 4 a claimant or pretender in general, गवां गेडु वा दायदः Sk. -*आदा*, -*दी* 1 an heir. 2 a daughter. -*आद्यं* 1 inheritance. 2 the state of being an inheritor. -*कालः* the time of the partition of an inheritance. -*चंयु* 1 a partner in the inheritance. 2 a brother. -*भागः* division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक *a.* (विका. *f.*) Giving, granting, bestowing &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तर, विद् &c.

दारः 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. 2 A ploughed field. -*रः* (pl.) A wife, एते वयमभी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; दाराय दारावधियाम् वसिष्ठः प्रातः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112, 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29. -*Comp.* -*अधीनः* *a.* dependent on a wife. -*उपसंग्रहः*, -*ग्रहः*, -*परिग्रहः*, -*ग्रहणं* marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. -*कर्मन्* *n.*, -*क्रिया* marriage; R. 5. 40.

दारक *a.* (रिका. *f.*) Breaking, tearing, splitting; दारिका हृदयदारिका विदुः -*कः* 1 A boy, a son. 2 A child, infant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A village.

दारणं Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. 2 The ocean. -*दः*, -*दं* Vermilion.

दारिका 1 A daughter. 2 A harlot.

दारित *a.* Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिद्र्यं Poverty, indigence; दारि-द्रादोश्च पुनराशिनाशी Subhāsh.

दारी 1 A cleft. 2 A kind of disease

दारु *a.* Tearing, rending. -रु: 1 A liberal or munificent man. 2 An artist. -रु न. (said to be *m.* also) 1 Wood, piece of wood, timber. 2 A block. 3 A lever. 4 A bolt. 5 The pine or Devadāru tree. 6 Ore. 7 Brass. -Comp. -अंड: the peacock. -आघात: the woodpecker. -गर्भा a wooden puppet. -ज: a kind of drum. -पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. -पुत्रिका, -पुत्री a wooden doll. -शुखाह्वय, -शुखाह्वय a lizard. -यंत्रं 1 a wooden-puppet moved by strings. 2 any machinery of wood. -वधू: a wooden doll. -सार: sandal. -हस्तक: a wooden spoon.

दारुक: 1 The Devadāru tree. 2 N. of Krishna's charioteer; उत्कर्षं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -का 1 A puppet. 2 A wooden figure.

दारुण *a.* Hard, rough; U. 3. 34. 2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मय्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23; पशु-भक्षणकर्मदारुण: 6. 1; Ms. 8. 270. 3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; S. 6. 29. 4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain &c.); हृदय-कुडमशोषी दारुणा दीर्घशोक: U. 5. 5 Sharp, severe (as words). 6 Atrocious, shocking.—ज: The sentiment of horror (भयानक). -जं Severity, cruelty, horror &c.

दार्ढ्य 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness 2 Confirmation, corroboration. दार्दुर्य-रं 1 A conch-shell, the valve of which opens to the right. 2 Water. दार्भ *a.* (बी *f.*) Made of *darbha* grass; दार्भं सुचलुदजपटलं शीतनिद्रो मधू: S. 4. v. 1.

दार्ब *a.* (बी *f.*) Wooden. दार्भट A council-house, court (a word derived from the Persian).

दार्शनिक: One familiar with the Darśanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्पण *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Stony, mineral. 2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दार्ष्टान्त *a.* (ती *f.*) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्टान्त *q. v.*, that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय); स्वापस्य दार्ष्टान्तिकं विवक्षितं Sankara.

दार्ष्टिन: N. of Indra.

दास-दास *q. v.* -Comp. -अग्नि: -अनल: दहन: a forest-conflagration; आनन्ददग्ध-दावाग्नि: शीलशान्तिनद्विष: । ज्ञानदीपनहावायुरयं खलनयाम: Bv. 1. 190, 34.

दास: A fisherman; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -Comp. -ग्राम: a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. -नं-दिनी an epithet of Satyawatī, mother of Vyāsa.

दासराथ: 1 A son of Dasāratha in general; R. 10. 44. 2 N. of Rāma and his three brothers but especially of Rāma R. 12 45

दासार्हा: (pl.) The descendants of Dasārtha, the Yādava; Si. 2. 64.

दाशेर: 1 The son of a fisherman. 2 A fisherman. 3 A camel.

दाशेरक: The Mālava country.

-का: (pl.). The rulers or inhabitants of that country; see दाशेर also.

दास: 1 A slave, servant in general; गृहकर्मदास: Bh. 1. 1; गृहं कर्म &c. 2 A fisherman. 3. A Sūdra, a man of the fourth caste. 4 A word added to the name of a Sūdra; of ख. -Comp. -अनुदास: 'a slave of a slave,' (the humblest of the servants); (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). -जन: a servant or slave; कनपराधवर्गं मयि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानिनि दानजनं यत: V. 4. 29; (दासस्य कुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people').

दासी 1 A female servant or slave.

2 The wife of a fisherman. 3 The wife of a Sūdra. 4 A harlot. -Comp.

-पुत्र: -सुत: the son of a female slave.

-समं a collection of female slaves. (The gen. sing. दास्या: enters into some compounds, but loses its literal sense; e. g. दास्या: पुत्र: -सुत: 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse; दास्या: दुहि: शकुन्तिलुब्धके: S. 2; but दास्या: सदृशी like a female slave).

दासेर: -रक: 1 The son of a female slave. 2 A Sūdra. 3 A fisherman. 4 A camel; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66; (also दासेय in this sense).

दास्य Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुलं तव दास्यमभिषमं S. 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

दाह: 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिमि वृष्णवर्षसि R. 11. 42; छेदे इक्षस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 12. 2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). 3 The sensation of burning. 4 Feverish or morbid heat. -Comp. -असृज्, -काष्ठं a kind of agallochum. -आत्मक *a* combustible. -उवर: inflammatory fever. -सर: -सरस् *n.*, -स्थलं a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. -हर *a.* allaying heat. (-रं) the Usira plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) 1 Burning, kindling. 2 Incendiary, inflammatory

3 Cauterizing. -क: Fire.

दहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. 2 Cauterizing.

दाह 1 To be burnt. 2 Combustible.

दिक: A young elephant (करभ) twenty years old.

दिग्ध *a.* 1 Smeared, anointed, daubed; हस्तासृद्धिष्वी Ms. 3. 132; R. 16 15; दिग्धोऽस्तेन च विषेण च पद्मसाक्षा गुहं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्ष: Māl. 1. 29. 2 Soiled, defiled 3 Poisoned. Ku 4 26

-ग्र 1 O. I, ointment 2 Any

oil substance or unguent. 3 Fire 4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दिंडि: दिंडिर: A kind of musical instrument.

दित *a.* Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दिति: *f.* 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. 2 Liberality. 3 N. of a daughter of Dakṣa, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas* -Comp. -ज: -तनय: a demon, a Rākṣasa.

दित्य: A demon.

दित्ता Desire of giving; Bv. 1. 125.

दितृक्षा Desire of seeing एकस्थसौदर्यं दिदृक्षेव Ku. 1. 49.

दिदृक्षु *a.* Desirous of seeing, curious.

दिधिषु: The second husband of a woman, married again or twice. -*f.* A virgin widow remarried.

दिधि (धी) पू: *f.* 1 A woman twice married. 2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married, ज्येष्ठया ययदुहाया कन्यायासुतेतदुजा । सा चाग्ने-दिधिपूजैवा पूर्वा च दिधिषु: सृता ॥ Comp

-पति: a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); शत्रुसृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत कामत: । धर्मोऽपि निदुक्तया स ज्ञेयो दिधिषूपति Ms. 3. 173.

दिधीर्षा Desire to sustain or support, दिक्कुजरा: कुत तन्निर्दे दिधीर्षा B. R. 1. 48

दिनं 1 Day (opp. रात्रि); दिनानि निहित तेज: सन्निवेव हुताशन: R. 4. 1; यामिनयति दिनानि च ह्यखुद:खवशीकृते नतसि K. P. 10,

दिनानि निलयाय गतुं 2. 15. 2 A day (including the night, a period of 24 hours); दिने दिने सा परिवर्धमाना Ku 1. 26,

सत व्यतीहृत्त्रिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25 -Comp. -अंडं darkness. -अरय्य: -अंत, -अवसानं evening, sunset; R. 2. 15, 45

अधीश: the sun. -अर्ध: midday, noon. -आगम: -आदि: -आरंभ: daybreak, morning. -ईश: -ईश्वर: the sun

आत्मज: 1 an epithet of Saturn. 2 of Karna. 3 of Sugriva. -कर: -कर्तु: -कृत *m.* the sun; तुल्ययोगस्तव दिनकृतप्राधिकारो मतो न: V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचंद्रचंद्रकेतो U. 6 8. R. 9. 23. -केशर: -च: darkness

-क्षय: evening. -चर्या daily occupation daily routine of business. -उज्योतिस् *n* sunshine. -दुःखित: the Chakravāka bird. -प: -पति: -पंडु: -मणि: -मयूख: -रश्मि: the sun. -सुखं morning; B. 9 25

-मूर्द्ध्व *m.* the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise

-घोवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिरिपक: A ball for playing with.

दिलीप: A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत् and father of मगीरय, but according to Kālidāsa: of Raghu. [He is described by Kaśa as a grand

ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakshina, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband, but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasistha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandini. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus].

दिव् I. 4 P. (दीव्यति, द्युत, or द्युः; desid. द्युषति, दिदेविति) 1 To shine, be bright. 2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. 3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc. or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षरक्षया दीव्यति Sk.; Ve. 1. 13. 4 To play, sport. 5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). 6 To stake, make a bet. 7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अवर्षेद्विषमोपायं Bk. 8. 122 (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; शतं शतस्य वा परि दीव्यति Sk.). 8 To squander, make light of. 9 To praise. 10 To be glad, rejoice. 11 To be mad or drunk. 12 To be sleepy. 13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10. U. (देवति, देवयति-ने) To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -III. 10 A. (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -With परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दिव् f. (Nom. sin. शीः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Ms. 30. 2 The sky. 3 A day. 4 Light, brilliance. N. B. The compounds with दिव् as first member are mostly irregular; e. g. दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra; अनदि-कण्णीश दिवस्पतेराज्ञा S. 6. दिवस्पृथिव्यौ heaven and earth. दिविजः, दिविष्टः, दिविस्थः, दिविस (य) इ m., दिवोक्तम् m., दिवोक्त-सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; S. 7; R. 3. 19, 47; दिविषद्द्वैदः Git. 7.

दिव 1 Heaven. 2 The sky. 3 A day. 4 A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवसः, -स A day; दिवस इवाश्रयामस्तपत्यपे जीवलोक्तस्य S. 3. 12. -Comp. -ह्वरः, करः the sun; Rs 3. 22. -मुखं morning, day-break. -विगतः evening, sunset; Me. 99.

दिव्या ind. By day, in the day time; **दिव्या सू** 'to become day.' -Comp. -अञ्जः a crow. -अंधः an owl. -अंधकी, अंधिका a musk-rat -करः 1 the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 4. 48 2 a crow. 3 the sun-flower. -कीर्तिः 1 a Ohāṇḍāla, a man of low caste. 2 a barber 3 an owl. -निश ind. day and night. -प्रदीपः a lamp by day, an obscure man. -भीतः -भीतिः 1 an owl; दिवाकराद्रक्षति यो ह्यहो जीवं दिवामी-तमिवापकरि Ku. 1. 12. 2 a thief, house-breaker. -मध्यं midday. -रात्रं ind. day and night. -वधुः the son. -सप a

sleeping by day; R. 19. 34. -स्वप्नः, -स्वप्नः sleep during day-time.

दिवान् a. (नी f.) Of or belonging to the day; Ku. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Chāsha bird (also दिवः).

दिव्य a. 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. 2 Supernatural, wonderful; पद्मो-पेक्षणादिव्यचक्षुः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11. 8. 3 Brilliant, splendid. 4 Charming, beautiful. -स्यः 1 A superhuman or celestial being; दिव्यानामपि कृतविसयां प्रस्तात् Si. 8. 64. 2 Barley. 3 An epithet of Yama. 4 A philosopher.

-स्यं 1 Celestial nature, divinity. 2 The sky. 3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2. 22, 95. 4 An oath, a solemn declaration. 5 Cloves. 6 A kind of sandal. -Comp. -अंशुः the sun. -अंगना, -नारी, -स्त्री a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel. an *apsaras*. -अदिव्य a. partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as Arjuna). -उदकं rain-water. -कारिन् a. 1 taking an oath. 2 undergoing an ordeal. -गानः a Gandharva.

-चक्षुः a. 1 having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. 2 blind. (-m.) a monkey. (-m.) divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. -ज्ञानं supernatural knowledge. दृष्ट्वा m. an astrologer. -प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. -मातुषः a demi-god.

-रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतमणि. -रथः a celestial car moving through the air. -रत्नः quicksilver. -वचः a. divinely dressed. (-स्त्रः) 1 sunshine. 2 a kind of sun-flower. -सरित् f. the celestial Ganges. -सारः the Sāla tree.

दिश्व 6. U. (दिशति-ने, दिष्ट; Caus. देशयति-ने; desid. दिदिशति-ने) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः संति मेयुक्त्वा दिशेत्युक्तो दिशेत् यः Ms. 8. 57, 53. 2 To assign, allot इष्टं गतिं तस्य ह्युत दिशंति Mb. 3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; बाणमन्त्रवते निजं दिशत् Ki. 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72.

4 To pay (as tribute). 5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. 6 To direct, order, command. 7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः सुखं दीप्यः Ki. 5. 28. -With अति 1 to assign, make over. 2 to extend the application of, extend by analogy; इति ये प्रत्यया उक्तास्तेऽत्रातिदिशंते Sk. or प्रचानमल्लनिर्गहणन्यायेनातिदिशति S. B. -अप 1 to point out, indicate, show. 2 to declare, put forward, say, announce, tell, inform against. Ms 8. 54 3 to feign pre-

tend; मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54; शिरःशूलस्योनमपदिशन् Dk. 50. pleading head-ache as an excuse. 4 to refer to, have reference to; रहसि भवति मद्गो-चारदिश Dk. 102. -आ 1 to point out, show (as way). 2 to order, command, direct; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुत्थितः Ku. 4. 16; आदिशद्द्वयमिगमं वनाय Bk. 3. 9. 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; Ms. 11. 193. 3 to aim at, single out, assign; Bk. 3. 3. 4 to teach, advise, instruct, lay down, prescribe; R. 12. 68.

5 to specify. 6 to foretell. -उद् 1 to point out, denote, signify, mention; प्रथमेदिशनात्तन् Ku. 6. 35; यद्यदिद्विधापारा S. 3; अनेद्वयक उदिश शब्दे Med. 2 to refer or allude to, have reference to स्मरुदिश्य Ku. 4. 38. 3 to mean, aim at, direct towards, assign or dedicate to; कलकुदिश्य Bg. 17. 21; उदिश-सुपदिशितां भजस्व पूजां Mā. 5. 25; वयसि-ल-सुदिश्य प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. 4 to teach, advise, set; केनोदिष्ट विपनमसिधारावतमिदं Bk. 2. 28.

-उप 1 to teach, advise, instruct; सु-सुपदिश्यते परस्व R. 156; M. 1. 5, R. 16 43; Bg. 4. 34. 2 to point out, indicate, refer to; गुणशेषासुपदिश्य R. 8. 73. 3 to mention, tell, announce; किं कुले-नोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7. 4 to prescribe, lay down, sanction, settle, न द्वितीयश्च साध्वीनां कविद्वर्तौपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190. 5 to name, call

-निश 1 to point out, indicate, show, एकेकं निर्दिशन् S. 7; अणुत्वा निर्दिशति &c. 2 to assign to, give; निर्दिशं कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95. 3 to allude to, mention, make a reference to. 4 to predict. 5 to advise. 6 to tell, communicate. -प्र 1 to point out, indicate, show, assign; तस्याधिकारसुखे प्रणतिः प्रदिशं R. 5. 63, 2. 89. 2 to tell, mention; Bg. 8. 28; Bk. 4. 5. 3 to give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; विद्ययोः पथि ह्यतिप्रदिशोः R. 11. 9, 7. 35; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशति अलं यत्तित्वात्त-केयः Me. 114; Ms. 8. 265. -प्रत्या 1 (a) to reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिष्ट-विशेषमंडनविशेः S. 6. 5; (b) to repulse; R. 6. 25. 2 To cast off, repudiate (as a person); कामं प्रत्यादिशं स्मरानि न परियुष्टं ह्यनेनयया S. 5. 31. 3 to obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back-ground; R. 1. 61, 10. 68.

4 to order back, countermand. -व्यप 1 to name, call; व्यपदिश्यते जगति विक्रमी-स्यतः Si. 15. 28. 2 to name or call falsely; मित्रं च मां व्यपदिशस्यपरं च यासि Mk. 4. 9. 3 to speak of, profess; जनेदोषि-मले कुले व्यपदिशसि Ve. 6. 7. 4 to pre-

tend, feign; Mv. 2. 11. -सं 1 to give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. 2 to order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message; किं तु खलु दुष्यंतस्य युक्त्यपममग्निः संदिश्ये S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. 3 to send as a message, entrust with a message; अथ विनाशने गौरी संदिशेत् मित्रं सखी Ku. 6. 1

दिश *f.* (Nom. sing. दिश-य) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रेक्ष्यमृते वयः सखाः R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि विर्यते सजलकणजालं Git. 4. 2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिक् (often used by commentators &c.) (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; ध्रुवेः रात्रोक्तदिश S. D.; दिविर् य दृष्टता प्रदिशता; दार्ढ्यसमं रूपसमं रक्षःसममिमा दिशः Ak. 3 Region, space, place in general. 4 A foreign or distant region. 5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. 6 A precept, order. 7 The number 'ten'. 8 A side or party. 9 The mark of a lute. (N. B. In comp. दिश becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिक् before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिग्बर, दिग्गज, दिग्बन्ध, दिक्किरि &c.). -Comp. -अंतः end of the directions or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16, 87; नानादिगंतता राजानः &c. -अंतरं 1 another direction. 2 the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. 3 a distant quarter, another or foreign country. -अंबर *a.* having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिग्बरत्वेन निवेदिनं बहु Ku. 5. 72. (-रः) 1 a naked mendicant (of the Jain or Buddha sect). 2 a mendicant, an ascetic. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 darkness. -ईशः, ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिग्पाल. -करः 1 a youth, youthful man. 2 an epithet of Siva. -कारिका, -करी a young girl or woman. -करिन्, -गजः, ईश्वरः, चारणः *m.* one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गज); दिग्दिशिषोः कङ्कमश्रकार Vikr. 7. 1. -ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. -चक्रं 1 the horizon. 2 the whole world. -जयः, -विजयः 'conquest of the direction', the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; स दिविजयमभ्याजवीरः स्मरः इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4. 1. -दर्शनं showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. -जायः 1 an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. 2 N. of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kālidāsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinātha's gloss on Me. 14 which is however very doubtful). -मंडलं=दिक्पट्टं. q. v. -मात्रं the mere direction or indication. -मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मे हरिषाहन्दिमुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5 -मोहं mistaking the way or

direction. -वस्त्र *a.* stark naked, unclothed. (-ज्ञः) 1 a Jaina or Buddha mendicant of the दिग्बर class. 2 an epithet of Siva. -विभावित *a.* renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिश Direction, quarter of the compass, region &c. -Comp. -गजः, -पालः see दिग्गज, दिग्पाल.

दिश्य *a.* Belonging to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्ट *a.* 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. 2 Described, referred to. 3 Fixed, settled. 4 Directed, ordered &c. -ष्टं 1 Assignment, allotment. 2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck; जो दिष्ट S. 2.; 3 Order, direction, command. 4 Aim, object. -Comp. -अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टांतमाप्यति भवान्नि पुत्रशोकात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः *f.* 1 Assignment, allotment. 2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. 3 Fate, fortune, destiny. 4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिद्विदिनि वृथाव K. 55; दिष्टिद्विसंज्ञयो महानमूत् K. 78.

दिष्ट्या *ind.* (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation); दिष्ट्या प्रतिहतं दुर्गातं Māl. 4; दिष्ट्या सेवं महाबाहुराजनावंदयन्तः U. 1. 37; Ve. 2. 12. दिष्ट्या वृत् means 'to congratulate one upon'; दिष्ट्या वर्णपत्नीसमामेन पुत्रमुखदर्शनेन चायुष्माक्यते S. 7.

दिह 2 U. (दिग्धि, दिन्धि, दिग्धि; desid. विधिस्ति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 7. 54. 2 To soil, defile, pollute; R. 16. 15. -With सं 1 to doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; संदिधौ विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. 2 to mistake for, confound with (in pass); पातु त्वानकटारकेतकशिखा-संदिधुसुखं दूधः (जटाः) Māl. 1. 2; or पुत्रैर्जाल-विनिःश्रुतैर्बलमयः संदिधुशरावताः V. 3. 2. Ku. 6. 40. 3 to start an objection.

दी 4 A. (दीयते, दीन) To perish, die.

दीक्ष 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite; see दीक्षित below. 2 To dedicate oneself to. 3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. 4 To invest with the sacred thread. 5 To sacrifice. 6 To practice self-restraint.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षण Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा 1 Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general; R. 3. 44, 65. 2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. 3 A ceremony or religious rite in general; विवाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33; Ku. 7. 1, 8, 24. 4 Investiture with the sacred thread. 5 De-

dicating oneself to a particular object. -Comp. -अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one.

दीक्षित *p. p.* 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony), प्रवे विवाहदीक्षिता यूयं U. 1; आपन्नामयस्यैव दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; R. 8. 75, 11. 24; Ve. 12. 5. 2 Prepared for a sacrifice. 3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of; R. 11. 67. 4 Crowned; R. 4. 5. -तः 1 A priest engaged in a Dikshā. 2 A pupil. 3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिषोः.

दीदिविः 1 Boiled rice. 2 Heaven. **दीधितिः** *f.* 1 A ray of light; R. 3. 22, 17. 48; N. 2. 69. 2 Splendour, brightness. 3 Bodily lustre, energy, Bh. 2. 29.

दीधितिम् *a.* Brilliant. -*m.* The sun; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2 A. (दीयते) 1 To shine. 2 To seem, appear.

दीन *a.* 1 Poor, indigent. 2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. 3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad; स विद्वे तव दीना Git. 4. 4 Timid, frightened. 5 Mean, piteous; Bh. 2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in distress or misery; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48; दिनानि दीनोद्धरणो-चितस्य R. 2. 25. -Comp. -व्यालु, -वत्सल *a.* kind to the poor. -चक्षुः a friend of the poor.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin, जितश्राली मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणि Dk. 2 A coin in general. 3 A gold ornament.

दीप् 4 A. (दीयते, दीव, *freq.* देदीयते) 1 To shine, blaze (fig. also); संवेकते समवेत्येवमिव नृपण्येदीयते सकसतिः M. 2. 13, तरुणीस्तन एव दीयते मणिहारावलि रामजीयके N. 2. 44; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64; H. Pr. 46. 2 To burn, be lighted; यथा यथा वेप चपला दीयते K. 105. 3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also); R. 5. 47; Bk. 14. 88; Si. 20. 71. 4 To be fired with anger; K. 3. 55. 5 To be illustrious. -*Caus.* (दीपयति-ते) To kindle, inflame, illuminate, light; वृंदावनांतरमदीपयदंजुजालैः (इंद्र) Git. -7. WITH. **ज्व दीप्** *Caus.* 1 to kindle. 2 to rouse, excite, light up. -य, -स to shine, blaze &c.

दीपः 1 A lamp, light; नृपदीपो धनसंहराज्यः संहरापि। अंतरस्थेयुषेः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् Pt. 1. 221; न हि दीपो परस्परस्यो पङ्कुरतः S. B.; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp. -अन्विता 1 the day of new moon (अमा). 2=दीपाली q. v. -आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. -आलिः, -ली, -आवली, -जलश 1 a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. 2 particularly, the festival called *Dīpāvalī* held on the night of

new moon in आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a lamp. -किङ्क lampblack, soot. -कूपी, -खरी the wick of a lamp. -ध्वज: lampblack. -पादप:, -द्वय: a lampstick, lamp-stand. -पुष्प: the Champaka tree. -भाजनं a lamp; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting, illumination. -शत्रु: a moth. -शिखर the flame of a lamp. -शृङ्खला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Illuminating, making bright. 3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. 4 Exciting, making intense; Si. 2. 55. 5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -क: 1 A light, lamp; तबदेन कृतिनामि सुखयेप निर्मलविवेकदीपक: Bb. 1. 56. 2 A falcon. 3 An epithet of Kāmādeva (also दीपक). -कं 1 Saffron. 2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत relevant and some अवकृत irrelevant) having the same attribute are associated together or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object (सकृद्-

चित्सु धर्मस्य प्रकृतप्रकृतारम्भा । सेव क्रियावु वहीउ कारकयेति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10; cf. Chandr.:—वदति वयस्यवर्षातो धर्मस्य दीपकं दूयाः । मदेन भाति कलमः प्रतोपेन महीपतिः ॥ 5. 45. दीपनं 1 Kindling, illuminating. 2 A tonic, stimulating digestion. 3 Exciting, stimulating. 4 Saffron. दीपिका 1 A light, torch; R. 4. 45. 2. 70. 2. (At the end of comp.) Illustrator, elucidator; तर्कदीपिका.

दीपित *a.* 1 Set on fire. 2 Inflamed. 3 Illuminated. 4 Manifested.

दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted; inflamed, kindled. 2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. 3 Illuminated. 4 Excited, stimulated. -तः 1 A lion. 2 The citron tree. -सं Gold. -COMP. -अंशु: the sun. -अश्व: a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-शिः) 1 blazing fire, 2 N. of अगस्त्य. -अंग: a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः the sunstone. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्ति: an epithet of Kārtikeya. -जिह्वा a fox or vixen; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -विमलः a lion. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass; bell-metal.

दीप्ति: *f.* 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. 2 Brilliance of beauty, extreme loveliness; (for the difference between दीपि and कान्ति see under कान्ति). 3 Lac. 4 Brass.

दीप *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant. -प्र: Fire.

दीर्घ *a.* (compar. द्वाविचसु, superl. द्वाविच) 1 Long (in time or space)

reaching far; दीर्घसु शरदिदुर्कान्ति वदनं M. 2. 3; दीर्घान् कटाक्षान् Me. 35; दीर्घपग &c. 2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घायाम विद्यायाम Me. 108; V. 3. 4; S. 4. 15. 3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru. 11; दीर्घमुष्णं च निश्वासः. 4 Long (as a vowel), as the आ in कान. 5 Lofty, high, tall. -ई *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. 2 Deeply. 3 Far. -ई: 1 A camel. 2 A long vowel. -COMP. -अध्वगः a messenger, an express. -अहन् *m.* summer, (शिशु). -आकार *a.* oblong. -आहु, -आहुत् *a.* long-lived. -आहुधः 1 a spear. 2 any long weapon. 3 a hog. -आस्वः an elephant. -कंठः, -कंठकः, -कंधरः the (Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in stature). -केशः a bear. -गतिः-ग्रीवः, -घाटिका:-जंघा a camel. -जिह्वः a snake, serpent. -तपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Abalyā; R. 11. 34. -तरुः, -दंडः, -द्वुः the palm tree. -तुंडी musk-rat. -दक्षिन् *a.* 1 provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; Pt. 3. 167. 2 sagacious, wise. (-*m.*) 1 a bear. 2 an owl. -नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. (-दः) 1 a dog. 2 a cock. 3 a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1 long sleep. 2 the long sleep, sleep of death; R. 12. 11. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पादः a heron. -पादपः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the arēca-nut tree. 3 the palm tree. -पृष्ठः a snake. -चाला a kind of deer (चन्द्री) of whose tails chowries are made. -मारुतः an elephant. -रतः a dog. -रदः a hog. -रसनः a snake. -रोमन् *m.* a bear. -वक्त्रः an elephant. -सक्त्र *a.* having long thighs. -सर्वे a long-continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs such a sacrifice; R. 1. 80. -स्रज, -स्रविन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घस्त्री विनश्यति Pt. 4.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake; M. 2. 13, R. 16. 13. 2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्ण *a.* 1 Torn, rent, split &c. 2 Frightened, afraid.

दुः P. (दुनोति, दूत or दूत) 1 To burn, consume with fire; Bk. 14. 85. 2 To torment, afflict, distress; उद्गाहीनि जलेजानि दुन्त्यद्वितं जन् Bk. 6. 74. 5. 98. 17. 99; (सुखे) तव विद्यातकं दुनोति मा R. 8. 55. 3 To pain, produce sorrow; वर्षप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्वृतया स वेतः Ku. 3. 23. 4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained; देहि देवि दर्शनं नम मन्मथेन दुनोमि Gīt. 3. -*Pass.* (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c.; नायातः सखि निर्वेद्ये यदि शठस्त्वं दूति किं दूयते Gīt. 7; Ku. 5. 12, 48; R. 1. 70, 10. 21.

दुःख *a.* 1 Painful, disagreeable, unple

मतो वनं Rām. 2 Difficult, uneasy. -खं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; सुखं हि दुःखान्दुःखं शोभते Mk. 1. 10; यदेवोपवत्तं दुःखान्दुःखं तद-सुवत्तं V. 3. 21; so दुःखसुखं, समदुःखसुखं &c. 2 Trouble, difficulty, S. Til. 12. (दुःखे and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble'; S. 7. 13; Bg. 12. 5, R. 19. 49, H. 1. 158). -COMP. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain. -अंतः final emancipation. -कर *a.* painful, troublesome. -ग्राम 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -दुःख *a.* 1 tough, hard. 2 pained, distressed. -प्राय, बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -भाजू *a.* unhappy. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -शील *a.* hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable, R. 3. 6.

दुःखित, दुःखिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. 2 Poor, unhappy, miserable.

दुकूल Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general, स्वामलसुदुलकलेवरमेहनमधिगतयोरदुकूलं Gīt. 11; Ku. 5. 67, 78; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुग्ध *a.* 1 Milked. 2 Milked out, extracted, drawn out &c. see दुह्. -रुधे 1 Milk. 2 Milky juice of plants. -COMP. -अद्र, -तालीयं the skim of milk, cream. -पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. -पोष्य *a.* living on its mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. -समुद्रः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुव *a.* (Mostly at the end of comp.) 1 Milking. 2 Yielding, granting; as in कामदुवप. v.

दुवा A milch cow.

दुहुक *a.* Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुहुमः—दुहुम q. v.

दुहुमः A green onion.

दुहुमः A kind of drum; see दुहुमि.

दुहुः 1 A kind of drum. 2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुहुमः 1 A sort of large ketiledrum. 2 A kind of water-snake.

दुहुमि: *m. f.* 1 A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयदुहुमितां शयुरणवा R. 9. 11. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Krishna. 3 A kind of poison. 4 N. of a demon slain by Vālī. When Sugriva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vālī was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force and threw it many miles away.

दुर *ind.* (A prefix substituted for दू before words beginning with vowels or soft

ants in the

sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुर् as first member see दुर् s. v.). -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 weak-eyed, 2 evil-eyed. (-क्षः) a loaded or false die. -अतिक्रम a. 1 difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वजाति-दुर्तिक्रम Pt. 1. 2. insurmountable. 3 inevitable. -अत्यय a. 1 difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. 2 hard to be attained or fathomed. -अदुष्ट ill luck, misfortune. -अधिग, -अधिगम a. 1 hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. 2 insurmountable. 3 hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. -अधिष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed. -अध्यय a. 1 difficult of attainment. 2 hard to be studied. -अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. -अश्वः a bad road. -अंत a 1 whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय श्वसाय दुर्तयांतकाय च Bhāg. 2 ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहो दुर्त बलवद्विरोधिता Ki. 1. 23; द्यूयति दुर्वतिर्जनैः सम सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते (वसंते) Git. 1. -अन्वय a. 1 difficult to be passed along. 2 hard to be carried out or followed. 3 difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1 a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premises. -अभिमानी a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. -अचम्य a. incomprehensible. -अवग्रह a. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. -अवस्था a. wretched or miserable state. -आकृति a. ugly, misshaped. -आक्रम a. 1 invincible, unconquerable. 2 difficult to be passed. -आक्रमण 1 unfair attack. 2 difficult approach. -आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. -आग्रहः foolish obstinacy, head-strongness, pertinacity. -आचर a. hard to be performed. -आचार a. 1 ill-conducted, badly behaved. 2 following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. -आत्मन् m. a rascal, villain, scoundrel. -आधर्ष a. 1 hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. 2 not to be attacked with impunity. 3 haughty. -आनम a. difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. -आप a. difficult to be obtained; श्रिया दुरापः कथमपिच्छितो भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62 -आराधय a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated. -आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the palm tree. 3 the date tree. -आलापः 1 curse, imprecation. 2 foul or abusive language. -आलोक a. 1 difficult to be seen or perceived 2

pain-fully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स समरे निदुर्वाचरत्नवत् K. P. 10. (-क्षः) (-क्षः) dazzling splendour. -आवार a. 1 difficult to be covered. 2 difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. -आशय a. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -आश 1 a bad or wicked desire. 2 hoping against hope. -आसद् a. 1 difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. 2 difficult to be found or met with. 3 unequalled, unparalleled. -इत a. 1 difficult. 2 sinful. (-क्षः) 1 a bad course, evil, sin; दुरिक्षाणां देवं दुरितमथ दुर्वसिनह्वां द्रुतं दुरीक्षुर्वत् G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. 2 difficulty, danger. 3 a calamity. -कुष्ट 1 a curse, imprecation. 2 a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. -ईशः a bad lord or master. -ईषणा, -एषणा a. curse, an imprecation. -उक्त, -उक्तिः offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. -उत्तर a. unanswerable. -उदाहर a. difficult to be pronounced, or composed; अनुस्मितार्थसंबन्धः प्रबोधोदुदाहरः Si. 2. 73. -उद्ग्रह a. burdensome, unbearable. -ऊह a. abstruse. -ग a. 1 difficult of access, inaccessible, impassable. 2 unattainable. 3 incomprehensible. (-गः, -नः) 1 difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. 2 a citadel, fortress, castle. 3 rough ground. 4 difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms. 3. 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. -अध्यक्षः, -पतिः, -पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. -कर्मन् n. fortification. -मार्गः a defile, gorge. -लचनं surmounting difficulties. (-नः) a camel. -संचरः 1 a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile., (-नः) an epithet of Pārvatī, wife of Śiva. -यत a. 1 unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10, 2 indigent, poor. 3 distressed, in trouble. -गतिः f. 1 misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. 2 a difficult situation or path. 3 hell. -गन्ध a. ill-smelling. (-घः) bad odour, stink. 2 any ill-smelling substance. 3 an onion. 4 the mango tree. -गन्धि, -गन्धिन् a. ill-smelling. -गम a. 1 impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कमिनीकायकतारे कुच-पर्वतदुर्गम् Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. 2 unattainable, difficult of attainment. 3 hard to be understood. -गाढ, -गाध, -गाह्य a. difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. -ग्रह a. 1 difficult to be gained or accomplished 2 difficult to be conquered or subjugated B 17 52 3 hard to

be understood. (-हः) a cramp, spasm. -घट a. 1 difficult. 2 impossible. -घोरः 1 a harsh cry. 2 a bear. -जन a. 1 wicked, bad, vile. 2 slanderous, malicious, mischievous. (-नः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः त्रियवादी च नैतद्विषासकारणं Bhān. 24, 25; द्वाय्येवत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. -जय a. invincible. -जर a. 1 ever youthful 2 hard (as food), indigestible. 3 difficult to be enjoyed. -जात a. 1 unhappy, wretched. 2 bad-tempered, bad, wicked. 3 false, not genuine. (-तः) misfortune, calamity, difficulty, R. 13. 72; -जाति a. 1 bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. 2 outcast (-तिः f.) misfortune, ill-condition. -ज्ञान, -ज्ञेय a. difficult to be known, incomprehensible. -णयः, -नयः 1 bad conduct. 2 impropriety. 3 injustice. -णामन्, -नामन् a. having a bad name. -दम, -दमन, -दम्य a. difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. -दर्श a. 1 difficult to be seen. 2 dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. -द्वत a. 1 hard to be tamed or subdued; untamable, Si. 12. 22. 2 intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्वतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वप्यतः Mv. 3. 84. (-तः) 1 a calf. 2 a strife, quarrel. -दिनं 1 a bad day in general 2 a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उद्यमत्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5, Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. 3 a shower (of anything), R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 4 thick darkness. -दृष्ट a. ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. -द्वैद ill-luck, misfortune. -द्यूत an unfair game. -द्रुमः onion. -धर a. 1 irresistible, difficult to be stopped. 2 difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्वरेण मर्त्येन हव्ये Ghaṭ. 11; Ms. 7. 28. (-रः) quicksilver. -धर्ष a. 1 inviolable, unassailable. 2 inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. 3 fearful, dreadful. 4 haughty. -धी a. stupid, silly. -नामकः piles. -निग्रह a. irrepressible, ungovernable, irresistible, unruly; मगो दुर्निग्रहं चळ Bg. 6. 35. -निमित्त a. carelessly put to or placed on the ground; पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलंती R. 7. 10. -निमित्तं a bad omen; R. 14. 50. 2 a bad pretext. -निवार, निवार्य a. difficult to be checked or warded off, irresistible, invincible. -नीतिं misconduct, bad policy, misbehaviour. -नीति f. maladministration; Bv. 4. 36. -बल a. 1 weak, feeble. 2 enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. 3 small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. -बाल a. bald-headed, -बुद्धि a. 1 silly, foolish, stupid 2 perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. -बोध a. unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निगर्जुर्बोधमनो-यविक्रमः कः क्षुपतीनां चरिते कः जंतवः Ki. 1. 6 मयः a. unfortunate, unlucky मयः

1 a wife disliked by her husband. 2 an ill-tempered woman, a shrew. -भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. -भान्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. (-र्य) ill luck. -भिक्ष 1 scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H. 1. 73. 2 want in general. -भूयः a bad servant. -भ्रातृ *m.* a 'bad brother. -मति *a.* 1 silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. 2 wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. -मद *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. -मनसु *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged, dispirited, sad, melancholy. -मनुष्यः a bad or wicked man. -मन्त्रः, -मन्त्रित evil advice, bad counsel. -मरण violent or unnatural death. -मर्याद *a.* immodest, wicked. -मल्लिका, -मल्लीः a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. -मित्रः 1 a bad friend. 2 an enemy. -मुख *a.* 1 having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90. 2 foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. -मूल्य *a.* highly priced, dear. -मेघसु *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull. (-*m.*) a dunce, dull-headed man, block-head; अथानधीत्य व्याकृतमिति दुर्मेघसोऽप्यलं Si. 2. 26. -योध, -योधन *a.* invincible, unconquerable. (-नः) the eldest of the hundred sons of Dhritarāshtra and Gāndhārī. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pandavas, but particularly Bhīma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishthira heir-apparent, Duryodhana did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pandavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pandavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha, and Yudhishthira performed the Rājāsūya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pandavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishthira was particularly fond). In that gambling match Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishthira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Drupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishthira, as a condition of the wager

was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile, both the Pandavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharatī war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhīma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club]. -योनि *a.* of a low birth. -लक्ष्य *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. -लभ *a.* 1 difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. 2 difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; सुद्वर्तितुल्यं S. 1. 16. 3 best, excellent, eminent. 4 dear, beloved. 5 costly. -ललित *a.* spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा मर्दकदुर्ललित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8; Māl. 9. 2 (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; स्रग्धायि स्तुल दुर्ललितायसि S. 7. (-तं) waywardness, rudeness. -लेख्य *a.* a forged document. -वच *a.* 1 difficult to be described, indescribable. 2 not to be talked about. 3 speaking improperly, abusing. (-चं) abuse, censure, foul language. -वचस् *n.* abuse, censure, वर्ण *a.* bad-coloured. (-र्ण) silver. -वसतिः *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. -वह *a.* heavy, difficult to be born; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 10. -वाच्य *a.* 1 difficult to be spoken or uttered. 2 abusive, scurrilous. 3 harsh, cruel (as words). (-व्य) 1 censure, abuse. 2 scandal, illrepute. -वादः slander, defamation, calumny. -वारः, -वारण *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. -वासना 1 evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86, 2 a chimera. -वाससु *a.* 1 ill-dressed. 2 naked. (-*m.*) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasūyā. He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial. -विपाद, -विपाद्य *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. -विचित्र्य inconceivable, inscrutable. -विद्वय 1 unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. 2 wholly ignorant. 3 foolishly puffed-up, elated, vainly proud; दृष्टाश्च वदन्तुर्विद्वय Vo. 3; ज्ञानलववुर्विद्वयं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रजयति Bh. 2. 3. -विध *a.* 1 mean, base, low. 2 wicked, vile. 3 poor, indigent; विद्वयति रुक्मिण्येदुर्विधं N. 2. 23. 4 stupid fool'sh, silly विनय mis

conduct, imprudence. -विनीत *a.* 1 (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शास्त्रितरि दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. 2 stubborn, obstinate. -विपाकः 1 bad result or consequence U. 1. 40, Mv. 6. 7. 2 evil consequence of acts done either in this or in a former birth. -विलसितं a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. -वृत्त *a.* 1 vile, wicked, ill-behaved. 2 roguish. (-तं) misconduct, ill-behaviour. -वृष्टिः *f.* insufficient rain, drought. -व्यवहारः a wrong judgment (in law). -व्रत *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. -हुतं a badly offered sacrifice. -हृद् *a.* wicked-hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (-*m.*) any enemy. -हृदय *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. हुतोदरः 1 A gamester. 2 A dice-box. 3 A stake. -रं Gambling, playing at dice; दुरोदरकृत्रिणो कनीहते न्येन जेतुं जगतीं सुवचनः Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7. दुल् 10 U. (दोलयति-ते, दौलित) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कटिं चैदोले-राद्यु Ratimanjari; दोलयन्नाविवाही Bh. 3. 39. 2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति द्रुलिं वायुः Sabdak. दुलिः *f.* A small or female tortoise. दुष 4 P. (दुष्यति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, be spoiled or suffer damage. 2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure, or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. 3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. 4 To be unchaste or faithless. -*Caus.* (दुषयति, but दुषयति or दोषयति in the sense of 'making depraved, or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.), न भीतो नरणावस्मि केवलं दुषितं यज्ञः Mk. 10. 27; दुरा दुषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195, Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न त्वेवं दुषयिष्यामि शत्रुग्रहणमात्रं Mv. 3. 8 shall not sully, violate or break &c. 2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. 3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. 4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. 5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दूषितः सर्वलोकैश्च निषाद्वं गमिष्यति Rām; Y. 1. 66. 6 To adulterate 7 To falsify. 8 To refute, disprove. -*With* 1 to be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. 2 to sin, err, be faithless or unchaste; Bg. 1. 40; Ms. 9. 74. (-*Caus.*) 1 to spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. 2 to blame, censure find fault with -सं to be

defiled or stained &c. (-*Caus.*) 1 to defile, corrupt, soil, taint. 2 to violate. 3 to accuse, censure, find fault with.

दुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. 2 Defiled, tainted, violated, sullied. 3 Depraved, corrupted. 4 Vicious, wicked; as दुष्टयः 5 Guilty, culpable. 6 Low, vile. 7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. 8 Painful. 9 Worthless. -**Comp.** -आत्मन्, -आशय *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -गजः a vicious elephant. चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि *a.* evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. -वृषः a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox.

दुष्टिः *f.* Corruption, depravity.

दुष्टु *ind.* 1 Ill, bad. 2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुश्वंतः *N.* of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Purn, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntalā, the adopted daughter of the Sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his Queen, and married her according to the *Gandharvas* from of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months Sakuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her, along with the boy, into his harem and made her first Queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā given in the *Mahābhārata*; the story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects; see "Sakuntalā."].

दुस् *A* prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult &c.' (*N. B.* The *स्* of दुस् is changed to *त्* before vowels and consonants, see दुत्; to a Visarga before sibilant, to *क्ष* before *च्* and *क्ष* and to *क्* before *क्* and *प*). -**Comp.** -कर *a.* 1 wicked, acting badly. 2 hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; वक्तुं श्रुतं कर्तुं दुष्करं 'sooner said than done'; *Amaru.* 41; *Mk.* 3. 1; *Ms.* 7. 55. (-रं) 1 a difficult or painful task or act a

difficulty. 2 atmosphere, ether. कर्मन् *m.* any bad act, sin, crime. -कालः 1 bad times; *Mu.* 7. 5. 2 the time of universal destruction. 3 an epithet of Siva. -कुलं a bad or low family; (आदित) क्षीरं दुष्कुलादि *Ms.* 2. 238. -कुलीन *a.* low-born. कृत् *m.* a wicked person. -कृतं, -कृतिः *f.* a sin, misdeed; उभे ह्यकृतदुष्कृते *Bg.* 2. 50. -क्रम *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. -चर *a.* 1 hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous, difficult; *R.* 8. 79, *Ku.* 7. 65. 2 inaccessible, unapproachable. 3 acting ill; behaving wickedly. (-रः) 1 a bear. 2 a bi-valve shell. -चारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. -चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तं) misbehaviour, ill conduct. -चिकित्स्य *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -च्यवनः an epithet of Indra. -च्यावः an epithet of Siva. -तर *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1 difficult to be crossed; *R.* 1. 2; *Ms.* 4. 242; *Pt.* 1. 111. 2 difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -तर्कः false reasoning. -पच (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. -पतनं 1 falling badly. 2 a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपशब्द). -परिग्रह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept. (-हः) bad wife. -पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. -प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. -प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. -प्रजस् *a.* having bad progeny. -प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) weak-minded, stupid. -प्रथमे, -प्रथुप unavailable; see दुर्धमे; *R.* 2. 27. -प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report; *R.* 12. 51. -प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1 irresistible, terrible. 2 hard to bear or endure; *M.* 5. 10. -प्राप *a.* unattainable, hard to get; *K.* 1. 48; *Bg.* 6. 36. -शकुन् a bad omen. -शला *N.* of the only daughter of वृताश्व given in marriage to Jayadratha. -शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (-नः) *N.* of one of the 100 sons of वृताश्व. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishtira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhshasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame and ignominy. Bhīma was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhshasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhīma encountered Duhshasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drunk, according to his resolution his blood to his heart's content.]. -शील (दुश्शील) *a.* ill-mannered or be

haved, reprobate. -सम (दुस्सम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1 uneven, unlike, unequal. 2 adverse, unfortunate. 3 evil, improper, bad. -सं *ind.* ill, wickedly. -सत्त्वं an evil being-संघान-संघेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. -सह (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. -साध, -साध्य *a.* 1 difficult to be accomplished or managed. 2 difficult to be cured. 3 difficult to be conquered. -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुस्थ and दुस्थित) 1 ill. conditioned, poor, miserable. 2 suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. 3 unwell, ill. 4 unsteady, disquieted. 5 foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-स्थे *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. -स्थितिः *f.* 1 bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. 2 instability. स्पृष्ट (दुस्पृष्ट) 1 slight touch or contact. 2 slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds *दृ, र, ल* and *वृ*. -स्तर *a.* hard or painful to remember; *U.* 6. 34. -स्वप्न a bad dream.

दुह 2 *U.* (दोषि, दुष्ये, दुष्य) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); यास्वति रत्नानि भौषधीश्च दुष्यदिति दुहुदुष्येति *Ku.* 1. 2; यः पयो दोषि पापार्णं स रामादुत्तिमाम्नात् *Bk.* 8. 82; पयो षटोर्णादि गां दुहति 12 73; *R.* 5. 33. 2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्दुहन्निवास्तान् जोष चित्तमवारुयत् *Bk.* 8. 9. 3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुहोह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मय्या दिव *R.* 1. 26. 4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्दुहे विप्रकर्ष्यलक्ष्मीं *U.* 5. 31. 5 To enjoy. -*Caus.* (दोहयति) To cause to milk. -*Desid.* (दुह्यसि) To wish to milk; राजन् दुह्यसि यदि क्षितिधेदुमेनां *Bh.* 2. 56.

दुहितृ *f.* A daughter. -**Comp.** -पति, also दुहितृ, पतिः a son-in-law.

दू 4 *A.* (दूयंत, दून) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दूये सायती ह्युर्व्यन्मह्यमपरायति *Si.* 2. 11; कथमथ बन्धसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्ज्वरदूनं *Gīt.* 8. afflicted or distressed; see दू pass. 2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, दूतकः A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; *Chân* 106. -**Comp.** -मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. 2 A go-between, or mischief-making woman. (*N. B.* The *ती* of दूती is sometimes shortened, see *R.* 18. 53, 19. 18; *Ku.* 4. 16 and *Mall.* thereon.)

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. 2 An embassy. 3 A message.

दून *a.* Pained, afflicted &c.; see under दु and दृ

दूर *a.* (*Compar.* दूरीगत्, *superl.* दूरीष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long; किं दूरं व्यवसायिनां Chān. 73, न योजनशतं दूरं वासमानस्य वृष्ण्या H. 1. 146, 49. -**दूर** Distance, remoteness. [*N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of **दूर** are used adverbially as follows:—(a) **दूरं** 1 to a distance, far away, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. 2 high above, 3 deeply, far below. 4 highly, in a high degree, very much; नैवे दूरमन्त्रजे S. D. 5 entirely, completely; निमग्नं दूरमसि Ks. 10. 29; दूरमुद्धूतपायाः Me. 55. (b) **दूरेण** 1 far, from a distant place, from afar; खलः नापत्यदोषेण दूरेणैव विमुच्यते Bv. 1. 78. 2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49; R. 10. 30 vl. (c) **दूरात्** 1 from distance, from afar; प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं; दूरादान्तं come from afar (regarded as comp.); नदीयमभितो.....दूरात्परित्यज्यतां Bh. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. 2 in a remote degree, 3 from a remote period. (d) **दूरे** far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरे किंचिद्विष्णुमपि न कार्यं रात्रिवात् S. 1. 9; भोः ओष्ठिन् शिरसि भयमतिदूरे तपतीकारः Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 88. **दूरीकृ** means 1 to remove to a distance, remove, take away; आश्रये दूरीकृतधने Dk. 5; Bv. 1. 122. 2 to deprive (one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. 3 to prevent, ward off, 4 to surpass, excel, distance; S. 1. 17; so दूरीभू to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance; दूरीभूते मयि सद्यश्चे चक्रवाकीमिवैकं]. -**Comp.** -**अस्तरित** *a.* separated by a long distance. -**आयतः** shooting from afar. -**आप्लाव** *a.* jumping or leaping far. -**आरूढ** *a.* 1 mounted high. 2 far-advanced, intense, vehement; दूरकदः खलु प्रणयोऽसदनः V. 4. -**ईरितेक्षण** *a.* squint-eyed. -**गत** *a.* 1 far removed, distant, gone far, far advanced; grown intense; दूरगतममयाऽक्षमेदं काल-हृत्पस्य S. 3. -**ग्रहणं** the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. -**दर्शनः** 1 a vulture. 2 a learned man, a Pandit. -**दर्शिन** *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (-*m.*) 1 a vulture. 2 learned man. 3 a seer, prophet, sage. -**दृष्टिः** 1 long-sightedness, 2 prudence, foresight. -**पातः** 1 a long fall, 2 a long flight, 3 falling from a great height. -**पात्र** *a.* having a wide channel, or bed (as a river). -**पार** *a.* 1 very broad (as a river). 2 difficult to be crossed. -**बंधु** *a.* banished from wife and kinsmen; Me. 6. -**मात्र** *a.* distant, remote. -**वर्तिन्** *a.* being in the distance, far removed remote distant. -**वस्त्रक** *a.*

naked. -**विलंबिन्** *a.* hanging far down. -**वेदिन्** *a.* piercing from afar. -**संस्थ** *a.* being at a distance, remote, far away; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूर-मंस्थे Me. 3.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a distance; तद्वाजं दूरतस्त्वजेन् Pt. 5. 69; वहति च परीतापं दौर्ध्रं दिग्धृति दूरतः Git. 2. 2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरेत्य *a.* Being far, come from afar.

दूर्ध्व Faeces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). -**Comp.** -**अंकुरः** a soft blade of Durrā grass; Vi. 3. 12.

दुलिका, दुली The Indigo plant.

दुष् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Deffling, polluting; *c. g.* वेकिकृष्.

दुष्क *a.* (विका *f.*) 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, deffling, spoiling. 2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. 3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. 4 Disfiguring. 5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). -**कः** 1 A seducer, a corrupter. 2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दुष्ण 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. 2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). 3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman) 4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. 5 Detraction, disparagement. 6 Adverse agreement or criticism, objection. 7 Refutation. 8 A fault, offence, defect, sin crime; नोत्क्रोष्यवलोक्यते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं वृष्ये Bh. 2. 93; हाहा विरः परमुहवासवृष्ये U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. -**जः** N. of a demon, one of the generals of Ravana, slain by Rāma. -**Comp.** -**अरिः** an epithet of Rāma. -**आवह** *a.* involving (one) in blame.

दुषिः-**वी** *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दुषिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. 2 A kind of rice. 3 Rheum of the eyes.

दुषित *a.* 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. 2 Hurt, injured. 3 Damaged, demoralized. 4 Blamed, censured. 5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified.

दुष्य *a.* 1 Corruptible. 2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. -**पुं** 1 Matter, pus. 2 Poison. 3 Cotton. 4 A garment, clothes. 5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. -**पुग** Leathern girth of an elephant.

दृ 6 A. (द्रियते, दत; *desid.* दिद्रियते) (rarely used by itself usually found in combination with आ) 1 To respect, honor, worship, reverence; द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7; Mu. 7. 3, Bk. 6. 55. 2 To care for, mind; usually with त 3 To apply or devote one-

self closely to, have regard for; अत्र श्रुतं साधनमाद्रियते Māl. 1. 5. 4 To desire

दृढ I. 1 P. (दृढति, दृढित) To make firm, strengthen. II. 1 A. 1 To Le firm. 2 To grow or increase.

दृढित *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strengthened. 2 Grown, increased.

दृक् A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* 1 Fixed, firm, strong, reswerving, untiring; Bg. 15. 9, H. 3. 65; R. 13. 78. 2 Solid, massive. 3 Confirmed, established. 4 Steady, persevering; Bg. 7. 28. 5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. 6 Compact 7 Tight, close, dense. 8 Strong, intense, great, excessive, mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः करिष्यामि दृढावृतापं Ks. 5. 8; R. 11. 46. 9 Tough. 10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow)

11 Durable. 12 Reliable. 13 Certain, sure. -**द्वे** 1 Iron. 2 A stronghold, fortress. 3 Excess, abundance, high degree. -**द्वे** *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast

2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. 3 Thoroughly. -**Comp.** -**अंग** *a.* strong-limbed, stout. (-*m.*) diamond. -**दुग्धि** *a.* having a strong quiver. -**कांडः**, -**ग्रथिः** a banaboo.

ग्राहिन् *a.* seizing firmly; इ. *a.* pursuing an object with untiring energy. -**द्वेशकः** a shark. -**द्वार** *a.* having the gates well-secured. -**धन** an epithet of Buddha. -**धनवत्** -**धनित**

m. a good archer. -**निश्चय** *a.* 1 of firm resolve, resolute, firm 2 confirmed. -**नीरः**, -**फलः** the cocoanut tree. -**प्रतिज्ञा** *n.* firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. -**प्ररोहः** the holy fig-tree.

महारिन् *a.* 1 striking hard. 2 hitting firmly, shooting surely. -**भक्ति** *a.* faithful, devoted. -**भति** *a.* resolute, strongwilled, firm. -**दुष्टि** *a.* close-listed, miserly, niggardly. (-*हि*) a sword. -**मूलः** the cocoa nut tree.

लोमन् *m.* a wild hog. -**देरिन्** *m.* a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. -**मत** *a.* 1 firm in religious austerity. 2 firm, faithful. 3 Persevering, persistent. -**संधि** *a.* 1 firmly united, closely joined. 2 close, compact 3 thick-set. -**सौहृद्** *a.* firm in friendship.

दृतिः *m. f.* 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c.; Ms. 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. 2 A fish. 3 A skin, hide. 4 A pair of bellows. -**Comp.** -**हरिः** a dog

दुहृद् *f.* 1 A snake. 2 Thunderbolt.

दुहृद् 1 The thunderbolt (of Indra). 2 The sun. 3 A king. 4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

दृप् I. 1 P., 10 U. (द्वर्ति, द्वर्पयति-ने) To light, inflame, kindle. -**II.** 4 P. (द्वर्पयति अत्र) 1 To be proved to be wrong

giant or insolent; स किल नात्मना इत्यति U. 7 इत्यत्रान्वयनात्तद्विषयदुर्बलः खापदां Gt. 9. 2 To be greatly delighted. 3 To be wild or extravagant.

दृष्ट *a.* Proud, arrogant. 2 Mad, wild, frantic.

दृष्ट *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant, Strong, powerful.

दृष्ट 1 P. (वृत्ति, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive; इत्यति भाट्टनायक Me. 10, 19; R. 3. 42. 2 To look upon, regard, consider; आत्मवस्तुवृत्तेषु च इत्यति स वैदितः Chāp. 5. 3 To visit, wait or call upon; प्रत्यक्ष्यौ सुनि द्रष्टुं ब्रह्मणमिह वासवः Bām. 4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. 5 To inspect, discover. 6 To search, investigate, examine, decide; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305. 7 To see by divine intuition; अविदर्शनास्तोमान् ददर्श Nir. 8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place). —*Pass.* (इत्यति) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested, तत्र तत्राह वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 11, 3, R. 3. 40; Bk. 3. 19; Me. 112. 2 To appear or look like, seem, look; R. 3. 34. To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.); द्वितीयत्रैदिततिष्ठततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk.; इति प्रयोगो भाष्ये दृश्यते. 4 To be considered or regarded; सामान्यमतिपक्षिपूर्वकमयि दारिद्र्यं दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16 —*Caus.* (दर्शयति) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. or gen.) to see anything (acc.), to show, point out; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं Pt. 1; दर्शयति भक्तान् हरि Sk.; प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्ने च रामानुजदर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64; 1. 47, 13. 24; Ms. 4. 57. 2 To prove, demonstrate; Bk. 15. 12. 3 To exhibit, display, make visible; नरेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. 4 To produce (as in a court of justice) Ms. 8. 158. 5 To adduce (as evidence); अत्र श्रुतिं दर्शयति. 6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself; मयो भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (i. e. स्वयमेव); स्वां युवेऽपि वनितां कथनात्सं न्हीनिमीलि ननु दर्शयितहि N 5. 71; स संततं दर्शयते गतस्मयः कृताविपत्त्यामिह साधु वेदुनां Ki. 1. 10. —*desid.* (दिष्टुम्) To wish or desire to see. —*With* अनु to see in prospect. —*Caus.* 1 to show, exhibit, 2 to make clear or explain. —*आ Caus.* to show or point out; उत्कलादंशितपथः कलिङ्गगामिसुखो यवौ B. 4. 38. —*उद्* to expect, look up to, foresee, see in prospect; उत्सृज्यतः सिंहनिवातसुखं R. 2. 60; उत्सृज्यामि द्रुतमपि सखे मदिरायार्थं यियासोः कालक्षेपं ककुभ-सुरभो पथेते पथेते ते Me. 22. —*उप* to see, behold. —*Caus.* to place before, communicate, make one acquainted with; राज्ञः पुरो माधुवदर्थं H. 3; नवविद्भिन्वि सखि सदस्योपदर्शितं R. 4. 10. —*नि Caus.*

1 to show, point out; R. 6. 31. 2 to prove, demonstrate. 3 to consider, treat of, discuss (as in a book &c.) 4 to teach, 5 to illustrate by an example; see निदर्शना. —*प्र Caus* 1 to show, point out, discover, exhibit. 2 to prove, demonstrate. —*सं* 1 to see, behold; Bk. 16. 9. 2 to see well. —*(Caus)* to show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं वृत्तवर्तदर्शनं H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

दृष्ट *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. 2 Discerning, knowing. 3 Looking like, appearing. —*f.* 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving 2 The eye, sight; संक्षेपे दृष्टद्वयताकां R. 11. 69. 3 Knowledge. 4 The number 'two'. 5 The aspect of a planet. —*COMP.* —*अदृष्टः* the sun. —*कर्णः* a snake. —*अयः* decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. —*गोचरः* the range of sight. —*जलं* tears. —*क्षेपः*, —*उचा* the sine of the zenith-distance. —*पथः* the range of sight. —*पातः* a look, glance. —*मिया* beauty, splendour. —*भक्तिः f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. —*लंबनं* vertical parallax. —*विषः* a snake. —*वृत्तं* a vertical circle. —*श्रुतिः* a snake, serpent.

दृष्ट *f.* A stone; see दृष्ट.

दृष्टा The eye. —*COMP.* —*आकाक्ष्यं* a lotus. —*उपतं* a white lotus.

दृष्टानः 1 A spiritual teacher. 2 A Brāhmana. 3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). —*नं* Light, brightness.

दृष्टिः, —*क्षी f.* 1 The eye. 2 A Śāstra.

दृष्ट *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, visible. 2 To be looked at. 3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely; R. 6. 31; Ku. 7. 64. —*इयं* A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृष्टव्य *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. 2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतिपरदृष्टा R. 5. 24; विद्यानां परदृष्टव्यः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *f.* 1 A rock, large stone or stone in general; Me. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. 2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon —*COMP.* —*उपलः* a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृष्टदि-मापकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृष्टवत् *a.* Stony, rocky. —*नी N.* of a river flowing into the Sarasvati and forming the eastern boundary of the Aryāvarta; cf. Ms. 2. 17.

दृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. 2 Visible, observable. 3 Regarded, considered. 4 Occurring, found. 5 Appearing, manifested. 6 Known, learned, un-

derstood. 7 Determined, decided, fixed. 8 Valid. 9 Allotted; see दृष्ट. —*दृष्ट* Danger from dacoits &c. —*COMP.* —*अंतः* —*तं* 1 an example, illustration, parable; दृष्टेर्ब्रह्मोद्याकांक्षी दृष्टतोऽत्र महर्षेः Si. 2. 31. 2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तुपमा; See K. P. 10. and R. G. ad loc.) 3 a Śāstra or science 4 death (cf. दिष्ट). —*अर्थ a.* 1 having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. 2 practical. —*कष्टः*, —*दुःख* &c. one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hardships. —*कुटं* a riddle, an enigma. —*क्षेप a.* 1 found fault with, considered to be faulty. 2 vicious. 3 exposed, detected. —*प्रत्यय a.* 1 having confidence manifested. 2 Convinced. —*रजस् f.* a girl arrived at puberty. —*व्यतिकर a.* one who has experienced a misfortune. 2 one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* 1 Seeing, viewing. 2 Seeing with the mental eye. 3 Knowing, knowledge. 4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight; केनेदानीं दृष्टिं विलोभयामि V. 2; चलापगां दृष्टिं रुद्रासि S. 1. 24; दृष्टिस्तृणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19, R. 2. 8; S. 4. 2; देव दृष्टिप्रसादं कुरु H. 1. 5 A look, glance. 6 View, notion, दृष्टदृष्टिरेवा K. 173; एतां दृष्टिमवश्यं Bg. 16. 9. 7 Consideration, regard. 8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. —*COMP.* —*कृतं*, —*कृतं* a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). —*क्षेपः* a glance, look. —*गुणः* a mark for archers, abut, target. —*गोचर a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. —*पातः* 1 a look, glance; मां दृष्टमेक्षिणि श्रेष्ठपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18; Bh 1. 11, 94; 3. 66. 2 act of seeing, function of the eye; रजःकणैर्विश्रितदृष्टिपाता Kn. 3. 31 (Mallī, interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रमा). —*पथः* the range of sight. —*पूर a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टि-वृत्तं गतेत्यादं Ms. 6. 46. —*चक्षुः* a fire-fly. —*विक्षेपः* a side-glance, leer, oblique look. —*विद्या* optics. —*विभ्रमः* an amorous glance, a coquettish look. —*विष* a serpent.

दृष्ट, दृष्ट, 1. P. (दृष्टि, दृष्टि) 1 To be fixed or firm. 3 To grow, increase. 3 To prosper. 4 To fasten.

दृष्ट 4. 9. P. (दीर्घति, दृष्टति, दीर्घ) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open. 2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —*Pass.* (दीर्घति) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered; कथमेवं प्रलपतां चः सहस्रान् न दीर्घ-मनया जिह्वा Ve. 3. 2 To separate. —*Caus* (दृष्ट-व्यति-ते) 1 To split, tear

asunder, divide by digging. 2 To disperse, scatter. —With वि 1 to split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces, पेंद्रि: किल नक्षेत्रस्या विदार स्तनी द्विज: R. 12. 22; न विदीर्य कठिना: लटु द्विय: Ku. 4. 5, R. 14. 33. 2 to rend (fig.) विद विदारयति कस्य न कोविदार: Rs. 3. 6; Bg. 1. 19. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दे 1 A. (यते, दात: Desid. दिवते) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान α. Shining intensely, blazing, resplendent.

देय α. 1 To be given, offered or presented; R. 3. 16. 2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift. 3 To be returned or restored; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं मद्यमुज्जयेत Vikr. 4. 17; Ms. 8. 139, 185.

देव 1 A. (देवते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. 2 To lament. 3 To shine. —With परि to lament, mourn.

देव α. (वी. f.) Divine, celestial; Bg. 9. 11; Ms. 12. 117. —न: 1 A god, deity; एको देव: केदावो वा दिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. 2 The god of rain, an epithet of Indra; as in द्वादशवर्षाणि देवो न वर्षव: 3 A divine man, a Brāhmana. 4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. 5 A title affixed to the names of Brāhmanas; as in गोविन्देव, पुरुषोत्तमेव &c. 6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in addressing a king ('My lord', 'Your Majesty'); तनय देव Ye. 4; यथाज्ञापयति देव: &c. 7 (At the end of comp.) Having as one's deity; as in 'मातु, पितु' &c. —Comp.

—अंश: a partial incarnation of god. —अगार: , र a temple. —अंगन: a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*—अतिदेव: , अधिदेव: 1 the highest god. 2 an epithet of Siva. —अधिप: an epithet of Indra. —अंधसू n., अंश 1 the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. 2 food that has been first offered to an idol: see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. thereon. —अभीष्ट α. 1 liked by or dear to gods. 2 sacred or dedicated to a deity. (—ष्ट) piper betel. —अरण्य: the garden; R. 10. 80. —अरि: a demon, अर्चनं, न: the worship of gods. —अवसथ: a temple. —अश्व: an epithet of उच्चैश्चवत्, the horse of Indra. —आजीव: 'the garden of the gods,' Nandana garden. —आजीव: , आजीविन् m. 1 an attendant upon an idol. 2 a low Brāhmana subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it. आत्मन् m. the holy fig-tree. —आयतनं a temple; Ms. 4. 46. —आयुधं 1 a divine weapon. 2 rain-bow. —आलय: 1 heaven. 2 a temple. —आवास: 1 heaven. 2 the holy fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). 3 a temple. 4 the Sumeru mountain. —आहार: nectar, ambrosia. —इज्ज α. (nom. sing. देवेइ) worshipping the gods. —इज्य: an

epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —इन्द्र: , इन्द्रा: 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Siva. —उद्यान 1 divine garden. 2 the Nandana garden. 3 a garden near a temple. —ऋषि: (देवर्षि:) 1 a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि, सत्य, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस &c.; एवं वादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84 (i. e. अंगिरस). 2 an epithet of Nārada; Bg. 10. 13, 26. —ओकसू n. the mountain Sumeru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph. —कर्मन् n., —कार्य 1 a religious act or rite. 2 the worship of gods. —काष्ठ the Devadāru tree. —कुण्ड a natural spring. —कुल 1 a temple. 2 a race of gods. 3 a group of gods. —कुल्या the celestial Ganges. —कुसुमे clover. —खातक 1 a natural hollow among mountains. 2 a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 203. 3 a pond near a temple. —विलं a cavern, chasm. —नग: a class of gods —गणिका an *apsaras*; q. v. —गर्जनं thunder. —गायन: a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरि: N. of a mountain; Me. 42. —गुरु: an epithet of 1 Kasyapa (the father of gods); 2 Brihaspati (the preceptor of gods). —गृही an epithet of Sarasvatī or of a place situated on it. —गृहं 1 a temple. 2 the palace of a king. —चर्या the worship or service of gods. —चिकित्सको (du.) Astvins, the twin physicians of gods. —हृद: a pearl-necklace of hundred strings. —तरु: 1 the holy fig-tree. 2 one of the trees of paradise (i. e. मंदार, पारिजात, संतान, कल्प and हरिचंदन). —ताड: 1 fire. 2 an epithet of Rāhu. —वृत्: 1 N. of the conch-shell of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 15. 2 a certain person (used in speaking of men indefinitely); देववृत्: पचति, पीनो देववृत्तो दिवा न हंति &c. —दारु m. n. a species of pine; Ku. 1. 54; R. 2. 36. —दास: a servant or attendant upon a temple. (—सी) 1 a female in the service of gods or temple. 2 a courtesan (employed as a dancer in a temple). —दीप: the eye. —दूत: a divine envoy, an angel. —दुर्धुभि: 1 a divine drum. 2 the holy basil with red flowers. —देव: an epithet of Brahmā. 2 Siva; Ku. 1. 52. 3 Vishnu. —दोषी a procession with idols. —धर्म: a religious duty or office. —मदी 1 the Ganges. 2 any holy river; Ms. 2. 17. —चंदिन् m. N. of the door-keeper of Indra. —नागरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written. —निकाय: 'residence of gods', paradise, heaven. —निद्रक: a blasphemer, an unbeliever, heretic, an atheist. —निमित्त α. 'god-created', natural. —पति: an epithet of Indra. —पथ: 1 'heavenly passage', heaven, firmament. 2 the milky way. —पशु: any animal consecrated to a deity. —पुर, —पुरी f. an epithet of

Amarāvati, the city of Indra. —पूज्य: an epithet of Brihaspati. —प्रतिकृति f., —प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a deity. —प्रश्न: 'consulting deities', astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रिय: 'dear to the gods', an epithet of Siva; (देवानां प्रिय) an irreg. comp. meaning 1 a goat 2 a fool, idiot like a brute beast, as in नेचतावनेना देवानां प्रिय: K. P.). —चलि: an oblation to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् m. an epithet of Nārada. —ब्राह्मण: 1 a Brāhmana who lives on the proceeds of a temple. 2 a venerable Brāhmana. —भवन 1 the heaven. 2 a temple 3 the holy fig-tree. —भूति: f. heaven. —भूति: f. an epithet of the Ganges. —भृग्वं divinity, godhead. —भूत m. an epithet 1 of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. —मणि: 1 the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ. 2 the sun. —मातृक α. 'having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother, watered only by the clouds, depending on rain-water and not on irrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (as a country); देशो नद्युदयं च भूतं पृथग्विधा लिखत: । स्वाकदीमातृको न्व-मातृकश्च यथाकन: Ak.; cf. also वित-वति क्षेमदेवमातृका: (i. e. नदीमातृका:) चिरार तस्मिन् कुर्यात्प्रकाशते Ki. 1. 17. —मानक: the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ. —भुनि: a divine sage. —यजनं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrifice is performed; देवयजनसंभवे सति U. 4. —यजि α. making oblations to gods. —यज्ञ a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire or through fire to the gods (one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brāhmana; see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and इत्ययं also). —यात्रा 'an idol procession', any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession. —चानं, —रथ: a celestial car. युग the first of the four ages of the world also called कृतयुग. —योनि: 1 a superhuman being, a demigod. 2 a being of divine origin. —योषा an *apsaras*. —रहस्यं a divine mystery. राक्ष, —राज an epithet of Indra. —रुता the Navamallikā or double jasmine plant. —रुति the image or statue of a deity. —लोक: heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182. —वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्मन् n. the sky. —वर्धकि:, —विष्णिपन् m. Visvakarman, the architect of gods. —वाणी 'a divine voice', a voice from heaven. —वाहन: an epithet of Agni. —व्रतं a religious observance, any religious observance, any religious vow. (—त:) an epithet of 1 Bhishma 2 Kārtikeya. —शत्रु: a demon. —शुनी an epithet of Saramā, the bitch of the gods. —शेष the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods. —श्रुत an epithet of 1 Vishnu. 2 Nārada 3 a sacred treatise. 4 a god in general.

-सभा 1 an assembly of the gods (नन्दन). 2 a gambling house. -सम्भः 1 a gambler. 2 a frequenter of gaming houses. 3 an attendant on a deity. सायुज्यं identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. -सेना 1 the army of gods. 2 N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कन्देन साक्षादिव देवसेना R. 7. 1 (Malli.:—देवसेना=स्कन्दपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife) पतिः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -स्वन् 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यद्धनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्य तद्विह्वलः Ms. 11. 20, 26. -हविस्त्र n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Kṛṣṇa. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः, -मातु m. -सुहृः epithets of Kṛṣṇa.

देवदः An artisan, a mechanic.

देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. 2 A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. 3 The image of a deity. 4 An idol. 5 An organ of sense. -Comp. -अगारः, -रं, -आगारः, -रं, -गृहं a temple. -अधिपः an epithet of Indra. -अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity. -आयतनं, -आलयः, -देहमन् n. a temple or chapel. -प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. -स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवय्यञ्च a. Adoring a deity.

देवयन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः A die. -सं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. 2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 A pleasure ground, a garden. 5 A lotus. 6 Emulation, desire to excel. 7 Affair, business. 8 Praise. -नर Gambling, a game at dice.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sakra, preceptor of the Asuras. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच) Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha—the daughter of Vṛishaparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe, keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for

her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha, and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; see Yayati also].

देवरः, देव m. A husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59; Y. 1. 68.

देवलः An attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmaṇa who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods; सू to be changed into a god.

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divine, godly. 2 Derived from a god.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. 2 N. of Durgā. 3 N. of Sarasvatī. 5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अचमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); प्रेय्यभविन नामिष्य देवीशब्दस्य सती । स्नानीययस्त्रक्रियया पत्नीर्णो बोपयुज्यते ॥ M. 5. 12; देवीमात्रं गमिता परिवारपदे कथं भजयेथा K. P. 10. 6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank.

देशः 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को नु जलाचतेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12; so स्वदेशे S. 1. 19, द्वादश, कन्देश &c. 2 A region, country, province; य देशं अयत्ते तमेव कुरुते बाहुगतापत्तिर्न H. 1. 171. 3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. 4 An institute, an ordinance. -Comp. -अतिथिः a foreigner. -अन्तरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. -अन्तरिन् m. a foreigner. -आचारः, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 188. -कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. -ज, -जात a. 1 native, indigenous. 2 produced in the right country. 3 genuine, of genuine descent. -भाषा the dialect of a country. -स्वप्रप्रीय, fitness. -व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः 1 A ruler, governor. 2 An instructor, preceptor. 3 A guide in general.

देशान Direction, instruction.

देशिक a. Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. -कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). 2 A traveller. 3 A guide. 4 One familiar with places.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय a. 1 Belonging to a province. provincial 2 Native, local 3 In

habiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in मगधदेशीय, तद्वेशीय, वेगदेशीय &c. 4 Not far or distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अष्टादश-वर्षदेशीयां कन्यां ददर्श K. 131 a girl about 18 years old (whose age bordered on 18); R. 18. 39; so पटुदेशीय &c.

देश्य a. 1 To be pointed out or proved. 2 Local, provincial. 3 Born in a country, native. 4 Genuine, of genuine descent. 5 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above. -इयः 1 An eyewitness of anything; अभियोक्ता दिशेद्विषयं Ms. 8. 52-53. 2 The inhabitant of a country. -इयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (प्रवृत्त).

देहः, -हे The body; देहं दहति दहन इव गंधवाहः Bv. 1. 104; see compounds below. -Comp. -अन्तरं another body प्राप्तिः f. transmigration. -आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka. आत्मवादिन् m. a materialist, a Chārvāka. -आवरणं armour, dress. -ईश्वरः the soul. उद्भव, -उद्भूत a. born in the body, inborn, innate. -कर्तु m. 1 the sun. 2 the Supreme soul 3 father. -कीर्णः 1 the covering of the body. 2 a feather, wing &c. 3 skin. -क्षयः 1 decay of the body. 2 sickness, disease. -गत a. incarnate, embodied. -जा a son. -जा a daughter. -न्यायः 1 death (in general). 2 voluntary death; resigning the body; तीर्थे तोययतिकरन्नेव जह्नुकन्यासरज्योर्दे-

हत्यागात् R. 8. 95. -दः quicksilver. -दीप the eye. -धर्मः the function of the body. -धारकं a bone. -धारणं living, life. -धिः a wing. -धृत् m. air, wind. -वद् a. embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35. -भाज् m. any being possessed of a body or life; especially a man. -भुज् m. 1 the soul. 2 the sun. -भृत् m. 1 a living being especially a man; विप्रिमां देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 51; Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. 2 an epithet of Śiva 3 life, vitality. -यात्र 1 dying, death. 2 nourishment, food. -लक्षण a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. -वायुः one of five vital airs or life-winds; see वायु. -सारः marrow -स्वभावः bodily temperament.

देहभर a. Gluttonous.

देहवत् a. Embodied. -m. 1 A man 2 The soul.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः -ली f. The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विम्यसती भुवि गजनया देहलिंस्तपुषेः Me. 87; Mk. 1. 9. -Comp. -दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold; न्याय see under न्याय

वहिन *a.* (नी *f.*) Incarnate, embodied. —*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man; लव्धवीनं खलु देहिनां सुते Ku. 4. 10; Si. 2. 46; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49. 2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्म्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 13; 5. 14. —नी The earth.

दै (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. 2 To be purified. 3 To protect. —**WITH** अव 1 to whiten, brighten. 3 to purify.

दैतेयः 'A son of Diti,' a Rākshasa, demon. —**COMP.** —हृज्यः, —युक्तः, —पुरोधस *m.* —पूज्यः epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. —निपुटनः an epithet of Vishnu. —मातृ *f.* Diti, mother of the demons. —मेवजा the earth.

दैत्यः See दैतेय. —**COMP.** —अरिः 1 a god. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. —देवः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 wind. —अतिः an epithet of Hiranyakasipu; q. v.

दैत्या 1 A drug. 2 Spirituous liquor. **देन** (नी *f.*), **दैर्घदिन** (नी *f.*), **दैनिक** (नी *f.*), *a.* Diurnal, daily; Bv. 1. 103.

दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

दैर्घ्य (घं) Length, longness.

दैर्घ्य, —न्य 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state; वृष्टिणां दैर्घ्यं G. L. 2; इन्द्रोर्ध्वं लवदुःखसङ्गच्छि-
—द्वान्तेर्ध्वमिति Me. 74. 2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. 3 Feebleness. 4 Meanness.

दैव *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Relating to gods, divine, celestial; संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागन्वा-
ख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33; R. 1. 60; Y. 2. 235; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3; Ms. 3. 75. 2 Royal. —वः (i. e. विहादः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; यज्ञस्य ऋत्विजे दैवः Y. 1. 59; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21). —वै 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; दैवमविद्यांसः प्रमाणयन्ति Mu. 8; विना पुरुषकरणे दैवमत्र न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help themselves'; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषनामशकस्या Pt. 1. 361; दैवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally. 2 A god, deity. 3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. —**COMP.** —अत्यवः evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —अधीन, —आपन्न *a.* dependent on fate; दैवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Vē. 3. 33. —अहोरात्रः a day of the gods; i. e. the human year. —उपहत *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate; Mu. 6. 8. —कर्मैव *n.* offering oblations to gods. —कोविद्, —चित्तकः, —ज्ञः an astrologer, a fortune-teller; Y. 1. 313; Kām. 9. 25. —यतिः *f.* turn or course of fate; मृगयामात्रं चिरपचित्तं व्याजितो दैव-

गत्या Me. 96. —तंत्र *a.* dependent on fate. —दीपः the eye. —दुर्विपाकः hardness of fortune, adverseness or unpropitiousness of fate; U. 1. 40. —दोषः badness of fate. —पर *a.* 1 trusting to fate, a fatalist. 2 fated, predestined. —प्रश्नः fortune-telling, astrology. —युगं 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years but see Kull. on Ma. 1. 71. —योगः a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, 'fortune, chance; देवयोगेन, देवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally. —लेखकः a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —वशः, —शं the power of destiny, subjection to fate. —वाणी 1 a voice from heaven, 2 the Sanskrit language; cf. Kāv. 1. 33 quoted above. —हीन *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

दैवकः A god, deity.

दैवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Divine. —तं 1 A god, deity, divinity; इदं मादेवतं विप्रं वृत्तं मयु चतुष्पदं प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वीत Ms. 4. 39; 1. 58; Amaru. 3. 2. A number of gods, the whole class of gods. 3 An idol. (The word is said to be *m.* also, but is rarely used in that gender. Mamamata notices it as a fault of a word called अग्रयुक्तव्यः see अग्रयुक्त.

दैवतस्य *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

दैवस्य *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 189; 4. 124

दैवलः, —लकः The servant of an evil spirit.

दैवारिपः A conch-shell (शंख).

दैवासुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

दैविक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. —कं An inevitable accident.

दैवित्र *m.* An astrologer.

दैव्य *a.* (व्या or वी *f.*) Divine. —व्यं Fortune, fate. 2 Divine power.

दैविकः *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Local, provincial. 2 National, belonging to the whole country. 3 Belonging or having reference to space. 4 Acquainted with any place. 5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —कः 1 A teacher, preceptor. 2 A guide.

दैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fated, predestined. —कः A fatalist.

दैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bodily, corporal.

दैह्य *a.* Bodily. —ह्यः The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P (दाति, दित; *Caus.* दाययति; *Desid.* (दित्सति) 1 To cut, divide. 2 To mow, reap. —**WITH** अव to cut or lop off; यदन्मसिभ्यदो जु च्यययति Sat Br.

दोग्धु *m.* 1 A cowherd, milkman; भरो स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदोस्ते Ku. 1. 2. 2. A calf. 3 A panegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. 4

One who performs anything out of interested motives (with a view to profit himself).

दोग्ध्री 1 A cow which yields milk.

2 A wet nurse (having much milk).

दोषः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रज्जु).

दोलः 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. 2 A swing, litter. 3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young Kṛishṇa' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला, दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin. 2 A swing, hammock fig. also; आभीरस्य दोलाचलचित्तवृत्तिः R. 14. 34; 9. 46; 19. 44; संदहदोलामारोप्यते K. 207, 246. 3 Swinging, fluctuation. 4 Doubt, uncertainty. —**COMP.** —अधिरुद्ध, —आरुद्ध *a.* (lit.) mounted on a swing; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted —बुद्धं uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success; Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To awing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also). 2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोषः 1 (a) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; एव मेव यदा कतिरादिष्टे दोषो वसेत्तस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. नाप्यकुलपतिर्दोषं ग्रहीष्यति S. 3 will not find fault or take exception; so पुनरुक्तदोषः R. 14. 9. (b) An error, mistake. 2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; जायमानदोषा-
—सुत संस्रजामि R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 245; Y. 3. 79. 3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in आहारदोषः. 4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः what harm is there. 5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तस्मिन्मयनातपदोषः स्यात् S. 3. अदाता वंशदेविण कर्मदोषाद् इन्द्रिता Chāṇ. 48; Ms. 10. 14. 6 Morbid affection, disease. 7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. 8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition, (अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). 9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदार्थदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). 10 A calf. 11 Refutation. —**COMP.** — आरोपः charge, accusation. —एकदृष्ट *a.* fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. —कर, —कृत *a.* causing evil, hurtful, —ग्रस्त *a.* 1 convicted, guilty. 2 full of faults or defects. **ग्राहित्र** *a.* 1 malicious, malignant. 2 censorious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing faults &c. (—ज्ञः) 1 a wise or learned man, R. 1. 93. 2 a physician. —त्रयं disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body: (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ)

-दृष्टि *a.* censorious. -प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -भाज् *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong.

दोषणं Accusation, charge.

दोषः *m., n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflection, *e* before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषल *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt.

दोषस् *f.* Night. -*n.* Darkness.

दोषा *ind.* At night; दोषादि वृत्तम-हिमाश्रयी किलेति Si. 4. 46 62. -*f.* 1 The arm. 2 The darkness of night, night; धर्मकालदिवस इव क्षणितदोषः K. 37 (where the word means a 'fault or sin' also). -Comp. -आस्यः, -तिलकः a lamp. -करः the moon.

दोषातन *a.* (नी *f.*) Nightly, nocturnal: R. 13. 76.

दोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Faulty, bad, defective. -कः Sickness, disease.

दोषित्व *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Impure, defiled, contaminated. 2 Faulty, defective. Criminal, wicked, bad.

दोस् *m. n.* (दोस् is optionally substituted for this word after acc dual)

1 The forearm, the arm तस्योऽर्धद्वयस्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 10. 23; हेमपात्रगतं दोर्ध्वमादधानं पश्यश्च 10. 51; Ku. 3. 76.

2 The part of an arc defining its sine. -Comp. -गड्डु (दोर्गड्डु) *a.* crooked

armed, -ग्रह (दोर्ग्रह) *a.* strong, powerful. (-हः) pain in the arm.

-ज्या (दोर्ज्या) the sine of the base.

-द्वह (दोर्द्वह) a stick-like arm, strong arm; Mv. 7. 8; Bv. 1. 128.

-यूलं (दोर्यूलं) the arm-pit. -युद्धं (दोर्युद्धं) a duel; Mv. 5. 37. -शालिन् *a.* (दोर्शालिन्) possessed of strong

arms, warlike, brave; Ve. 3. 32. -शिखरं (दोर्शिखरं) the shoulder.

-सहस्रभुत् (दोर्सहस्रभुत्) *m.* 1 an epithet of the demon Bāga. 2 an epithet of Sahasrārjuna. -स्थः (दोर्स्थः)

1 a servant. 2 service. 3 a player. 4 play, sport.

दोहः 1 Milking; आश्वयो गवां दोहोऽभ्येन Sk; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 22; 17. 19.

2 Milk. 3 A milkpail. COMP. -अप-नयः -जं milk.

दोहदः -दं The longing of a pregnant woman; प्रजावती दोहदसंनिनी ते R. 14. 45; उपेत्य सा दोहददुःखशीलतां यदेव वरे तदपयसाह्वयं 3. 6; 7. 2 Pregnancy. 3

The desire of plants at budding time (as for instance of the Aśoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkled by mouth-

fuls of liquor &c.); महीकहा दोहदसेकसके-राकालिं कोरकमुदिरिति N. 3. 21; R. 8. 62; Me. 78; see प्रियं. 4 Vehement desire;

प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. 3 Wish or desire in general. -COMP.

-लक्षणं 1 the fetus, the embryo (=दोहदलक्षण q. v.). 2 the period of passing one stage of life to another.

दोहदवती A pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहन *a.* 1 Milking. 2 Yielding or granting (desirable objects).

-नं 1 Milking. 2 A milkpail -नी A milk-pail.

दोहलः see दोहदः वृथा वहसि दोहलं (v. 1.) ललितकामिसाधारण M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Aśoka tree.

दोहा *a.* To be milked, milkable. -हो Milk

दोःशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दोःसाधिकः 1 A door-keeper, porter. 2 The superintendent of a village.

दोहू (गू) लः A car covered with silk cloth. -लं Fine silk cloth.

दोह्यं Message, mission.

दोरात्म्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72. 2 Mischievousness; युगान्तरे दोरात्म्याद्

धुरि युगं निरुज्यते K. P. 10.

दोर्गस्यं 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2. 92. 2 Wretchedness, distress.

दोर्गस्यं Bad or disagreeable smell. दोर्जन्यं Wickedness, depravity.

दोर्जीवित्वं A wretched or miserable life.

दोर्बल्यं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.

दोर्भोगिन्यः The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दोर्भाग्यं Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

दोर्भ्रातृं A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दोर्भनस्यं 1 Evil disposition. 2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. 3 Despair.

दोर्भस्यं Evil advice, bad counsel; दोर्भस्यनुप्रतिविन्द्यति Bh. 2. 42.

दोर्बचस्यं Evil speech, bad language.

दोर्हृदं, दोर्हृदं 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दोर्हृदं in this sense). 2 Pregnancy; सुदक्षिणा दोर्हृदल-

क्षणं वृषी R. 3. 1. 3 The longing of a pregnant woman. 4 Desire in general.

दोर्हृदस्यं Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दोर्हिलः An epithet of Indra.

दोर्वारिकः (की *f.*) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.

दोर्ध्व्यं 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. A bad deed.

दोर्कुल *a.* (ली *f.*), दोर्कुल्य *a.* (यी *f.*) Sprung from a low family born in a contemptible family.

दोर्ध्वं Badness, wickedness.

दोर्ह्यं (दसं) तिः A son of Dushyanta; दौष्ण्तिमप्रतिरयं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 20.

दोहिनी A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148. 9. 131. —अं Sesamum seed

दोहिवाचनः The son of a daughter's son.

दोहिनी A daughter's daughter

दोहदिनी A pregnant woman.

द्यु 2 P. (द्यौति) To advance to-

wards, encounter, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 104.

द्यु *n.* 1 A day. 2 The sky, 3 Brightness 4 Heaven. -*m.* Fire

(द्यु is a substitute for दिव् *f.* before terminations beginning with conso-

nants and in compounds). -Comp. -गः a bird. -चरः 1 a planet. 2 a bird. -जयः attainment or gaining of

heaven. -धुनिः *f.*, -नदी the heavenly Ganges -निवासः a deity, god; शोकाग्नि

नासाद् धुनिवासध्वं Bk. 3. 21. -पति 1 the sun 2 an epithet of Indra.

-नणिः the sun. -लोकः heaven. -पद्, -सद् *m.* 1 a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. 2 a planet. -सरित् *f.* the Ganges.

द्युकः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः a crow.

द्युत् 1 A. (द्योतेत, द्युतिरिति or द्योतिरिति) To shine, be bright or brilliant; द्युत्युते च यथा रविः

Bk. 14. 104, 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89. -Caus (द्योतयति) 1 To illuminate,

irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4 2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. 3 To

express, mean. -With अभि (caus) to illuminate; R. 6. 34. -उद् द्युत् to illu-

minate, light up, adorn, grace; R. 10. 80. -वि to shine, be bright; चक्षो-

तिष्ठ सभावेयामसौ नराशिखिनी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20

द्युतिः *f.* 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः काचनसंसर्गाद्भवे मर-

कती द्युति H. Pr. 41, Mā. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. 2 Light; a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. 3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87

द्युतिर *a.* Illuminated, shining, bright.

द्युम्नं 1 Spendour, glory, lustre 2 Energy, strength, power. 3 Wealth, property. 4 Inspiration.

द्युम्न *m.* The sun.

द्युतः, -तं 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; द्युतं हि नान पुरुषस्या-

सिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; इदं लब्धं द्युते-नैव दाराभिर्न द्युतेनैव दत्तं शुक्रं द्युतेनैव 2. 7;

अप्राणिभिर्विक्रियते तद्योके द्युतमुच्यते Ms. 9. 223. 2 The prize won. -Comp

-अधिकारिन् *m.* the keeper of a gambling house. -करः, कुत *m.* a

gamester, a gambler; अयं द्युतिकरः समिकेन खलीक्रियते Mk. 2. -कारः, -कारकः 1 the

keeper of a gambling house. 2 a gambler. -क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. -पूणिमा, -पौर्णिमा the day

of full-moon in the month of Āsvina (also called कोजाग्र) when people

spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmi the goddess

of wealth. -**वीजे** a *conrre*, a shell used in playing. -**वृत्ति** 1 a professional gambler. 2 the keeper of a gambling house. -**सभा**, -**समाज**: 1 a gambling house. 2 an assembly of gamblers.

द्ये 1. P. (चायति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt 2 To disfigure.

द्यो f. (Nom. sing. द्यौः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; **द्यौर्मिराणी** इदं यमत्र Pt. 1 182; S. 2. 14. (In Dvandva compound द्यौः is changed to द्याव; e. g. द्यावापृथिवी, द्यावाभूमि heaven and earth). -**COMP.** -**भूमि**: a bird. -**सह** (द्यौसह) a god.

द्योत: 1 Light, lustre, brilliance; as in खद्योत. 2 Sunshine. 3 Heat.

द्योतक a. 1 Shining. 2 Illumination. 3 Explaining, making manifest, showing

द्योतिस् n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. 2 A star. -**COMP.** -**इंगण**: (द्योतिरिंगणः) a fire-fly.

द्रक्ष्य A measure of weight, a *tola*.

द्रवयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten (lit.); as in जटावृद्धयर्थं द्रवयति. 2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate; निवेष्टाः शैलानां सद्विमिति बृद्धिं द्रवयति U. 2. 27; विशुद्धैककर्मस्ववि तु मम भक्तिं द्रवयति 4. 11.

द्रढिमन् m. 1 Tightness, firmness; द्रढान द्रगेव द्रढिमन्मर्षं परिकरं G. L. 47. 2 Confirmation, corroboration; उक्त-स्वार्थस्य द्रढिने Sankara. 3 Assertion, affirmation. 4 Heaviness

द्रप्तं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds (also द्रस्यं).

द्रव 1. P. (द्रवति) To go about, run, run about; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रम्मं A drachma; (a word derived from the Greek drachma).

द्रव a. 1 Running (as a horse). 2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping, आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवगमनेव (पादं R. 7. 7. 3 Flowing, fluid. 4 Liquid (opp. कठिन); Kn. 2. 11. 5 Melted, liquefied. -**व**: 1 Going, walking about, motion. 2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. 3 Flight, retreat. 4 Play, amusement, sport. 5 Fluidity, liquefaction. 6 A liquid substance, fluid. 7 Juice, essence. 8 Decoction. 9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृत means 'to melt, liquefy'; द्रवीकृतं to be melted, as with pity &c.; द्रवीभवति मे मनः Mv. 7. 34; द्रवीकृतं देष्णा तव हृदयमस्मिन्मण्डप इव U. 3. 13; द्रवीकृतं नवे पतति जलस्त्रेण गगने Mk. 5. 25.) -**COMP.** -**आधार**: 1 a small vessel or receiver. 2 the hands joined together and hollowed (=बुल्लक q. v.). -**ज**: treacle. -**द्रव्यं** a fluid substance. -**रसा** 1 lac. 2 gum.

द्रवती A river

द्रविड: 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan; अस्ति द्रविडश्च कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. 2 An inhabitant or native of that country; जरद्विडवासीकस्येकस्या दिग्भुजः K. 229. 3 N. of a degraded tribe; cf. Ms. 10. 22.

द्रव्यं 1 Wealth, money, property, substance; Ve. 3. 20; Ev. 4. 29 2 Gold; R. 4. 70. 3 Strength, power. 4 Valour, prowess. 5 A thing, matter, material. -**COMP.** -**अधिपति**: -**ईश्वर**: an epithet of Kubera.

द्रव्य 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. 2 The ingredient or material of anything. 3 A material to work upon. 4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction &c.) Mu. 7. 14; see अद्रव्य also. 5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaisesikas; (the *dravyas* are nine: -द्रव्यव्यवहारकालाकारादिगुणवन्मतिः). 6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money; तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य त्रियो जवः U. 2. 19. 1 A medicinal substance or drug. 8 Modesty. 9 Bell-metal. 10 Spirituous liquor 11 A wager, stake. -**COMP.** -**अर्जनं**, -**वृद्धिः**, -**सिद्धिः** f. acquisition of wealth. -**ओष**: affluence, abundance of wealth. -**परिग्रह**: the possession of property or wealth. -**प्रकृतिः** f. the nature of matter. -**संस्कार**: the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c. -**वाचकं** a substantive.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रव्य a. *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, visible. 2 Perceptible. 3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. 4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful; त्वया द्रव्यानां परं न दृष्टं S. 2; Bh. 1. 8.

द्रष्टु m. 1 A seer, one who sees mentally; as in ऋषयो मेवद्रष्टारः 2 A Judge.

द्रवः A deep lake.

द्रा 2. 4. P. (द्राति, द्रायति) 1 To sleep. 2 To run, make haste. 3 To fly, run away. -**WITH** नि to sleep, go to sleep, be asleep; अथावलेन्य क्षणमेकपादिकां तदा निद्राद्रावपत्वं खगः N. 1 21; नायं ते समग्रो हस्त्वममुना निद्राति नाथः Bh. 3. 97; Bv. 1. 41; Bk. 10. 74; Sānti. 4. 19. -**नि** to retreat, run away, fly.

द्राक् ind. Quickly, instantly, forth with, immediately. -**COMP.** -**भूतकं** water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape, (the creeper or the fruit); द्राक्षे द्रव्यंति के स्वां Git. 12; R. 4. 65; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -**COMP.** -**रसा**: grape juice, wine.

द्राययति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. 2 To increase, intensify; द्राययति हि मे शोकं स्मर्यमाणं गुणास्तव Bk 18 33 3 To tarry delay

द्राविमन् m. 1 Length. 2 A degree of longitude.

द्राघिष्ट 1. Longest, very long; (Superl. of दीर्घ).

द्राघिमम् a. (सी f.) Longer, very long (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Bv. 1. 35.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. 2 Sleeping, sleepy. -**न** 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Sleep.

द्राणः 1 Mud, mire. 2 Heaven, sky. 3 A fool, an idiot. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chanakya.

द्रावः 1 Flight, retreat. 2 Speed. 3 Running, flowing. 4 Heat. 5 Liquefaction, melting.

द्रावकः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. 2 The load-stone. 3 Moon-stone. 4 A thief. 5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. 6 A libertine, lecher. -**क** Wax.

द्रावण 1 Putting to flight. 2 Melting, fusing. 3 Distilling. 4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविड: 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. 2 A general name for a Brāhmaṇa of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्रविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, गुजरा, महापट्ट and तेलंग. -**द्रा**: pl. The Dravida country and its people. -**डी** Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः Zedoary. -**क** Black salt.

द्रु 1. 1. P. (द्रवति, द्रुतः; desid. द्रुयति) 1 To run; flow, run away, retreat, (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां द्रुतवैद्युद्वेगः समुद्रमेवामिच्छते द्रवति Pg. 11. 28; रक्षांसि भीतानि दिशो द्रवन्ति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कीरवाः Mb. 2 To rush, attack, assault quickly Bk. 9. 59. 3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिमरश्माद्रुते चंद्रकान्तः Māl. 1. 28; द्रवति हृदयेनेत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. 4 To go, move. -**Caus.** (द्रावयति-ने)

1 To cause to run away, put to flight. 2 To melt, fuse -**WITH** अद् 1 to run after, follow, accompany; R. 3. 38, 12. 67, 16. 25; Si. 1. 52. 2 to chase, pursue. -**अभि** 1 to attack, assail, march against; राजा द्वाभ्यान्वयमभिद्रवत् Mk. 5. 21. 2 to befall. 3 to pass or run over. -**उप** 1 to attack, assault, R. 15. 23. 2 to run towards. -**प्र** to run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.); एतादृशं वलानि Ve. 4, Bk. 15. 79. -**प्रति** to run to, fly or go to; Bk. 6. 17. -**नि** to run, run away, retreat. -**(Caus.)** to put to flight, scare away, scatter; Bv. 1. 52; Māl. 3. -**II**. 5 P. (द्रुयति) 1 To hurt, injure, तं द्रुयतादिणा कपिः Bk. 14. 81, 85. 2 To go. 3 To repent.

द्रु m. n. 1 Wood. 2 Any instrument made of wood. -**m.** 1 A tree, Ms 7 131 2 A branch -**COMP**

-किलिमं the Devadāru tree. द्रणः 1 a mallet, wooden mace. 2 an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. 3 an axe, hatchet. 4 an epithet of Brabmā. -क्षी a hatchet. -नखः a thorn. -नस a. (नस) large-nosed. -न (न) हः a scabbard; see द्रण-ह also.

-सल्लकः a kind of tree (पिपल).
द्रुणः 1 A scorpion. 2 A bee. 3 A rogue. -ण 1 A bow. 2 A sword. -COMP. -हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुणा A bow-string.

द्रुणिः -णी f. 1 A small or female tortoise. 2 A bucket. 3 A centipede.

द्रुत p. p. 1 Quick, swift, speedy.

2 Flown, run away, escaped. 3 Melted, liquid, dissolved; see द्रु. -तः 1 A scorpion. 2 A tree. 3 Acc. तं ind. Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -COMP. -पद a. going quickly.

-विलीयते N. of a metre; See App.

द्रुतिः f. 1 Melting, dissolving. 2 Going, running away.

द्रुपदः N. of a king of the Pāṇchālas.

[He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school-fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father Bharadvaja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice when a son named Dhrishadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also].

द्रुमः 1 A tree; द्रुमद्रुमा अणि द्रुमा अणि वचो मे U. 3. 8. 2 A tree of Paradise -COMP. -अरिः an elephant -आनयः lac, gum. -आशयः a lizard. -ईश्वरः 1 the palm tree. 2 the moon. 3 the variegated tree. -उत्पलः the Kurnikāra tree. -नखः, -मरः a thorn. -व्याधिः lac, gum. -अष्टः the palm tree. -पंडा a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुमयः A measure (नखं).

द्रुह 4 P. (द्रुहति, द्रुय) 1 To bear malice or hatred. 2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred); यन्नेति मां द्रुहति नक्षत्रे सावेष्टुपात्रं तत्तल्लिख्यः M. 3. 7; Bk. 4. 89. -WITH अस्मि to do

injury, to seek to assail, plot against (with acc.); मच्छतिरमिद्रोहं वतते Mu. 1.

द्रुह a. (At the end of comp).

(Nom. Sing. द्रुह-ग, द्रुह-इ) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against; Si. 2. 35; Ms. 5, 90. -f. Injury, damage.

द्रुहः 1 A son. 2 A lake.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः N. of Brabmā or Siva.

द्रुहः Gold.

द्रुहणः A hammer, an iron club; see द्रुहण.

द्रुणः A scorpion.

द्रोणः 1 A lake 400 poles long. 2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket); कौरवैर्विविधे काले कालपात्रास्थिते मयि 1 अनादृष्टि-इति शब्दे द्रोणमेव इवोदितः Mk. 10. 26. 3 A raven or a carrion crow. 4 A scorpion. 5 A tree (in general) 6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. 7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇadavas [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvaja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghritāchī, was preserved by the sage in a Drona. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and Pandavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded—lodged in the cage of darts—he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pandava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhima at the suggestion of Krishna said—within Drona's hearing that Arsatthaman was slain (the fact being that an elephant named Arsatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishthira, 'the truthful', who also, at the advice of Krishna gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Arsatthaman and added 'Gaja or elephant' in a very low tone; see Ve. 3. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance and cut off his head]. -णः, णं A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4 Adhakas or 1 of a Khâr or 64 or

32 shers. -णं 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. 2 A tub. -COMP. -आचार्यः see द्रोण above. -काकः raven -क्षीरा, -घा, -दुग्धा, -दुग्धा a cow yielding a droma of milk. -सुखं the capital of 400 villages.

द्रोणिः -णी f. 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling vessel. 2 A water reservoir (जलाधार). 3 A trough for feeding cattle. 4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Sūrpas or 128 shers. 5 The valley or chasm between two mountains, द्रुहद्रोणीशिलकांतराप्रवेक्ष्यमिति द्रोणी माधवस्यालिक प्रमानि Mā. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणी &c. -COMP. -दलः the Ketaka tree.

द्रोहः 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; अद्रोहस्यार्थं द्रुवा Pt. 2. 35; Bg. 1. 37; Ms. 2. 161. 7. 48. 9. 17. 2 Treachery, perfidy. 3 Wrong, offence 4 Rebellion. -COMP. -अवः 1 a religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor 2 a hunter. 3 a false man. -चित्तन a malicious thought, malice prepnas, a thought or attempt to injure. -द्रुहि a. bent on mischief or evil design (-द्रुहिः f.) a wicked or evil purpose. द्रोणायनः, -नि, द्रोणिः An epithet of Arsatthaman; वद्रोणे कृतं तदेव कुर्वते द्रोणायनिः कौरवः Ve. 3. 81.

द्रौपदी N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna, at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishthira lost his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhshasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance; and on several occasions when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvasas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted and she taunted her husbands for the very time way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the Pandavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharati war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अद्वय].

द्रौपदेयः A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6. 18

द्वं: A plate on which hours are struck. -**द्वं** A pair, couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes; i. e. male and female; **द्वं** द्वानि भावं क्रियया विभक्तं Ku. 3. 35; Me. 46; न चेदिदं द्वं द्वयोर्जायिष्यन् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27. 3 A couple of any two things, a couple of opposite conditions or qualities (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); द्वंद्वयोर्जायन्माः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6. 81; सर्वानुनिवृत्तिकरे निवसन्नेति न द्वंद्वदुःखविह किंचिद्विचनोऽपि Si. 4. 64. 4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. 5 A duel. 6 Doubt, uncertainty. 7 A fortress, stronghold. 8 A secret. -**द्वं** (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे द्वं P. II. 2. 29; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. -Comp. -**चर**, -**चारिन्** a. living in couples. (-m.) the ruddy goose; द्विता द्वंद्वचरे पतत्रिणं R. 8. 56, 16. 63. -**भावः** antagonism, discord. -**भिक्षं** separation of the sexes. -**युद्धं** a. 1 forming a couple. 2 doubtful, uncertain. -**युद्धं** a duel, a single combat. **द्वंद्वः** ind. Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्वय a. (सी. f.) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अद्वयवर्णे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. 1; sometimes used in pl. also; see Si. 3. 57. -**चं** 1 A pair, couple, brace; usually at the end of comp.; द्वितयेन द्वयेव संगते R. 8. 6; 1. 19, 3. 8, 4. 4. 2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. 3 Untruthfulness. -**यि** A pair, couple. -Comp. -**अतिग** a. one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजस् and तमस्; a saint or a virtuous man. -**आत्मक** a. of a two-fold nature. -**चादिन्** a. double-tongued, insincere.

द्वयस a. (सी. f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; एतद्वयसेनद्वयसि K. 114; गतिवित्तद्वयसं वयसं (अमः) R. 16. 46; Si. 6. 55.

द्वार 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301. 2 The side of a die marked with two points. 3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वारमुपायण द्वारमुपायण q. v.

द्वार f. 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 38. 2 A means, an expedient; द्वारा 'by means of', 'through'. -Comp. -**स्थ**, -**स्थित**: (द्वारस्थः, द्वारस्थः, द्वारस्थितः, द्वारस्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं 1 A door, gateway, gate. 2 A passage, entrance ingress open ng

अथवा द्वारद्वारे द्वेद्वयम् R. 1. 4; 11. 18. 3 An aperture of the human body; (they are nine; see द्वे) and Ku. 3. 50 and Bg. 8. 12 and Ms. 6. 48 also. 4 Way, medium, means; द्वारेण 'through' 'by means of'. -Comp. -**अधिप**: a porter, door-keeper. -**कंदक**: the bolt of a door. -**रूपान्न**: -**ई** the leaf or pannel of a door. -**गोप**, -**नायक**, -**प**, -**पाल**, -**पालक**: a door-keeper, porter, warder. -**द्वार**: teak-wood. -**पट**: 1 the pannel of a door. 2 the curtain of a door. -**पिंडी** the threshold of a door. -**विधान**: the bolt of a door. -**वलिमुक्** m. 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow. -**बाहु**: a door-post, jamb. -**यंत्र** a lock, bolt. -**स्थ**: a door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का N. of the capital of Kṛishṇa on the western point of Gujārāth (for a description of Drārakā, see Si. 3. 33-63). -Comp. -**ईश**: an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

द्वारवती, **द्वारवती** द्वारवती q. v.

द्वारिक, **द्वारिन्** m. A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि num. a. (Nom. du. द्वे m., द्वे f. द्वे n.) Two, both; सयः परस्परतुल्यमधिको द्वौ द्वे R. 5. 63. (N. B. In comp. द्वि is substituted for द्वि necessarily before वृश्, विशति and विशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पंचाशत्, षट्, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति). -Comp. -**अक्ष** a. two-eyed, binocular. -**अक्षर** a. dissyllabic. -**अंगुल** a. two fingers long. (-लं) two fingers length. -**अणुक** an aggregate or molecule of two atoms. -**अर्थ** a. 1 having two senses. 2 ambiguous, equivocal. 3 having two objects in view. -**अशति** a. eighty-second. -**अशीति**: f. eighty-two. -**अष्ट** copper. -**अह**: a period of two days. -**आत्मक** a. 1 having a double nature. 2 being two. -**आमुष्यायण**: 'a son of two persons or fathers', an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. -**कचं** (द्वचं, or द्वचचं) a collection of verses or riks. -**क**: -**ककार**: 1 a crow (there being two Kās in the word कक). 2 the ruddy goose (there being two Kās in the word कक). -**ककुद्** m. a camel. -**यु** a. exchanged or bartered for two cows. (-युः) a sub-division of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वौ द्विगुणं च द्वि Udb. -**गुण** a. double, two-fold. (द्विगुणं द्वौ to plough twice; to double, increase) -**गुणित** a. 1 doubled, multiplied by two; Ki. 5. 46. 2 folded double. 3 enveloped. 4 doubly increased, doubled. -**चरण** a. having two legs, two legged; द्विचरणयुक्तो सतिमुगो Sānti. 4. 15. -**चत्वारिंश** a. (द्वि-द्वार-चत्वारिंश) forty-second

f (द्वि-द्वार चत्वारिंशत्) forty-two. -जः twice-born' 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmana, Kshatriya or Vaiśya); see Y. 1. 59. 2 a Brāhmana (over whom the Samskāras or purificatory rites are performed जन्मत प्रायते इदः संस्कारिर्द्विज उच्यते. 3 any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c.; स तत्प्रायतद्विजं द्विजः N. 2. 1; S. 5. 21; R. 12. 22; Mu. 1. 11; Ms. 5. 17. 4 a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां गणैः Bh. 1. 13 where द्विज means 'a Brāhmana also'). -अव्यः a Brāhmana 'अव्यं the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. -आलय 1 the house of a dvija. -ईशः, ईशः 1 the moon; Si. 12. 3. 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. 3 camphor. -दासः Śūdra. 3 पतिः, राजः an epithet of 1 the moon; R. 5. 23. 2 Garuḍa. 3 camphor. -प्रपा 1 a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. 2 a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle &c. -बंधुः, भुवः 1 a man who pretends to be a Brāhmana. 2 one who is twice-born, or a Brāhmana by name and birth only and not by acts; cr. ब्रह्मबंधु. -द्विगुण m. 1 Kshatriya. 2 a pseudo-Brāhmana, one disguised as a Brāhmana. -वाहनः an epithet of Vjshṇu, (having Garuḍa for his vehicle). -सेवकः a Śūdra. -जन्मन्, -जातिः m. 1 a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ms. 2. 24. 2 a Brāhmana; Ki. 1. 39; Ku. 5. 40. 3 a bird. 4 a tooth. -जातीय a. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. -जिह्वः 1 a snake; Si. 1. 63, R. 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1. 20. 2 an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer 3. an insincere person. च a. pl. two or three; R. 5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. -त्रिंश (द्वित्रिंश) 1 thirty-second. 2 consisting of thirty-two. -त्रिंशत् (द्वित्रिंशत्) thirty-two. -लक्षण a. having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. -द्वि ind. stick against stick. -द्व a. having two teeth. -द्व a. pl. twenty. -द्व a. (द्वादश) 1 twelfth, Ms. 2. 36. 2 consisting of twelve. -द्वार (द्वादश) a. pl. twelve. अंगु. an epithet of 1 the planet Jupiter. 2 Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -अक्षः, -करः, -लोचनः epithets of Kārtikeya. -अंगुलः a measure of twelve fingers. -अहः 1 a period of twelve days; Ms. 5. 83, 11. 68. 2 a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days; आत्मन् m. the sun. -आदित्याः pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. आदुक् m. a dog. -सहस्र a. consisting of 12000. -दशी (द्वादशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -देव the constellation विशाखा. -देह an epithet of Gaṇeś -धातु an epi

thet of Ganesa. -नयकः a circumcised man. -नवत (द्वि-द्वा-नवत) a. ninety-second. -नवतिः f. (द्वि-द्वा-नवतिः) ninety-two. -यः an elephant. आस्यः an epithet of Ganesa. -पक्षः 1 a bird. 2 a month. -पंचाश (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाश) a. fifty-second. -पंचाशत् (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाशत्) f. fifty-two. -पथः two ways. -पदः a biped man. -पविका -पदी a kind of Piākṛita metre. -पाद्, -पादः 1 biped man. 2 a bird. 3 a god. -पाद्यः, -यः a double penalty. -पाचिन् m. an elephant -विटुः a Visarga (ः). -सुजः an angle. -सूत a. having two floors (as a palace). -मातु, -मातुजः an epithet of 1 Ganesa. 2 king Jāṭasaṇḍha. -मात्रः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants). -मार्गी a cross-way. -सुखा a leech. -रः 1 a bee; cf. द्विक. 2-वर्ग q. v. -रदुः an elephant; R. 4. 4; Me. 59 अंतकः, अरतिः, अशनः a lion. -रसनः a snake. -रात्रे two nights. -रूप a. 1 biform. 2 bicolour, bipartite -रेतस् m. a mule. -रेफः a large black bee (there being two ras in the word रनर); Ku. 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. -वचनं the dual number (in gram.). -वज्रकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles: (sides). -वाहिका a swing. -विंश (द्वाविंश) a. twenty-second. -विंशतिः (द्वाविंशतिः) f. twenty-two. -विध a. of two kinds or sorts; Ms. 7. 162. -वेशर a kind of light carriage drawn by mules. -शते 1 two hundred, 2 one hundred and two. -शस्य a. worth or bought for two hundred. -शफ a. cloven footed. (फः) any cloven-footed animal. -शीर्षः an epithet of Agni. -षट् a. pl. twice six, twelve. -षट् (द्विषट्, द्वाषट्) sixty-second. -षटिः f. (द्विषटिः, द्वाषटिः) sixty-two. -सप्त (द्वि-द्वा-सप्त a. seventy-second. -सप्ततिः f. (द्वि-द्वा-सप्ततिः) seventy-two. -सप्ताहः a fortnight. -सहस्र, -साहस्र a. consisting of 2000. (सं.) 2000. -सीत्य, -हल्य a. ploughed in two ways; i. e. first length-wise and then breadth-wise. -सुवर्ण a. worth or bought for two golden coins. -हस् m. an elephant. -हायन, -वर्ष a. two years old. -हीन a. of the neuter gender. -हृदया a pregnant woman. -होतृ m. an epithet of Agni.

द्विक a. 1 Two-fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. 2 Second. 3 Happening the second time. 4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं शते वृद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2.

द्वितय a. (ची f.) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; sometimes used in pl.; द्वुत्तानुमता किंनर यदि वायौ द्वितयेषु ते चलाः R. 8. 90. -य a pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय a. Second; खं जमिन्तं न्यमसि मे ऋष द्वितीय U 3 26 Ma 83 R 3 49

-यः 1 The second in a family, a son. 2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.); प्रयतः परितद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; so छाया, दुःख &c. -यः 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. A wife, companion, partner. 3 (In gram.) The accusative case. -COMP. -आश्रयः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; i. e. गार्हस्थ्य.

द्वितीयक a. Second.

द्वितीयाकृत a. Ploughed twice as a field).

द्वितीयिन् a. (नी f.) Occupying the second place.

द्विध a. Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा ind. 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिक्ताः शिखिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1, 12, 32; द्विधेय हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्यानवच्छेदा Mb. 2 In two ways. -COMP. -करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. -गतिः 1 an amphibious animal. 2 a crab. 3 a crocodile.

द्विशस् ind. By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विष 2 U. (द्वेष्टि, द्विष्टे, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards. न द्वेष्टि यस्मिन्मत्स्यमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रणं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like य, नि and सं are prefixed to this not without any change of meaning.

द्विष a. Hostile, hating, inimical. -m. An enemy; आन्वेयणद्वारा द्विषामा निषतां यवै R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. द्विषः An enemy. (द्विषतय a. Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् m. An enemy (with acc. organ.); ततः परं दुष्प्रसङ्गं द्विषद्भिः R. 6. 31; St. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष्ट a. 1 Hostile. 2 Hated, disliked. -ष्टं Copper.

द्विस् ind. Twice; द्विस्ति प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. -COMP. -आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride to her husband's house. -आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. -उक्त a. (द्विरुक्त) 1 spoken twice, repeated. 2 redundant, tautologous, superfluous -उक्तिः f. (द्विरुक्तिः). 1 repetition, tautology. 2 superfluity, uselessness. -ऊहा (द्विरूहा) a women married twice. -भावः; -वचनं reduplication.

द्वीपः, -प 1 An island. 2 A place of refuge, shelter, production. 3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower - and each being separated from the other by a dis-

tinct ocean. In N. 1. 5 the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जम्बुद्वीप under which is included भरतखंड or India.) -COMP. -कर्तुरा camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् a. Full of islands. -m. The ocean. -नी The earth.

द्वीपिन् m. 1 A tiger in general; चरणि द्वीपिनं हति Sk. 2 A leopard, panther. -COMP. -नखः, -खं 1 a tiger's nail. 2 a kind of perfume द्वेधा ind. In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18; Bg. 3. 34, 7, 27; so अन्वेषः, मन्त्रद्वेषः &c 2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण a. Hating, disliking. -णः An enemy. -णं Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेष्ट a. Hating &c. -m. An enemy.

द्वेष्य pot. p. 1 To be hated. 2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28. -यः An enemy; Bg. 6. 9, 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वैगुणिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वैगुण्यं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. 2 Duality. 3 The possession of two out of the three qualities (i. e. -तत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्).

द्वैतं 1 Duality. 2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं श्रवणेन यस्य गच्छति द्वैतावधारः Bv. 1. 86. 3 N. of a forest. -COMP. -वनं N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1.

-वादिन् m. a philosopher who maintains the dvaita doctrine.

द्वैतिन् m. A philosopher who maintains the dvaita doctrine.

द्वैतीयक a. (ची f.) Second; द्वैतीय कृतया भित्तोज्जमगमनस्य प्रवर्धे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैवधीयचरिते रणी निसर्गोज्ज्वलः N. 2. 110, of तार्तीयिक.

द्वेध a. (ची f.) Two-fold, double, (द्वेधीयुः to become divided into two parts, be disunited, vacillate, be divided or uncertain, as mind) -य 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. 2 Separation into two parts. 3 Double resource, secondary reserve. 4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; अतिद्वेधं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मादुभौ स्वतो Ms. 2. 14, 9 32; Y. 2. 78-5 Doubt uncertainty; Bg. 5. 25 Vc 6 44 6 Double dealing dupli

city; one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वैतीभाव below and गुण.

द्वैतीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. 2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. 3 Doubt, uncertainty, vacillation, suspense; धृतद्वैतीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. 4 A dilemma. 5 One of the six Gunas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing, or 'duplicity,' keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy; बलिनी द्विपतेर्मध्ये वाचात्मन सनयन् । द्वैतीभावेन तिष्ठेत् काकाक्षिबद्धाक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments,')

'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वैतीभावः स्वबलस्य द्विषाकरणे Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160.

द्वैत्ये 1 Duplicity. 2 Diversity, difference.

द्वेप *a.* (पी *f.*) 1 Relating to, living on, an island. 2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. -*पः* A car covered with a tiger's skin.

द्वेपसं Two parties.

द्वेपायनः 'The island-born,' N. of Vyāsa.

द्वेप्य *a.* (प्या, जी *f.*) Living on or relating to an island; Si. 3. 76.

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding &c. -*धः* 1 An epithet of Brahmā, 2 N. of Kubera. 3 Virtue, moral, merit. -*धे* Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक्क 10 U. (धक्कयन्ति) To destroy or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. 2 Ordeal by the balance. 3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjas or Raktikas.

धटिका, धटी 1 Old cloth or raiment. 2 Strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

नी-धटी.

धण् 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

धचुरः, धचुरकाः-का The whitethorn-apple; (Mar. खेतार).

धन् 1 P. (धनति) To sound.

धनं 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.); धन तावद्धलं H. 1; (fig. also); as in तपोधन, विद्याधन &c. 2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टं जन कुलधनैरुत्तमैः U. 1. 14; इत्येवंपि धनमाहिताग्नेः R. 2. 44; मानधनः अभिमान &c. (*b*) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. 3 Capital (opp. वृद्धि or interest). 4 A booty, prey, spoil. 5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. 6 A contest for prizes, a match. 7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठः. 8 Surplus, residue. 9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. ऋण). -**Comp.** -**अधिकारः** right to property right of inhering

property. -**अधिकारिन्**, -**अधिकृतः** 1 a treasurer. 2 an heir. -**अधिगतः, अधिपः, अधिपतिः** -**अध्यक्षः** 1 an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. 2 a treasurer. **अपहरः** 1 fine. 2 plunder. -**अचित्** *a.* 1 honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मानधना धनाचिताः Ki. 1. 19. 2 wealthy, opulent. **अधिन्** *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. -**आढ्य** *a.* wealthy, rich, opulent. -**आधारः** a treasury. -**ईशः, ईश्वरः** 1 a treasurer. 1 an epithet of Kubera. -**उद्यमन्** *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. अयोधमन्. -**एषिन्** *m.* a creditor who claims his money. -**कालिः** an epithet of Kubera. -**क्षयः** loss of wealth; धनक्षये धनंति जातराशिः Pt. 2. 178. -**नर्दः, गर्दित** *a.* purse-proud. -**जातं** all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. -**दः** 1 a liberal or munificent man. 2 an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80. 3 N. of fire. **अहुजः** an epithet of Rāvaṇa; R. 12. 52, 88. -**दंडः** punishment in the shape of a fine. -**दायिन्** *m.* fire. -**पतिः** an epithet of Kubera; तवामारं धनपतिगृहालुत्तरेणामदीयं Me. 75. 7. -**पालः** 1 a treasurer. 2 an epithet of Kubera. -**पिशाचिका, पिशाची** 'the demon of wealth, an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice, -**प्रयोगः** usury. -**मद्** *a.* purse-proud. -**मूलं** principal, capital. -**लोभः** avarice, cupidity. -**स्वयः** 1 expenditure. 2 extravagance. -**स्थानं** a treasury. -**हरः** 1 an heir. 2 a thief. 3 a kind of perfume.

धनकाः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनंजयः 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb.—सर्वोन्नतपदाजित्वा विचित्रादाय केवलं । मध्ये धनस्य विद्यादि तेनाहुर्मयं धनंयः ।) 2 An epithet of fire

द्वैमातर *a.* Having two mothers; i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. -*रः* 1 N. of Gapeśa. 2 N. of Jaraśandha; इति हि द्विद्विष्यन्ता राज्ञि द्वैमातुरे युवे Si. 2. 60.

द्वैमातुक *a.* (की *f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. देवमातुक.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in chariots. 2 A single combat in general. -*य* An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं Dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवर्षिक *a.* Biennial.

द्वैविध्यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature. 2 Variance, diversity, difference.

धनवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy.

धनिकः 1 A rich or wealthy man. 2 A money-lender, creditor; दण्डेष्ट-निकस्याय Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. 3 A husband. 4 An honest trader 5 The त्रिषु tree.

धनिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Rich, opulent, wealthy. -*m* 1 A wealthy man 2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61.

धनिष्ठ *a.* Very rich; (superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). -*ट्टा* N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनुः A bow (perhaps for धनुः *q. v*)

धनुस् *a.* Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 A bow; धनुःपुनोर्ध्वं सनयत् वाणं Ku. 3. 66, 80 इन्द्रधनुः &c. (At the end of Bah comp. धनुः is changed to धन्; R. 2. 8.). 2 A measure of length equal to four hastas; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. 3 An arc of a circle. 4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. 5 A desert; cf. धन्. -**Comp.** -**कर** (धनुःकर) *a.* armed with a bow. (-*रः*) a bow-maker. -**कांड** (धनुःकांड) a bow and arrow. -**खंड** (धनुःखंड) part of a bow; Me. 15. -**गुणः** (धनुःगुणः) a bow-string. -**ग्रहः** (धनुःग्रहः) an archer. -**ज्या** (धनुःज्या) a bow string, अन्वततधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रपूर्वं S. 2. 4. -**द्रुम** (धनुःद्रुमः) a bamboo. -**धरः, धत्** *m.* (धनुर्धर &c.) an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 33, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16. 77. -**पाणि** *a.* (धनुःपाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand, -**नार्गः** (धनुःनार्गः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. -**विद्या** (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. -**वृक्षः** (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1 a bamboo. 2 the अश्वत्थ tree. -**वेद** (धनुर्वेदः) the science of the four *upavedas* *q. v*

धनुः *f.* A bow.

धन्य *a.* 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; Ms. 3. 106, 4. 19. 2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. 3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; धन्यं जीवनस्य मार्गस्य; Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37; धन्या कस्य स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. 4 Excellent, good, virtuous. -न्यः 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; धन्यास्तद्वर्गजसा मलिनैः भवति S. 7. 17; Bh. 1. 41; धन्यः कोऽपि न विक्रियं कलकते प्राप्ते नये यौदने 1. 72. 2 An infidel, an atheist. 3 N. of a spell. -न्या 1 A murse. 2 Coriander. -न्यं Wealth, treasure. -Comp. -वाद्: 1 expression of thanks, thanksgiving. 2 praise, applause.

धन्यमन्य *a.* Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. 2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्यं 1 A bow, (rarely used in classical literature). -Comp. -धिः a bow-case.

धन्यन् *m, n.* 1 A dry soil, desert, waste; एवं धन्यनि चैकस्य सकलं सहादितावपि Bv. 1. 31. Shore, firm land. -Comp. -दुर्गं a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert; Ms. 7. 70.

धन्यन्तरं 1 A measure of distance or length equal to four *hastas*, cf. दंड.

धन्यन्तरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 An archer; के नम धन्विनोऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यद्विषयः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 4. 2 An epithet of Arjuna. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (शूकरः).

धम *a.* (मा or मी *f.*) (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; आग्निधम, नाद्धिधम. 2 Melting, fusing. -मः 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Krishna. 3 Of Yama, the god of death. 4 Of Brahmā.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoeic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन *a.* 1 Blowing. 2 Cruel. -नः A kind of reed.

धमनिः, -नी *f.* 1 A reed, pipe. 2 A tube or canal of the human body, any tubular vessel, as a vein, nerve &c. 3 Throat, neck.

धमिः *f.* The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls &c.; आकुलाकुल-

गलद्वम्पित Git. 2; उरसि निपातितानां लक्षधम्मिल्लकानां (वपुनां) Bh. 1. 49; S. Til. 1.

धव *a.* (Usually at the end of a comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in स्तनधव.

धर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) (Usually at the end of a comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing &c.; as in अक्षधर, अक्षधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर, अहधर, दिव्याधर &c. -रः 1 A mountain; उत्कर्षं द्रष्टुं वेक्ष्य शीरीशसूक्तधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. 2 A flock of cotton. 3 A frivolous or dissolute man (रिड). 4 The king of the tortoises; i. e. Vishnu in his Kurma incarnation. 5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (णी *f.*) Bearing, preserving, holding &c. -णः 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge, the side of a mountain. 2 The world. 3 The sun. 4 The female breast. 5 Rice, corn. 6 The Himalaya; (as king of mountains). -णं 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding; सरं धरित्री-धराधमं च Ku. 1. 17; धरणिधरणकिञ्चक्रम-रिडे Git. 1. 2 Possessing, bringing, procuring &c. 3 Prop, stay, support, 4 Security. 5 A measure of weight equal to ten Palas.

धरणिः, -णी *f.* The earth; लुहति धरणि-शयने बहु विलपति तव नाम Git. 5. 2 The ground, soil. 3 A beam for a roof. 4 A vein. -Comp. -ईश्वरः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Vishnu; 3 of Siva. -कीलकः a mountain. -जः-पुत्रः, -सुतः 1 an epithet of Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. जा, -पुत्री. -सुता an epithet of Sitā, daughter of Janaka (as born from the earth). -धरः 1 an epithet of Sesha. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a mountain. 4 a tortoise. 5 a king. 6 an elephant fabled to support the earth. -धृत *m.* 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Sesha.

धरा 1 The earth; धरा धरापतिर्निगम्य-शरीरमिदं हव Mk. 5. 22. 2 A vein. 3 Marrow. 4 The womb or uterus. -Comp. अधिपः a king. -अमरः, -देवः, -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -आत्मजः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1 epithets of the planet Mars. 2 epithets of the demon Naraka. -आत्मजा an epithet of Sitā. -उद्धारः deliverance of the earth. -धरः 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. 3 of Sesha. -पतिः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -धुञ् *m.* a king. -धृत् *m.* a mountain.

धरित्री 1 The earth, S. 2. 14; R. 14 54; Ku. 1. 2, 17. 2 Ground, soil.

धरिन् *m.* A balance, pair of scales.

धर्त्तरः The Dhatura plant.

धर्त्रे 1 A house. 2 A prop, stay. 3 A sacrifice. 4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः 1 Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. 2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. 3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human existence); Ku. 5. 38. and see निवर्गं also; एक एव सहस्रधर्मो निश्चयेत्युपाति यः H. 1. 65. 4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; यद्वाद्वा बुद्धेः धर्म एव S. 5. 4; Ms. 1. 114. 5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. 6 Piety, propriety, decorum. 7 Morality, ethics. 8 Nature, disposition, character; Māl. 1. 6; प्राप्तिः, जीवः 9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute; वदन्ति वर्णधर्म्यानां धर्मैक्यं क्षीक बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45. 10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. 11 A sacrifice. 12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. 13 Devotion, religious abstraction. 14 Manner, mode, 15 An Upanishad q. v. 16 N. of Yudhishtira, the eldest Pāṇḍava 17 N. of Yama, the god of death. -Comp. अर्धः, -गा the Indian crane. अधर्मो (*m. du.*) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. 'विद् *m* a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action -अधिकरणं 1 administration of the laws. अधि-करणिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate अधिकारः 1 superintendence of religious affairs; S. 1. 2 administration of justice. 3 the office of a judge -अधिष्ठानं a court of justice. -अध्यक्ष 1 a judge. 2 an epithet of Vishnu -अनुष्ठानं acting according to religion, virtuous or moral conduct. -अपेत *a* deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. (-तं) vice, immorality, injustice. -अरण्यं a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics; धर्मरूपं प्रविशति गजः S. 1. 33. -अलिक *a.* having a false character. -आगमः a religious statute, law-book. -आचार्यः 1 a religious teacher. 2 a teacher of law or customs. -आत्मजः an epithet of Yudhishtira; q. v. -आत्मन् *a.* just, righteous, pious, virtuous. -आसनं the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal; न संभावितमद्य धर्मासनमथासितुं S. 6; धर्मासनद्विशति वासगृहे नैर्दः Ut. 1. 7. -ईन्द्रः an epithet of Yudhishtira -ईशः an epithet of Yama -उत्तर *a* 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial; धर्मोत्तरं नय्यमानाश्चरन्ति R. 13. 7. -उपदेशः 1 instruction in law or duty religious or moral instruction. 2 the collective body of laws. -कर्मन् *n*, -कार्यं, -क्रिया 1 any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance. a religious act or rite. 2

virtuous conduct. -कथावृत्तिः the *Kāli* age. -कायः an epithet of Buddha. -कलः a grant, royal edict or decree. -केतुः an epithet of Buddha. -कोशः, -पः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकोषस्य ग्रन्थे Ms. 1. 99. -क्षेत्रं 1 Bhāratavarsha (the land of religion). 2 N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pāndavas. धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -कुटः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brāhmana) in the month of Vaisākha. -चक्रधरु m. a Buddha or Jaina. -चरणं, -चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. -चारिन् a. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45. (-m.) an ascetic. चारिणी a wife. 2 a chaste or virtuous wife. -चिन्तनं, -चिन्ता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. -जः 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son: cf. Ms. 9. 107. 2 N. of बुधिरि. -जन्मन् m. N. of बुधिरि. -जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct अथातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini Sutra. -जीवन a. one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (-नः) a Brāhmana who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. -ज्ञ a. 1 knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. 2 just, righteous, pious. -त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostasy. -द्वाराः (m pl.) a lawful wife; क्रीणो मर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च ईसां Māi. 6. 18. -होहिरु m. a demon. -धातुः an epithet of Buddha. -ध्वजः, -ध्वजिन् m. a religious hypocrite, an impostor. -धर्मन् an epithet of बुधिरि. -नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. -नाभः an epithet of Vishnu. -निवेष्टः religious devotion. -निष्पत्तिः f. 1 discharge or fulfilment of duty. 2 moral or religious observance. -परनी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2. 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. -पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. -पर a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous. पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. -पालः 'protector of the law', said metaphorically of दंड 'punishment or chastisement', or 'sword'. -पीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. -पुत्रः 1 lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. 2 an epithet of बुधिरि. -प्रवक्तु m. 1 an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. 2 a religious teacher, preacher. -प्रवचनं 1 the science of duty; U. 5. 23. 2 expounding the

law. (-नः) an epithet of Buddha. वाणिजिकः, -वाणिजिकः 1 one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a merchant. 2 one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transaction for profit. -भगिनी 1 a lawful sister. 2 a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. 3 a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. -भागिनी a virtuous wife. -भाषकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhārata, Bhāgavata &c. -भ्रातु m. 1 a fellow-religious student, a spiritual brother. 2 any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. -महामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. -मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, Vedas. -युगं the Kṛita yuga. -युगः an epithet of Vishnu. -रति a. 'delighting in virtue or justice,' righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. -राज् m. an epithet of Yama. -राजः an epithet of 1 Yama; 2 Jina; 3 बुधिरि. 4 a king. -रोषिन् a. 1 apposed to law, illegal, unlawful. 2 immoral. -लक्षणं 1 the essential mark of law. 2 the Vedas. (-णः) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -लोपः 1 erreligion, immorality, violation of duty; R. 1. 76. -वत्सल a. loving piety or duty. -वर्तिन् a. just, virtuous. -वासरः the day of full moon. -बाहुनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama.) -विद् a. familiar with the law (civil or religious). -विधिः a legal precept or injunction. -विप्लवः violation of duty, immorality. -वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G.:-सपदि विलय-मेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीरूपरि पतंस्त्वथा कृपाणचाराः । अव-हस्तुतरां हिरः कृतोतो नम तु भविर्न भवामेते धर्मो ॥ -वृद्ध a. advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. -वैतंसिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. -शाला 1 a court of justice, tribunal. 2 any charitable institution. -शासनं, शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. -शील a. just, pious, virtuous. -संहिता a code of laws, (especially compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya &c.) -संगः 1 attachment to justice or virtue, 2 hypocrisy. -समा a court of justice. -सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties.

धर्मतः ind. 1 According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. 2

Virtuously, righteously. 3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मयु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मिन् a. 1 Virtuous, just, pious. 2 Knowing one's duties. 3 Obeying the law. 4 Having the properties of having the nature, peculiar properties, or characteristics of anything (at the end of comp.); षट् सुता द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10. 14; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि काश्चित् R. 11. 50. -m. An epithet of Vishnu. धर्मपुत्रः An actor, player.

धर्म्य a. 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22, 25-26. 2 Religious (as an act), Ku. 6. 13. 3 Just, righteous, fair, धर्मादि बुद्धाच्छ्रेयोऽन्यत्प्रयस्य न विद्यते Bg 2. 31; 9. 2; Y. 3. 44. 4 Legitimate. Usual. 6 Endowed with particular qualities; as तद्वर्ग.

धर्षः 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. 2 Pride, arrogance. 3 Impatience. 4 Restraint. 5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). 6 Injury, wrong, insult. 7 A eunuch. COMP. -कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्षक a. 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. 2 Violating, seducing. 3 Impatient. -कः 1 A seducer, an adulterer, violator. 2 An actor, dancer.

धर्षणं, -णा 1 Boldness, insolence. 2 Insult, affront. 3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; नारी 4 Copulation. 5 Contempt, disrespect. 6 Abuse.

धर्षणी -णी f. A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित a. 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. 2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. 3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. -तं 1 Contumely, pride. 2 Cohabitation, copulation. -ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षिन् a. 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. 3 Insulting, ill-treating. 4 Audacious, impudent. 5 Cohabiting. -णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धवः 1 Shaking, trembling. 2 A man. 3 A husband, as in विधवा. 4 A master, lord. 5 A rogue, cheat. 6 A kind of tree.

धवल a. 1 White; धवलातपत्र, धवलगृह &c. 2 Handsome. 3 Clear, pure. -लः 1 The white colour. 2 An excellent bull. 3 China camphor (चीन-कम्पूर). 4 N. of a tree. (धव). -ल White-paper. -ला A woman with a white complexion. -ली A white cow (धवला also). COMP. -उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise)

-गिरि: N. of the highest peak of the Himalaya mountain. -गृहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. -गुहः 1 a goose. 2 the bright half of a lunar month: -सुसिका chalk.

धवलित *a.* Whitened, made white. धवलितम् *n.* 1 Whiteness, white colour. 2 Paleness; इयं स्तुतिर्निगि त्रिविरह-जन्मा धवलितम् Subhāsh.

धवित्रं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धा 3 U. (धाति, धत्ते, हित; Pass. धीयते, Caus. धायति-ते, Desid. विस्सति-ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञातदेवेषु दधाति इह Mb. निःशोकं धीयते (v. l. for धीयते) लोकः पश्य भस्म-चये पद् H. 2. 173. 2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्मुकुलिण रणकोकिले बालचूटे Māl. 3. 12; ददुः कुमारानुमे मनसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. 3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present (with dat., gen., or loc.); धूर्तं लक्ष्मीमथ मयि भर्तुं वेदि देव प्रसीद Māl. 1. 3; ययस्य सौधधातुर्गते तत्स्य स्वयमाविशत् Ms. 1. 29. 4 To hold, contain; तावपि दधाति मातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 4. 1. 5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Ki. 13. 54. 6 To wear, put on, bear; धृक्णि वासांसि विहाय तूर्णं तदनि.....धत्ते जनः कामम-दालसाः Rs. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरे कुसुमवन्-कलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94; धवतो मंगलशोभे R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 18. 54. 7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः काचन-संज्ञाद्वये मासकतीं धृति H. Pr. 41; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीमः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amaru. 23, 67; Me. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1, 4. 16-18; Si. 9. 3, 10, 86; Ki. 5. 5. 8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामधास्यत्कथं नागो दृग्ग-लम्बुमिः कृतेः Kn. 6. 68. 9 To support, maintain; संप्रदिनिमयेनोभौ दधुर्धुवनद्वय R. 1. 26. 10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; हयथा कुड्मलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तस्य सा Amaru. 70. 11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32, 66. 12 To perform, do. [The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e. g. मनः, मति, धिवं &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon; पद् धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णं कर् धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -WITH अविशं to cheat, deceive; भगवत् कुसुमाखुर त्वया चद्रमसा च विश्वसनीयाम्यामतिर्संधीयते कामिजन-सार्धः S. 3; V. 2. -अतर् 1 to receive within oneself, admit, take in; तथा विश्वभरे देवि मासंतर्पितमहसि R. 15. 81. 2 to hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of (with abl.); Bk. 5. 32, 8. 71. 3 to cover up, hide obscure

wrap up, eclipse; (fig. also); पितु-तर्देयं कीर्तिं शीलवृत्तसमाधिमिः Mb. -अनुसं 1 to search, inquire into, investigate, examine. 2 to collect or calm oneself. 3 to refer or allude to, aim at. 4 to plan, arrange, set in order. -अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1 (a) close, shut; धनानि मष्टुपसृहे अवगणपिदधाति Gīt. 5; so कर्ण-नवने-पिदधाति. (b) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो युक्तः परिभवविधौ नामिमानं पिधते S. Til. 17; प्रभावपिहिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. 2 to hinder, obstruct, bar; धुजंगपिहितद्वारं पातालमथितिहति R. 1. 80. -अभि 1 (a) to say, speak, tell; Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (b) to denote, express or convey directly or primarily, set forth; साक्षात्कृतिते योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम यनामिदधाति सत्त्वं. 2 to name, call. -अभ्या 1 to put under, throw under. -अभिसं 1 to throw or shoot at, aim at (as an arrow.) 2 to have in view, aim at (in the mind), think of; नृप्युक्कनमिसंवाय Mv. 5; अभिसंवाय तु कल Bg. 17. 12, 25; V. 4. 28. 3 to deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वत्किः सकलमभिसंवाय Māl. 1. 14. 4 to win over, make friendship, ally oneself with; तान् सर्वानभिसंवायत् सामादिभिरुपक्रमेः Ms. 7. 159 (वशीकृत्योद). 5 to promise, declare solemnly. 6 to add. -अव 1 to be attentive, attend to, give ear; अतोऽवयत्तौ देवराजः Mv. 6. -आ (usually in the Atm.) 1 to place, put, lodge; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 40; S. 4. 3. 2 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; प्रतिपादमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; मध्येव मन आधत्स्व Bg. 12. 8; आधीयतां धैर्यं योर्ध्वं धीः K. 63. 3 to take, possess, bear, have; गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75 bore conception; आधत्ते कनकमयातपवलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5. 39 takes or assumes; Ku. 7. 26. 4 to bear up, uphold, support; शेषः सदैवादित्युभिमारः S. 5. 4. 5 to cause, produce, create, excite (fear, wonder &c.); छायाधत्तंति बहुधा भयमादधानाः S. 3. 27; Ki. 4. 12. 6 to give, impart; R. 1. 85. 7 to appoint, fix upon; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाधये R. 7. 20. 8 to consecrate; Ku. 1. 47. 9 to perform, practise (as a vow &c.). -आविस् 1 to disclose, manifest (not usually used in classical literature). -उप 1 to place or lay upon, place under or in; अधिजातु बाहुमुपधाय Si. 9. 54; इदि चैतामुपधातुमहसि R. 8. 77 lay to heart उपहितं शिशिरापमनभिरा मुकुलजाल-मशोमत किंशुके R. 9. 31; Ku. 1. 44. 2 to place near, to put to or yoke (as a horse &c.); Mv. 4. 56. 3 to cause, bring on, produce; Mk. 1. 53. 4 to impose upon, entrust or charge with, commit to the care of; नृपुपदितकुडुबः R. 7. 71. to use as a pillow; वानमुजस-त्पाय Dk 111 6 to employ apply

bestow upon; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीयते R. 3. 29. 7 to cover, conceal. 8 to give, impart, communicate. -उपा 1 to place near or upon. 2 to put on. 3 to cause, create, produce; Bh. 3. 85. -तिरस् 1 to hide, conceal. 2 (Atm.) to vanish, disappear; अभिमुख्यमस्तस्य कृष्णमवस्तिरोदधे R. 10. 48, 11. 91; see under तिरस् also. -नि 1 to place, put, put or set down; शिरसि निदधानौजलिपुटं Bh. 3. 121; R. 3. 50, 62; 12. 52; Si. 1. 13. 2 to confide or entrust, commit to the care of; निदधे विजयाशंसं चापं सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44, 14. 36. 6 to give, impart to, deposit with; दिनानि निहितं तेजः सधिवेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1. 4 to put down, allay, restrain; सलिलैर्विहितं रजः क्षितौ Gbat. 1. 5 to bury, conceal or hide (as under ground); Ms. 5. 68. -परि 1 to put or wear (as a garment); त्वयं स मेधां परिधाय रोस्वो R. 3. 31. 2 to enclose, surround. 3 to direct towards. -पुरस् 1 to place or put at the head; तुपसाहं पुरोवाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. 2 to make a family-priest of one. -प्रणि 1 to place, put or lay down, prostrate; प्रणिहितशिरसं वा कांतमा-र्द्रापरं M. 3. 12; तस्मात्प्रणय प्रणिधाय कथं Bg. 11. 44. 2 to set, put in, inlay or incase; यदि सणिधुगुणि प्रणिधीयते Pt. 1. 75. v. 1. 3 to apply, fix upon, direct towards; भृगुप्रणिहितेक्षणं R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. 4 to stretch out, extend; मामाकाशप्रणिहितधुजं निर्दयास्त्वेषदितोः Me 106; नीचीं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे त्रियेण सख्यः श्लाघामि यदि किंचिदपि स्मरामि K. P. 4. 5 to send out (as spies). -प्रतिवि 1 to counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against; अध्याद एवः दीपं तु मे कंचिच्छब्दय येन स प्रतिविधीयते U. 1; क्षिप्रमेव कस्मान् प्रतिविहितमार्येण Mu. 3. 2 to dispose, arrange, prepare. 3 to despatch, send. -प्रवि. 1 to divide. 2 to do or make. -वि 1 to do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथा-क्रमे पुत्रवनादिषाः क्रिया धृतेश्च धीरः सदसीर्विधक सः R. 3. 10; तन्नो देवा विधेयास्तु Bk. 19. 2; विधेयास्तु देवा परस्परमणीयां परिणतिं Māl. 6. 7. प्रायः क्षुभं च विदधान्क्षुभं च जेतोः सर्वकथा भगवती भवितव्यतेव 1. 23; ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः S. 1. 1. cause, produce or regulate time; तस्य तस्याचलां यद्वा तमेव विदधान्धर्मे Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38. 3. 66; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ). 2 to lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin; प्राङ्ना-भिवर्धनाद्युक्तो जातकर्म विधीयते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; श्रद्धयः तु सर्वर्षेण नाया मार्गा विधीयते 9. 157; 3. 118. 3 to make form, shape, create, manufacture; वं वेधा विदधे वृत्तं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; अंगानि चंपकदलेः स विधाय वृत्तं कति कथं चटितं-बाहुपलेन वेता S Til 3. 4 to appoint,

depute (as a minister). 5 to put on, wear; Pt. 1. 29. 6 to fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.); Bg. 2. 44; Bh. 3. 54. 7 to arrange, put in order. 8 to make ready, prepare. -व्यव to place between, interpose, intervene; द्वेष स्थिता सहचरी व्यवधाय देह R. 9 57. 2 to hide, conceal, screen, श्राव्यवहितस्तुतिः S. 5. -अद् to confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः अद्वात्यति भूताय Mk. 3. 24; अदवे निदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिनिव कृष्णकर्त्तुनि R. 11 42. -सं 1 to join, bring together, unite, combine; यानि उदकेन संधीयते तानि भक्षणायानि Kull. 2 to treat with, form friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संदध्वास्तुष्टिलेनापि संविना H. 1. 88; Chāp. 19; Kām. 9. 41. 3 to fix upon, direct towards; सर्वथे दशसुदयताका R. 11. 69. 4 to fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); वतुष्मनोयं समयध बाण Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53, 12. 97. 5 to produce, cause; पर्यंतं मयि रमणीयडामरत्नं सर्वथे गगनतलप्रमाणेनः Māl. 5. 3; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि संदिधोयः Ki. 5. 51. 6 to hold out against, be a match for; ज्ञात-नेकोऽपि संधत्ते प्राकरस्थो धनुर्वरः Pt. 1. 229. 7 to mend, repair, heal, 8 to inflict upon. 9 to grasp, support, take hold of 10 to grant, yield. -संनि 1 to place, put or keep together; Ms. 2. 186. 2 to place near; S. 3. 19. 3 to fix upon, direct towards; R. 13. 144. 4 to draw near, approach. (-Caus.) to bring near, collect together. -समा 1 to place or put together, join, unite. 2 to place, put, put or place upon, apply to; पदं धूमिं समाधत्ते कैसरी मन्दतितनः Pt. 1. 327. 3 to install, place on the throne; R. 17. 8. 4 to compose, collect (as the mind); मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोकः Rām.; न शशाक समाधातुं मना मन्दवेपितं Bhāg. 5 to concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 9; Bh. 3. 48 6 to satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries). 7 to repair, redress, set right, remove; न ते शक्याः समाधातुं H. 3. 37; उपसमायापदं वस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. 8 to think over; Bk. 12. 6. 9 to entrust, commit to, deliver over. 10 to produce, effect, accomplish. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions:—अशितं कापि सुखे सलिलं सखी पथितं कापि सरोजदलेः स्वनी । पथितं कापि हृदि व्यजनानिर्लं पथितं कापि हिमं सुतनोस्तनी N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannātha:— निधानं धर्माणां किमपि च विधानं नवधुवां प्रवानं तीर्थानामलपरिधानं विजगदः । समाधानं बुद्धेरथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां श्रियानाधानं नः परिहरतु तापं तप वयम् Q L 18)

धाकः 1 An ox. 2 A receptacle, reservoir. 3 Food, boiled rice. 4 A post, pillar, column.

धादी Assault, attacking.

धाणकः A gold coin (part of a Dināra).

धातुः 1 Constituent or essential part, an ingredient. 2 An element, primary or elementary substance; i. e. पृथिवी, आप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. 3 A secretion, primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7:—रसाद्युष्ट्यांसमेदोऽस्तिमज्जाशुक्राणि धातवः or sometimes ten if केश, त्वक् and स्नायु be added). 4 A humour or affection of the body (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). 5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; मृत्ताभरा धातुसेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7; तामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितं धातुरगिः शिलायां Me. 105; R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. 6 A verbal root; ह्वा-दयो धातवः P. 1. 3. 1; पश्चादध्ययनार्थस्य धातो-रधिकामवन् R. 15. 9. 7 The soul. 8 The supreme spirit. 9 An organ of sense. 10 Any one of the properties of the five elements; i. e. रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द. 11 A bone. -Comp. -उपलः chalk. -काशीश, -कासीसं red sulphate of iron. -कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. -क्रिया metal-lurgy, mineralogy. -क्षयः waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -जं bitumen. -द्रावकः borax. -रः the alimentary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body. -पाठः a list of roots arranged according to Pāpini's grammatical system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ being supposed to be the work of Pāpini himself, as supplementary to his Sūtras). -भूत m. a mountain. -मलं 1 impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. 2 lead. -नाक्षिकं 1 sulphuret of iron. 2 a mineral substance. -मारिन् m. sulphur. -राजकः semen. -बह्वर्ष borax. -वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. -वादिन् m. a mineralogist. -वैरिन् m. sulphur. -शेखरं green sulphate of iron, green vitriol. -शोधनं, -संभवं lead. -साम्यं good health; (equilibrium of the three humours). धातुमन् a. Rich or abounding in metals. त्ता richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4.

धातु m. 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. 2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. 3 An epithet of Brāhma, the creator of the world; मन्वे दुर्जनविच-द्वितिरणे धातपि भद्रोयमः H. 2. 165; R. 13. 6; Si. 1. 13; Ku. 7. 44; Ki. 12. 33. 4 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 5 The soul. 6 N. for the seven sages (तत्त्वर्षि). being the first creation of Brāhmā

cf. Ku. 6. 9. 7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer.

धात्रं A vessel for holding any thing, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster mother; उवाच धात्रा पथनोदितं वचः R. 3. 25; Ku. 7. 25. 2 A mother; Y. 3. 82. 3 The earth. 4 The tree called आमलक. -Comp. -पुत्रः 1 a foster-brother. 2 an actor. -फलं An āmalaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, धात्रेयी 1 A fostersister, धात्रेयिकायाश्चतुरं वचश्च Māl. 1. 33; कथितमथ नो मातृतीर्थेयिणा लवंप्रियया Māl. 1. 2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, -नी A receptacle, seat; as in मसीवाणी, राजधानी, यमधानी.

धानाः f. pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. 2 Grain fried or powdered. 3 Corn, grain. 4 A bud, shoot.

धातुर्दिकः, धातुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a Bowman, निमिदादपराद्धेयोर्धातुष्कस्त्वेव बलितं Si. 2. 27.

धातुष्पः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं 1 Grain, corn, rice. 2 Coriander; (for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तेंदुल and अन्न see under तेंदुल). -Comp. -अर्थः wealth in rice or grain. -अम्लं sour gruel made of the fermentation of rice-water. -अस्थि n. husk, chaff. -उत्तमः the best of grain, i. e. rice. -कल्क 1 bran. 2 chaff, straw. -कोष्ठाः, -कोष्ठकं a granary. -क्षेत्रं a corn field. -क्षतसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. -स्वक् f. the husk of corn. -मायः a corndealer. -राजः barley. -वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. -वीजं (वीजं) coriander. -वीरः a sort of pulse (माष). -शीर्षकं the ear of corn. -शूक the beard or awn of corn. -सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्यन् a. (नी f.) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धाणकः A sort of weight; (माष q. v.).

धामन् n. 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house; तुरासाहं प्रतोचाम धाम स्वार्थयुवं वयुः Ku. 2. 1; पुण्यं वायात्रिहृदयनरो-यानं चंडीशरत्न Me. 3; Bg. 8. 21; Rh. 1. 33. 2 A place, site, resort; श्रियो धाम. 3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. 4 A ray of light; सन्म-धामन् Mu. 3. 17; हिमधामन् Si. 9. 53 5 Light, lustre, splendour; Mu. 3. 17; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59; 10. 6; Amaru 86, R. 6. 6; 18. 22. 6 Majestic lustre, glory, dignity; R. 11. 85. 7 Power, strength, energy (व्रताय); Ki. 2. 47. 8 Birth. 9 The body. 10 A troop, host. 11 State, condition. -Comp. -केसिन् -निधि the sun

धामनिका धामना see धमनी

धार *a.* 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. 2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. *र.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. 3 Snow, hail. 4 A deep place. 5 Debt. 6 A boundary, limit.

धारकः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk &c.), a water-pot. 2 A debtor.

धारण *a.* (धी *f.*) Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming &c. —*न* 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. 2 Possessing, possession. 3 Observing, holding fast. 4 Keeping in the memory; ग्रहणधारणपटुर्बालकः. 5 Being indebted (to any one). —*नी* 1 A row or line. 2 A vein or tubular vessel.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving &c. 2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; जीवधारिणी मेधा Ak. 8 Memory in general. 4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind; परिचेतुमुपाह्वय धारणा R. 8. 18; Ms. 6. 72; Y. 3. 201; (धारणे-स्थुच्यते चैव धारते धम्मो तस्य). 5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. 6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion; इति धर्मेय धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. 7 Understanding, intellect. 8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. 9 Conviction. —*Comp.* —*योगः* deep devotion or abstraction. शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream, current; Bh. 2. 93; Ms. 55; R. 16. 66; आबद्धधारमधु प्रावर्तते Dk. 74. 2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. 3 A continuous line or series; Bv. 2. 20. 4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. 5 The pace of a horse; धाराः प्रसाधयितुमव्यतिथीरुपाः Si. 5. 60. 6 The margin, edge or border of anything; ध्रुवः स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया समीलतां हेतुद्वयव्यवस्थेति S. 1. 18. 7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument; तज्जितः परब्रह्मधारा सम R. 11. 78; 6. 42, 10. 86, 41; Bh. 2. 28. 8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. 9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel; R. 13. 15. 10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. 11 The van or front line of an army. 12 The highest point, excellence. 13 A multitude. 14 Fame. 15 Night. 16 Turmeric. 17 L. keness.

18 The tip of the ear *Comp* अयं the broad-edged head of an arrow. —*अंकुरः* 1 a drop of rain. 2 hail. 3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy). —*अंगः* a sword. —*अतः* 1 the Chātaka bird. 2 a horse. 3 a cloud. 4 a furious elephant, one in rut. —*अधिरुद्ध* *a.* raised to the highest pitch. (—*अ*) वनिः *f.* wind. —*अश्रु* *n.* a flood of tears; Amaru. 10. —*आसारः* a heavy downfall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower; धारासारैर्हती इष्टिर्वैष्णव H. 3; V. 4. 1. —*उष्ण* *a.* warm from a cow (as milk). —*गृहं* a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49; Ratn. 1. 13. —*धरः* 1 a cloud. 2 a sword. —*निपातः* —*पातः* 1 a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. 2 a stream of water. —*चंच* a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. —*वर्षः-र्षः*, —*संपातः* a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. —*चाहिन* *a.* incessant, continuous; U. 4. 3. —*विष* a crooked sword.

धारिणी The earth.

धारिण *a.* (धी *f.*) 1 Carrying, bearing, sustaining, preserving, having, holding, supporting; पादभोरुहधारि Git. 12; कर् &c. 2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अज्ञेभ्यो धरिणः श्रेष्ठ धरिण्यो धारिणो बराः Ms. 12. 103.

धार्तराष्ट्रः 1 A son of Dhritrāshtra. 2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निष्पतति धार्तराष्ट्राः कालवशान्मोदिनीपुष्टे Ve. 1. 6. (where the word is used in both the senses).

धार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. 2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. 3 Religious.

धार्मिणः An assemblage of virtuous men.

धादृष्टी Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव् 1. P. (धावति, धावित) 1 To run, advance; अयापि धावति मनः Gh. P. 36; धावत्यमी मृगजवाधमयेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8; गच्छति दुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादुत्सृज्य चेतः 1. 34. 2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter; Bk. 16. 67. 3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यमोक्षं तैलवत् Suar. 4 To run or flee away. —*II* 1 U. (धावति-ते, धौत or धायित) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off; दधावाद्भिस्तत्रश्रुः सुग्रीवस्य विभीषणः । विदांश्चकार धौताक्षः स रिपुं खे वनर्द्धं च ॥ Bk. 14. 50, S. 6. 25; Si. 17. 8. 2 To brighten, polish. 3 To rub into one's person (Atm.) —*WITH* निष् to wash off; निर्धौति सति हरिचन्द्रे जलैः Si. 8. 51: निधौ-

R 5 43 70

धावक 1 A washerman 2 N of a poet; (said to have composed the Ratnāvalī for King Sriharsha), श्रीहर्षद्विर्वाचकादीनामिव यज्ञः K. P. 1. v 1, प्रथितयज्ञां धावकमीनिलकविपुत्रादीनां प्रवराणः तिक्य M. 1. v. 1.

धावनं 1 Running, galloping 2 Flowing. 3 Attacking. 4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. 5 Rubbing with anything.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. 2 Paleness

धि I. 6 P. (धियति) To hold, have, possess. —*WITH* सं to make peace with; of. संघा. —*II* or धिन् 5 P. (धिनोति) To please, delight; satisfy; पश्यती चात्मसुखं तदपि विलुलितलङ्घयेयं धिनोति Git. 12, धिनोति नास्माकलङ्घेन पूजा स्वयान्वहं तन्वि धितन्वमाना N. 8. 97; U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22

धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.; उदधि, इदधि, धारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् *ind.* An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie', 'shame', 'out upon', 'what a pity' &c. usually with acc.); धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमां देहद्वतमासत्तां R. 8. 50; धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगेतान् कथयति सतत कीर्तनस्यो दुर्गणः; धिक् सद्युजं कुरुपति विगजात-राष्ट्रं Ve. 3. 11, sometimes with nom, voc. and gen. also; धिक् दुर्लभं धिगर्भी कष्टश्रयाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु हृदयस्यास्य &c (धिक्कु to despise, disregard, condemn, reproach). —*Comp.* —*कार*, —*क्रिया* reproach, contempt, disregard —*दंडः* reprimand, censure; Ms. 8. 129. —*पारुष्यं* abuse, reproach, reviling

धित्सु *a.* Wishing to deceive, deceptive; Bk. 9. 33.

धिन् See धि II.

धिषणः N. of Gods. —*न* 1 A dwelling place, an abode; residence. —*न* 1 Speech 2 Praise, hymn. 3 Intellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8. 4 Earth. 5 A cup, bowl.

धिषण्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire; अग्नी वेदि पतितः क्रुतधिषण्या S. 4. 7 2 N. of Sukra, preceptor of the demons, 3 The planet Venus. 4 Power, strength. —*रण्यं* 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house; न भौमान्धेव धिषण्यानि हिरवा ज्योतिर्मैवाण्यपि R. 15. 59. 2 A meteor 3 Fire. 4 A star, an asterism.

धी *f.* 1 (a) Intellect, understanding; धियः समर्थः स दुष्टैर्द्वारथः R. 3. 30; of कृषी, दुधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्धी wicked-minded; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30. 2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception, न धियां पथि वर्तते Ku. 6. 22. 3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensity Ki. 1. 37. 4 Devotion, prayer. 5 A sacrifice. —*Comp.* —*हृदियं* an organ of perception (ज्ञानेन्द्रिय q. v.); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्रं रसानां च त्वचा सह । नासिका चेति पृथक् तानि धीन्द्रियमपि प्रचक्षते ॥ —*धुषाः* (pl) 'n intellectual qualities: (they are

सुशुभा श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं तथा । ऊहापोहार्य-
विज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीमताः ॥ Kāmandaka)
-पतिः (धियांपतिः) Brihaspati, the
preceptor of the gods. -मन्त्रिन् m.
-सचिवः 1 a minister for counsel (opp.
-संसचिवः a minister for action or
execution). 2 a wise or prudent
adviser. -शक्तिः f. intellectual quality
or faculty. -सखः a counsellor, adviser,
minister.

धीमत् a. Wise, intelligent, learned,
-m. An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीतः a. 1 Sucked, drunk; see धे.
धीतिः f. 1 Drinking, sucking. 2
Thirst.

धीर a. 1 Brave, bold, courageous;
विशिष्टा गतिः U. 6. 19. 2 Steady, stead-
fast, firm, durable, lasting, constant;
R. 2. 6. 3 Strong-minded, persever-
ing, self-possessed, resolute, of firm
resolve or purpose; धीरा हि तर्क्यापदे
K. 175; विकारहेतोः सति विक्रियते येषां न चेतासि
त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 52 4 Composed,
calm, collected, 5 Sedate, sober,
grave, solemn; R. 18. 4. 6 Strong,
energetic. 7 Wise, prudent, intel-
ligent, sensible, learned, clever;
धृतेश्च धीरः सदशीर्ष्यवच सः ll. 3. 10;
5 38; 16. 74; U. 5. 31. 8 Deep,
grave, loud, hollow (as sound);
धृतेषु धीरेषु निवर्तयन्ति R. 3. 43, 52; U. 6.
17. 9 ed. 10 Gentle, soft, agreeable,
pleasing (as a breeze); धीरसमीरे यमुना-
तीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. 11 Lazy,
dull. 12 Daring. 13 Headstrong. -रः
1 The ocean. 2 An epithet of king
Bali. -रः Saffron. -रः m. Boldly,
firmly, steadfastly, steadily,
Bh 2. 31; Amaru. 11. -Comp.
-उदासः the hero of a poetic composi-
tion (i.e. a play or poem) who is
brave and noble-minded; अविकल्पनः
क्षमावान्तिर्यङ्गीरो महासखः । स्थेयान्निष्ठमानो धीरो-
दातो दृढव्रतः कथितः S. D. 66. -उद्भूतः
the hero of a poetic composition
who is brave but haughty; मायापरः
प्रचंडश्रमलोडङ्कारदर्पबुद्धिः । आत्मश्लाघानिरतो
शिरिर्धोर्द्धतः कथितः S. D. 67. -चेतस् a.
firm, resolute, strongminded, cour-
ageous. -प्रज्ञातः the hero of a poetic
composition who is brave and calm;
सामान्यशृङ्खल्यार् द्विजातिको धीरप्रज्ञातः स्यात्
S. D. 69. -ललितः the hero of a poetic
composition who is firm and brave,
but sportive and reckless, निश्चितो
सुदुरविशं कलापरो धीरललितः स्यात् S. D. 68.
-स्कंधः a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage, strength
of mind; विषयो च महाज्ञोके धीरतामनुपच्छति
H. 3. 44. 2 Suppression of jealousy
&c. 3 Gravity, solemnity (as shown
by silence &c.); प्रत्यदेशाच्च खलु भवती
धीरता कल्पयामि Me. 144. (For other
meanings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic com-
position who, though jealous of her

husband or lover, suppresses all
outward manifestation or expression
of her resentment in his presence,
or as the Rasamanjari puts it व्यंग्यकोप-
प्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105 also.
-Comp. -अधीरा the heroine of a
poetic composition who, being
jealous of her husband or lover,
alternately expresses and conceals
her jealousy (व्यंग्य, व्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका-
धीराधीरा Rasamanjari).

धीरतिः-टी f. A daughter.

धीवरः A fisherman; धृगमीनसज्जनानां
तृणजलसंतीषाविहितवृत्तीनां । लुब्धकधीवरविभुना
निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति ॥ Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85.
-रं Iron. -री 1 A fisherman's wife,
2 A fish basket.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति, धुनुते, धुत) See धू.
धुक्ष 1 A. (धुक्षति, धुक्षति) 1 To be
kindled. 2 To live. 3 To be weary
-Caus (धुष्यति) To kindle, inflame.
-WITH सं to be kindled or excited
(fig. also); सद्गुणैः तयोः कोपः Bk. 14.
109. (-Caus.) to kindle, inflame,
excite; निर्वाणशुविष्टनथास्य विषं संशुक्षयतीव
वदुर्मुने Ku. 3. 52.

धुत a. 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. 2
Left, abandoned.

धुनिः, -नी f. A river; धुरायां संहृदः
स्रवन्ति कपर्दीभिस्सुहृदे G. L. 22. -Comp.
-नाथः the ocean.

धुर (Nom. sing. धू) 1 A yoke
(lit.); न गर्दभा याजियुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17;
अवस्तुभिर्धुरिधुरं धुरीः R. 14. 47. 2 That
part of a yoke which rests on the
shoulder. 3 The pin at both ends
of an axle for fastening the nave of
the wheel. 4 The shaft or pole of
a carriage. 5 A load, burden (fig.
also); responsibility, duty, task,
तेन धूर्जतयो धूर्वा सचिवेभ्य निविशिये R. 1. 34;
2. 74, 3. 35, 66; Ku. 6. 30; अतिरच्य-
नवातवीर्यकलेः कार्यस्य धुरिद्धिता Mu. 6. 5.
4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. 6 The fore-
most or highest place, van, front,
top, head; अग्रांशुनां धुरि कर्तनीया R.
2. 2; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74;
अविग्रमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेव धुरि धुनिषां 1. 91;
धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16, 5, 16.
(धुरि कृ to place at the head or in
front of; S. 7. 4). -Comp. -पत
(धूर्जत) a. 1 standing on the pole
of a chariot. 2 standing at the head,
chief, head, foremost. -जटिः (धूर्जतिः)
an epithet of Siva. -धर (धूरधर, also
धुरंधर) a. 1 bearing the yoke. 2
fit to be harnessed. 3 laden with
good qualities or important duties
4 chief, head, foremost, prominent;
कुलधुरंधरो भव V. 5. (-रः) 1 a beast of
burden. 2 a man of business, 3 a
chief, head, leader. -वह (धुरवह) a. 1
carrying or bearing a burden. 2
managing affairs. (-हः) a beast of
burden. so धुरीवह

धुरा A burden, lead; रथधुरा Ve. 3. 5.
धुरीण, धुरीय a. 1 Able to bear or
carry a burden. 2 Fit to be harnes-
sed. 3 Charged with important
duties. (-यः, -वः) 1 A beast of bur-
den. 2 A man of business, or one
charged with important duties. 4
A chief, head, leader.

धुर्ये a. 1 Fit for a burden, able
to bear a burden &c. 2 Fit to be
entrusted with important duties. 3
Standing at the head, chief, forc-
most; see below. -र्यः 1 A beast of
burden. 2 A horse or bullock yoked
to the pole or carriage; नाबिसीतिश्चैत्र-
धुर्यः Ms. 4. 67; वेनेदं प्रियते विश्वं धुर्यैर्धानमिवा-
ज्जानि Ku. 6. 76; धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति R. 1.
54. 6. 78; 17. 12. 3 One who carries
a burden (of responsibility); R. 5
66. 4 A chief, leader, head; न हि सति
कुलधुर्यै र्यवन्दया गृहाय R. 7. 71. 5 A mini-
ster, one charged with important
duties.

धुस्त (स्तूर) N. of a plant (=धनुर
q. र.)

धू 6. P., 1. 5. 9. 10. U. (धुवति,
धुवति-ते धुनोति, धुनुते, धुनोति, धुनोति, धुनयति-ते,
धुत, धुत) 1 To shake, agitate, cause
to move or tremble; धुनयति पक्षपक्षनेन नमो
मलाकाः Rs. 3. 12; धुन्यन् कल्पद्रुमकिंसलयानि
Me. 62; Ku. 7. 49; R. 4. 67; Bk. 5
101, 9. 7; 10. 22. 2 To shake off,
remove, throw off; लज्जनपि शिरस्त्रय
क्षिप्तं धुनोत्यहिंशंकाया S. 7. 24. 3 To blow
away, destroy. 4 To kindle, excite,
fan (as fire); वायुना धुयमानो हि वनं दहति
पावकः Mb. 1. पवनधुतः अग्निः Rp. 1. 26. 5 To
treat roughly, hurt, injure; न न भ्रा-
तृरपि रणे Bk. 9. 50; 15. 61. 6 To shake
off from oneself, free oneself from,
(सेवकाः) आरोहेति शनैः पश्चाच्छ्रुतंमपि पार्थिवं
Pt. 1. 36. (The following stanza
from Kavirabasya illustrates the
root in its different conjugations :—
धुनोति चैषकनानि धुनोत्यशोकं धुतं धुनाति धुवति
स्रुद्धितातिहृक् । वाडिधुनयति चंपकपुष्परेष्ठं यत्ना-
ने धवति चंदनमेजरीश्च ॥). -WITH अव 1
to shake, move, cause to tremble,
wave; रेणुः पवनावधुतः R. 7. 43; शीलावधुते-
ज्जानैः Me. 35; Ki. 6. 3; Si. 15. 36. 2
to shake off, remove, overcome,
राजस्वमवधुय मातृकं R. 11. 90; स्रवधुतवृत्त
मयाः शरीः 9. 19; 3. 61; Ki. 1. 42. 3 to
disregard, reject, spurn, treat with
disrespect or contempt; चंडी मामवधुय
पादपतितं V. 4. 38; पादानतः कोपवयावधुत
Ku. 3. 8; V. 3. 5. -उह् 1 to shake
up, raise, move or throw up, wave,
कैर्नोद्धतानि चानराणि K. 117; R. 1. 85, 9.
50; उद्धुनीयात सत्केदुर Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5.
39; मातृभरोद्धुनोषि धूलिब्रजः Dhan. V. 2
to shake or throw off, remove, dis-
pel, destroy (fig. also); उद्धुतपापाः
Me. 55; Si. 18. 8. 3 to disturb, ex-
cite, rouse up. -निष् 1 to shake or

throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निधुतः अस्त्रोन्मिता Gīt. 12; ज्ञाननिधुतः कर्मणा Bg. 5. 16; R. 12. 57. 2 to spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. 3 to abandon, forsake, throw away. -नि 1 to shake, move, cause to tremble; द्रुपवनविधुतान् Rs. 6. 29; 3. 10; दीर्घा वेणी विधुताना Mb. 2 to shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कपेर्विचवितु इति Bk. 9. 28; R. 9. 72. v. l. 3 to spurn, despise, treat with contempt; R. 11. 40. 4 to leave, give up, abandon; N. 1. 35.

धूः f. Shaking, trembling, agitation.

धृत p. p. 1 Shaken. 2 Shaken off, removed. 3 Fanned. 4 Abandoned, deserted. 5 Reviled. 6 Judged. 7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. 8 Guessed. -COMP. -कलमय, -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धूतिः f. 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Fanning.

धून p. p. Shaken, agitated &c.

धूतिः f. Shaking, agitating.

धूर I. 1. P. (धूपयति, धूपयितुं) To heat or to be heated. II. 10. U. (धूपयति-ने) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. 2 To shine 3 To speak.

धूपः 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. 2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.) aromatic vapour or smoke; धूपोष्णया स्वाजितमार्दभां Ku. 7. 14; Me. 33; V. 3. 2, R. 16. 50. 3 A fragrant powder. -COMP. -अगुरु n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अंगः 1 turpentine. 2 the Sarala tree. -अर्हः a black kind of agallochum. -पात्रः a vessel for incense, censer. -वासः fumigating, perfuming. -वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूपनं 1 Fumigating, perfuming. 2 Incense; Ms. 7. 219.

धूपित a. Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed.

धूमः 1 Smoke, vapour; धूमज्वेलिः सलिलमस्तं सन्निपातः क मेवः Me. 5. 2 Mist, haze. 3 A meteor. 4 A cloud. 5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory). 6 Belch, eructation. -COMP. -आभ a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. -आवलिः a wreath or cloud of smoke. -उत्थं ammoniac. -उद्गूरः 1 issuing of smoke or vapour; Me. 69. 2 eructation, belch. -उर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -केतनः, -केतुः 1 fire; कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10; R. 11. 81. 2 a meteor, comet, falling star; धूमकेतुनिव किमपि कपालं Gīt. 1; धूमकेतुरिबोद्धितः Ku. 2. 52. 3 Ketu. -जः a cloud. -ध्वजः fire. -पानं inhaling

smoke or vapour. -नहिषी fog, mist. -येनिः a cloud; cf. Me. 5.

धूमल a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple.

धूमायति-ते To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken; धूमायिता-दश दिशो दलितारविदाः Bv. 1. 104; Mk. 5. 57.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist.

धूमित a. Obscured with smoke, darkened; Ku. 4. 30.

धूमा A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke.

धूत्र a. 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey; Bh. 3. 55; R. 15. 16. 2 Dark red. 3 Dark, obscured. 4 Purple. -धूत्रः 1 A mixture of red and black. 2 Incense. -धूत्रः Sin, vice, wickedness. -COMP. -अधः the fork-tailed shrike. -रुच्य a. of a purple hue. -लोचनः a pigeon. -लोहित a dark-red, deep purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -शूकः a camel.

धूषकः A camel.

धूर्त a. 1 Cunning, knavish, roughtish, crafty, fraudulent. 2 Mischievous, injurious. -धूर्तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 2 A gamester. 3 A lover, gallant, gay deceiver; तत्ते धूर्तं हृदि स्थिता प्रियतमा काचिन्ममैवपर Pt. 4. 6; धूर्तोऽपरां जुवति Amaru. 16; सो धूर्तानाममिसासत्वरहो Gīt. 11. 4 The thornapple (धनूर). -COMP. -कृत् a. crafty, dishonest. (-म्) the Dhattūra plant. -जंतुः a man. -रचना a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. 2 A rogue.

धूर्वी The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः-ली m. f. 1 Dust; अनिवापकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. 2 Powder. -COMP. -कुटिमं, कंदारः 1 a mound, rampart of earth. 2 a ploughed field. -ध्वजः wind. -पदलः a cloud of dust. -पुष्पिका, पुष्पि the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धूसर a. Of a dusty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; शशी दिवसधूसर Bh. 2. 56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41. -रः 1 The grey colour. 2 A donkey. 3 A camel. 4 A pigeon. 5 An oilman.

धृ I. 6 A (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (धियते, धृत) 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; आर्यपुत्रं धिये एषा धिये U. 3; धियते यावदेकोपि रिपुस्तावत्कृतः सुखं Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. 2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue; इत्यथमसंयुतो सुखे धियते खेदलोद्बोधोऽपि ते R. 8. 51; Ku. 4. 18. 3 To resolve upon. -II. 1. 10. U. (धरति, usually धारयति-ते, धृत, धरित) 1 To hold, bear, carry; धृजंगमपि कीपितं शिरसि पुण्यवद्धारयत् Bh. 2. 4; वैष्णवी धारयेद्यष्टिं सोदकं च कर्मवद्दे Ms. 4. 36; Bk. 17. 54;

V. 4. 36. 2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain; धृतमदर Gīt. 1; यथा सर्वणि धृतानि धरा धारयते सम Ms. 9. 311; Pt. 1. 126; धातु-कुदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me 113, चिरमात्मना धृता R. 3. 35. 3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep; या संस्तुता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. 4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केचा धृतशुकररूप Gīt 1, धारयति कोकनदस्व 10. 5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.), धितकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल व Gīt. 1. 6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. 7 To fix upon, direct towards; (with dat. or loc.); ब्राह्मणे धृतनामसः, मनो दधे राजसूयाय &c. 8 To suffer, undergo. 9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. 10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); वृक्षसंचने द्व धारयति ने S. 1; तस्यै-तस्य वा धने धारयति &c. 11 To hold, contain. 12 To observe, practise. 13 To cite, quote. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected, e. g. मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा, धूर्ति धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; समरे धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दंडे धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीविते, प्राणात्, धारी-मानं, देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits; व्रते धृ to observe a vow; तुल्या धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c. मनः, धर्ति, चित्त, धूर्ति धृ to bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; गर्भे धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारणा धृ to practise (concentration or self-control &c.). -WITH अव 1 to fix, determine, settle; Si. 1. 3. 2 to know, ascertain, understand, know accurately; न विचक्षते-स्वधार्यते वतुः Ku. 5. 78; R. 13. 5. -उद् 1 to lift up, raise. 2 to save, deliver 3 to draw out, extract. 4 to extricate, root up; (the meaning of धृ with उद् are the same as those of हृ with उद् q. v.). -निस् to determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितोऽयं लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70, 9. 20. -वि 1 to seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अंशुकपल्लवेन विधृतः, Amaru 79, 85. 2 to put on, wear, use, R. 12. 40. 3 to maintain, bear, support, hold up; Pt. 1. 32; Bh. 3. 23. 4 to fix upon, direct towards. -सं 1 to hold, bear, carry. 2 to hold up, support, अरिः संधार्यते नामि Pt. 1. 81. 3 to curb, restrain, check. 4 to keep in the mind, retain in memory. -समुद् 1 to pull up by the roots,

extirpate; see हृ with उद्. 2 to save, deliver. -संज्ञ 1 to know, determine, ascertain; Si. 9. 60. 2 to reflect, think, consider, ponder over; Ms. 10. 73; एवं संज्ञाय Pt. 1.

धृत *p. p.* 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. 2 Possessed. 3 Kept, preserved, retained. 4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. 5 Worn, used. 6 Placed, deposited. 7 Practised, observed. 8 Weighed. 9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing. 10 Intent upon; see धृ above. -COMP. -आत्मन् *a* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. -वेद *a* 1 inflicting punishment. 2 one on whom punishment is inflicted. -पट *a* covered with a cloth. -राजन् *a* ruled by a good king (as a country). -राष्ट्रः *N.* of the eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of निचिन्नीय. [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of Pandu, but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhīma, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishtira and Bhīma. Krishna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhīma was marked out by the King as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhīma to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhīma, Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces and Bhīma escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife, repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years]. -वर्मेन् *a* clad in armour, mailed. धृतिः *f.* Taking, holding, seizing. 2 Having, possessing. 3 Maintaining, supporting. 4 Firmness; steadiness, constancy. 5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-command; मज धृतिं त्यज मतिरिहेतुका *N.* 4. 105; Ki. 6. 11; R. 8. 66. 6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy; धृतेःश्रद्धाः सद्यश्चिद्वत् सः *R.* 3. 10; 16. 82; चक्षुर्बलानि न धृति *V.* 2. 8; Si. 7. 10, 14. 7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in Rhetoric; ज्ञानाभीष्टाभ्यासैस्तु संपूर्णसहता धृतिः । सौहृदयवचनोद्भासनासक्तिमादिहत् *S.* D. 198, 168. 8 A sacrifice.

धृतिमत् *a*. Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. 2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content; R. 13. 77.

धृत्वन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Brahmā. 3 Virtue, morality. 4 The sky. 5 The sea. 6 A clever man.

धृत् 1. *P.* (धृति, धृति) 1 To come together, be compact. 2 To

hurt or injure. -II. 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (धृति, धृतिनि) 1 To offend, hurt, injure. 2 To insult, treat with indignity. 3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. 4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. 5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). -III. 5. *P.* (धृति, धृति) 1 To be bold or courageous. 2 To be confident. 3 To be proud or overbearing. 4 To be impudent or impatient. 5 To dare, venture (with inf.) 6 To brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102 -IV. 10. *A.* (धृति) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृत् *a*. 1 Bold, courageous, confident. 2 Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent; धृत्ः पार्थ वसति *H.* 2. 26. 3 Forward, presumptuous. 4 Profligate, abandoned. -द्रः *A* faithless husband or lover; द्रुता अपि निःशंकस्तस्मिन्निजे न लजितः । द्रुदोषोऽपि निश्चयात् कथितो द्रुतपदः *S.* D. 72. -COMP. द्रुमः *N.* of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadi. [He with his father fought on the side of the Pandavas, and for some days he acted as commander-in-chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhrishadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil his vow on the morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthaman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pandavas and was stamped to death.]. -धी *a*. presumptuous. -मानिन् *a* having too high an opinion of himself, presumptuous.

धृणञ् *a* 1 Bold, confident. 2 Impudent, shameless.

धृतिः *A* ray of light.

धृणु *a*. Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). 2 Shameless, impudent.

धे 1 *P.* (धृति, धृति; *Caus.* धापयति; *desid.* धिसति) 1 To suck, drink; drink in, absorb (fig. also); अवाद्भ्रामभासीच रुधिरं वनवाहिनां *Bk.* 15. 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y. 1. 140. 2 To kiss; वन्दो वयलाननं *Git.* 12. 3 To suck out, draw or take away.

धेनः 1 The ocean. 2 A male river (नद).

धेनुः *f* 1 A cow, milch-cow; धेनुं धीराः स्तुतां वाचमाहुः *U.* 5. 31. 2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); as सङ्घवेदुः, वडधेनुः &c. 3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive; as अस्तिधेनुः, सद्-धेनुः).

धेनुकः *N.* of a demon killed by Balarāma. -COMP. -सूदनः an epithet of Balarāma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. 2 A milch-cow.

धेनुया *A* cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धेनुकं 1 A herd of cows. 2 particular mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध).

धैर्यं 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; धैर्यमवश्य Pt. 1; विषदि धैर्यं *Bh.* 2. 63; so धैर्यवृत्ति *Si.* 9. 59. 2 Calmness, composure. 3 Gravity, patience. 4 Inflexibility. 5 Boldness, forwardness; Me. 40 (धैर्यं Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धौढः = द्रुढ *q. v.*

धोर 1 *P.* (धोरति) To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. 2 To be skilful (in general). धोरणं 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.). 2 Going well or quickly. 3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः जी *f.* 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity; धैर्याकंद्वये मनोज्ञपवने सद्यः स्खलन्माधुरीधाराधोरणिधौतधामनि अश्वधिरात्मालम्ब्यते । तेषां नित्यविनोदिनां सुकृतिनां माधवीकानां पुनः कालः किं न करोति केतकि वतरत्यं चापि केलीस्थली ॥ *Udb.* 2 Tradition.

धोरितं 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. 2 Going, motion. 3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p.* 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; कुरुषोमभिः पवनचपलैः शशिना धौतमूलाः *S.* 1. 15; *Si.* 58. *Ru.* 1. 6, 6. 57; *R.* 16. 49; 19. 10. 2 Polished, brightened. 3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; हरशिरश्चंदिकाधौतहर्षा *Me.* 7, 44; विकसद्भांयुधौतारं *Git.* 12. -नं Silver. -COMP. -कटः a bag of coarse cloth. -कोषजं, -कौषेयं bleached or purified silk. -शिलं rock-crystal.

धौघ्रः 1 Greyness. 2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way).

धौरितकं A horse's trot; cf. धोरित.

धौरय (धी *f.*) Fit for a burden. -यः 1 A beast of burden. 2 A horse.

धौरैकं, धौरैकिकं, धौरैयं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

ध्मा 1. *P.* (धमति, ध्मात, *caus.* ध्मापयति) 1 To blow, breathe out, exhale. 2 To blow, (as a wind instrument), produce sound by blowing; शंसं दधौ प्रतापवान् *Bg.* 1. 12, 18; *R.* 7. 63; *Bk.* 3. 34, 17. 7. 3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धमेच्छात च पवकं *Mb.* 4 To manufacture by blowing. 5 To cast, blow, or throw away. -WITH आ 1 to inflate, puff up. 2 to blow or fill with wind (as a conch &c.). -उप to excite by blowing, fan; नासि मुखेनोपधमेत् *Ms.* 4. 53. -निस् to blow

out of something. -प्र to blow (as a conch &c.); इक्षी प्रदधतुः Bg. 1. 14. -वि to scatter, disperse, destroy.

धमाकारः A black-smith, smith.

ध्माक्षः v. l. for ध्माक्ष q. v.

ध्मात् p. p. 1 Blown (as a wind instrument). 2 Blown up or into, inflated, blown, fanned, excited. 3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

ध्मापित a. Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

ध्यात a. Thought of, meditated upon; see ध्ये.

ध्यानं 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानं ध्यानं विशिष्यते Bg. 12. 12; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72. 2 Especially abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तदैव ध्यानादवगतोऽस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. 3 Divine intuition or discernment. 4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यानं. -COMP. -गम्य a. attainable by meditation; only. -तत्पर, -निष्ठ, -पर a. lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. -मार्गं mere thought or reflection. -योगः profound meditation. -स्थ a. absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक a. Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

ध्याम a. Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. -मं A kind of grass.

ध्यामन् m. 1 Measure. 2 Light —n. Meditation (less correctly ध्यामन्).

ध्यायै 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यातुः desid विध्यासति; pass. ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायते विद्यायां पुंसः संगच्छेत्पुत्रजायते Bg. 2. 63; न ध्याते पदमीश्वरस्य Bb. 3. 11; विदुः ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायति चान्यं विद्या Pt. 1. 136; Mo 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21. -WITH अनु 1 to think of, muse. 2 to remember. 3 to wish well to, bless, favour; R. 14. 60; 17. 36. -अव to think ill of, curse mentally. -अभि 1 to wish, desire, covet; Y. 3. 134. 2 to think of -अव to disregard. -वि 1 to think of, meditate upon, remember; Bk. 14. 65. 2 to meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at; अयलीयते विद्यायै M. 1; Si. 8. 69; 12 4, Ki. 10. 46. -निष्ठ to think of, meditate upon.

धादिः Gathering flowers.

धृव a. 1 (a.) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवेऽस्मदुशासती सुता Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; ध्रुवणं भवं Ku. 7. 85; Ms. 7. 208. 2 Fixed (in astrology). 3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्विजयं सत्यं च Bg. 2. 27; यो ध्रुवाणि परिपश्यन् अमृताणि भिष्वेते Chan 63

4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुवा स्मृति 5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day).

-वः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. 2 The pole of any great circle. 3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree. 5 A post, stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off). 7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Gīt.). 8 Time, epoch, era. 9 An epithet of Brahmā. 10 Of Vishnu. 11 Of Siva. 12 N. of the son of Uttāpāda and grandson of Mannu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttāpāda. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the Polar star runs thus. Uttāpāda had two wives, Suruchi and Suniti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had a son named Uttama and Suniti gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the King and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to its mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods, and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar star]. -इ 1 The sky, atmosphere. 2 Heaven. -वा A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). 2 A virtuous woman -इ ind. Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. -COMP -अक्षरः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः the point on the crowd of the head from which the hair radiate. -तारा, -तारक the Polar star.

-ध्रुवकः 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus); see ध्रुव. 2 A trunk, stem. 3 A post.

ध्रौव्यं 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. 2 Duration. 3 Certainty.

ध्वंस 1 A. (ध्वंसते, ध्वस्त) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. 2 To drop, sink, despond; Māl. 9. 44. 3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. 4 To be eclipsed; Mu. 3. 8. -Caus. To destroy. -WITH प्र to perish, be destroyed. -वि 1 to fall to pieces 2 to be dispersed or scattered. 3 to perish, be destroyed, be ruined.

ध्वंसः, ध्वंसनं 1 Falling down, sinking fa ng to pieces 2 Loss

destruction, ruin. -सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्वंसिः The hundredth part of a Muhūrta.

ध्वजः 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32; P. 1. 26. 2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family. 3 A flag-staff. 4 A mark, emblem, sign, a symbol ध्वमं, मकरं &c. 5 The attribute of a deity. 6 The sign of a tavern 7 The sign of a trade, any trademark 8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). 9 One who prepares and sells liquors. 10 A house situated to the east of any object. 11 Pride. 12 Hypocrisy. (ध्वजीकृ to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext). -COMP. -अंशुकं, -पटः, -इ a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहत a. seized on the battle-field. गृहं a room in which banners are kept. -धुमः the palm tree. -प्रहरणः air, wind. -यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flagstaff is fastened. -यष्टिः f. a flagstaff; Ms. 9. 285.

ध्वजवत् a. 1 Adorned with flags. 2 Having a mark. 3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. -म 1 A standard-bearer. 2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller.

ध्वजिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. 2 Having as a mark. 3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (सुराभाजनचिह्न); Ms. 11. 93. -म. 1 A standard bearer. 2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. 3 A car, carriage, chariot. 4 A mountain. 5 A snake. 6 A peacock 7 A horse. 8 A Brāhmaṇa. -नी An army; R. 7. 40, Si. 12 66; Ki. 13. 9.

ध्वजीकरणं 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. 2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वज् 1 P. (ध्वनति, ध्वनित) To sound, produce or utter sound, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar, विधियमाना इव ध्वजनुर्द्विशः Ki. 14. 46, अये धीरे धीरे ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv 1. 60; कथिर्द्वान् मेघवत् Bk. 9. 5; 14 3, ध्वनति मधुपसङ्घे अवयवमिद्वयति Gīt. 5 -Caus. (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell); but ध्वनयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly.'

ध्वनः 1 Sound, tune. 2 Hum, buzz.

ध्वननं 1 Sounding. 2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). 3 (In Rhet.) The same as ध्वजना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of

which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power; cf. अञ्जन also.

ध्वनिः 1 Sound, echo, noise in general; दृष्टेयवीर्यवान्मन्त्रच्छन्दः R. 16. 13; 2 72; U. 6. 17. 2 Tune, note, tone; Si. 6. 48. The sound of a musical instrument; R. 9. 71. 4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. 5 A mere empty sound. 6 A word. 7 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the

expressed sense; or where the *expressed* sense is made subordinate to the *suggested* sense; इदमुक्तमनित्ययिनि व्यग्रे वाच्यार्थविरुद्धैः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kind of ध्वनि; see under ध्वनि) Comp. -ग्रहः 1 the ear. 2 hearing. 3 the sense of hearing. -नाला 1 a sort of trumpet. 2 a lute. 3 a fife, pipe. विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c.; see काकु. ध्वनित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. 2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. -तं 1 A sound 2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki. 5. 12.

ध्वस्तः *f.* Destruction, ruin.

न.

न *a.* 1 Thin, spare. 2 Vacant, empty. 3 Same, identical. 4 Undivided.—**नः** 1 A pearl. 2 N. of Ganesa. 3 Wealth, prosperity. 4 A band. 5 War.—**ind.** (a) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither' and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (b) Used with the potential mood *n* may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not'; धृषियैर्भवेत् शत्रुं नार्तद्वाद्भवेदिति Ram. (c) In argumentative writings *n* often comes after इति चेत् and means 'not so'. (d) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, *n* may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. नार्थीयतायामाहो न वृक्षं न च हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोद्रे नैरिणस्थी न जयानः ॥ Ms. 4. 120; प्रविशोतं न मां कश्चिदप्युच्यमान्यवायत् Mb.; Ms. 2. 195; 3. 8, 9; 4. 15; S. G. 17. Sometimes *n* may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा; संपदि यस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषादो रणे च भीरवं H. 1. 33. (e) *n* is frequently joined with a second *n* or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion; प्रत्युक्ता च तदुचिर्न तत्पत्तस्यां न वेत्ति पुरुषं पुरातनं R. 11. 85; न च न परिचितं न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11; न पुनरलंकारमयि न पुष्यति S. 1; नादङ्गो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335; Me. 63. 106; नाहो न काम्यो न च वेदसम्यक् द्रष्टुं न सा R. 6. 30. Si. 1. 55; V. 2. 10. (f) In a few cases *n* is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpuruṣa compound; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल; see P. VI. 3. 75. (g) *n* is often joined with other particles; नच, नवा, नैव, नतु, नचैद्, नखलु &c. &c.—**COMP.** असत्यौ (*m. du.*) Asvins the twin physicians of the

gods. -एक *a.* 'not one,' more than one, several, various. आत्मन् *a.* of manifold or diverse nature. चर *a.* 'not living,' gregarious, living in society, चैद्, रूप *a.* various, multi-form. शस् *ind.* repeatedly, often. -किंचन *a.* very poor, beggarly.

नकुदं The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mongoose, an ichneumon; यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिबुनः Vās. 2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince; अहं तस्य अतिशयितद्विरूपिणो नकुलस्य इति नैवेद्यकुरा जाता Vā. 2 (where नकुल has really sense, 1 but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana).

नक्तं 1 Night. 2 Eating only at night, as a sort of religious vow or penance. -**COMP.** अंध *a.* blind at night. -चर्यो wandering at night. -चारिन् *m.* 1 an owl. 2 a cat. 3 a thief. 4 a demon, goblin, evil spirit. -भोजनं supper. -मालः N. of a tree; R. 5. 42.—**सुखा** evening.—**व्रतं** 1 fasting by day and eating at night. 2 any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं ind. At night, by night; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसतिं शोभितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Ms. 6. 19. -**COMP.** -चरः 1 any animal that goes about at night. 2 a thief. -चारिन् *m.* -नक्तचारिन् *q. v.* -दिनं night and day.—**दिनं-दिवं ind.** at night and day.

नक्तकः Dirty or ragged cloth (कपट). **नक्रः** A crocodile, an alligator; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाय गच्छेदमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46; R. 7. 30; 16. 55. -**ऊर्ध्वं** 1 The upper timber of a door. 2 The nose.—**क्रा** 1 The nose. 2 A swarm of bees or wasps.

नक्षत्रं 1 A star in general. 2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion नक्षत्रतारः ग्रहसंकुलाऽपि R. 6. 22; (they are seventy-seven) 3 A pearl -**COMP.** -ईश ईश

ध्वंशः 1 A crow. (Sometimes) used at the end of comp. to show contempt; *e. g.* तीर्थध्वंशः *q. v.* 2 A beggar. 3 An impudent fellow. 4 A gull, crane. -**COMP.** -अरातिः an owl -**पुष्टः** the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वानः 1 Sound (in general) 2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वान्ति Darkness; ध्वान्ति नीलनिबोलवारः सुदृशो प्रख्यमाल्येति Git. 11; N. 19. 42, Si. 4. 62. -**COMP.** -उन्मेषः, -वित्तः a fire-fly.—**ज्ञात्रवः** 1 the sun. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 the white colour

ध्रु 1 P. (स्वरति) 1 To bend 2 To kill.

रः, नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -राजः the moon, R. 6. 66. -**चक्रं** 1 the sphere of the fixed stars. 2 the inner asterisms taken collectively. -**दृशीः** an astronomer or astrologer. -**नेनेः** 1 the moon. 2 the pole-star. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. (-**निः** *f.*) Revati, the last asterism. -**पद्मः** the starry sky. -**पाटक** an astrologer. -**नाला** 1 a group of stars. 2 a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. 3 the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. 4 a kind of neck ornament of elephants; अश्वगण-शिरोरत्नमालाप्रदानेन मेखलादन्ता K. 11.—**योगः** the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansion.—**वर्त्मन्** *m.* the sky.—**विद्या** astronomy or astrology. -**वृष्टिः** *f.* shooting or falling stars -**सूचकः** a bad astrologer; सिधुस्यार्तिं न जानति ग्रहाणां नव साधनं । पराध्वेन वर्तते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or आविदित्वेय यः शालं वैद्यज्ञं प्रपद्यते । स पक्षिदूषकः पाशो ज्ञेयो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ Bri. S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नखः -**खं** 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कश्मिन्धुगपतिः Bv. 1. 2. 31; 12. 12. 2 'The number twenty'. -**खः** A part, portion.—**COMP.** -अंकः a scratch, nail-mark; Bv. 2. 32. -**आघातः** a scratch, nail-wound; Māl. 5. 23. -**आशुषः** 1 a tiger. 2 a lion. 3 a cock. -**आशिन्** *m.* an owl. -**कुहः** a barber. -**जाहं** the root of a nail.—**द्वारणः** a falcon, hawk (-**णं**) a pair of a nail-scissors, -**निहृ-**तं, -**रंजनी** a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. -**पदं**, -**व्रणः** a nail-mark, or scratch; नखपद्व्रणान् प्राप्य वर्षाग्रविदून् Me. 35. -**सूचः** a bow. -**लेखा** 1 a nail-mark. 2 nail-painting. -**विचिकर** a bird of prey (tearing with claws). -**शंखः** a small shell.

नखपंच *a.* Nail-scorching; Si. 9 85

नखरः -रं A finger-nail, claw, talon. Bv. 1. 52. -COMP. -आयुधः 1 a tiger. 2 a lion 3 a cock. -आहः fragrant oleander (कर्पूरि).

नखानखि ind. Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* 1 Having or armed with nails, claws &c. 2 Thorny. -*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नगः 1 A mountain; Ku. 1. 17. 72; Si. 6. 79. 2 A tree, 3 A plant in general. 4 The sun. 5 A serpent. 6 The number 'seven'. -COMP.

-अटनः a monkey. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -हृद्रः 1 Himālaya (the lord of mountains) 2 the Sumeru mountain -अरिः an epithet of Indra. -उच्छ्वायः the height of a mountain. -ओकस् *m.* 1 a bird (in general). 2 a crow. 3 a lion. 4 the fabulous animal called गरुड. -ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born; Bk. 19. (-जः) an elephant. -जा, -नन्दिनी epithet of Pārvatī. -पतिः 1 the Himālaya mountain. 2 the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). -भिद् *m.* 1 an axe. 2 an epithet of Indra. -भूर्ध्व *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. -रंघ्रकरः an epithet of Kārtikeya; R. 9. 2.

नगरं A town, city (opp. ग्राम); नगर-गमनाय मन्त्रिं न करोति S. 2. COMP. -अधिकृतः, -अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. 2 governor or superintendent of a town. -उपांतः a suburb, the skrit of a town. -ओकस् *m.* a townsman. -काकः 'a town-crow', an expression of contempt. -घातः an elephant. -जनः 1 a townsfolk. 2 a citizen. -प्रदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession. -प्रांतः a suburb. -मार्गः a principal road, high-way. -रक्षा superintendence or government of a town. -रथः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी-नगर. q. v. -COMP. -काकः the (India) crane. -ककः a crow.

नग *a.* 1 Naked, nude, bare; न नगः स्नानमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 45; नगलक्षणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chāp. 110. 2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate. -ग्रः A naked mendicant. 2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षणक). 3 A hypocrite. 4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard. -ग्रा 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. 2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 ('and therefore may go about naked'). -COMP. -अटः -अटकः 1 one who goes about naked. 2 especially, a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class).

नगक *a.* (शिका *f.*) Naked, nude. -न 1 A naked mendicant 2 A

Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class). 3 A bard.

नगका, -नशिका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. 2 A girl before menstruation.

नगकरणं Making naked.

नगंभविसृणु, -भावुक *a.* Becoming naked.

नगः A lover, paramour.

नचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* see अचिर; Bg. 5. 6. 12. 7.

नञ् ind. The technical term for the negative particle न.

नट 1. 1 P. (नटति, the न not changed to ण after ण in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance; यदि मनसा नटनीयं Git. 4. 2 To act. 3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). -*Caus.* (नाटयति-ने) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas); शारसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. &c. 2 To imitate, copy; स्फटिककटक-भूमिनाटयत्येष शैलः ...अधिगतवयलिप्तः शूलपाणि-रमित्या S. 4. 65. (Note. नट forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126). -II. 10 U. (नाटयति-ने) 1 To drop or fall. 2 To abate. 3 To injure.

नटः 1 A dancer; न नटा न विटा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. 2 An actor; कुर्वन् नटत-नस्य नटः कुतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. 3 The son of a degraded Kshātriya. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of reed. -COMP. -अंतिका shame, modesty. -हृश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -चर्यो the performance of an actor. -धूपणः, मेहनः (yellow) orpiment. -रंगः a theatrical stage. -वरः 'the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of a drama. -संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer.

नटनं 1 Dancing, dance. 2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटी 1 An actress. 2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sūtradhāra). 3 A courtesan, harlot. -COMP. -सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नटः-हं A species of reed. -COMP. -अगारं, -आगारं a hut of reeds -प्राय *a.* abounding in reeds. -वनं a thicket of reeds. -संहतिः *f.* a collection or quantity of reeds.

नटडा *a.* (शी *f.*) Covered with reeds.

नटिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. 2 A reed-bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नटिल *a.* नटुद् *a.* (ती *f.*) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नट्या A quantity of reeds.

नटल *a.* Abounding in reeds. -लं A quantity or a bed of reeds; यो नटलानीय गजः परेषां बलान्यशुद्राजलिनामवक्त्रः R 18 5

नत *p. p.* 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. 2 Sunk, depressed. 3 Crooked, curved. -तं The distance of any planet from the meridian. -COMP. -अंशः zenith-distance. -अग *a.* 1 bending the body. 2 stooping, bowed. (-गी) 1 a woman with stooping limbs. 2 a woman in general. -नासिक *a.* flat-nosed. -भ्रुः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः *f.* 1. Bending, stooping, bowing. 2 Curvature, crookedness 3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. 4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy).

नट् 1 P. (नटति, नटित्) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud); वाम-श्रायं नवति मधुरं चातकस्ते सर्वदः Me 9, नट्याकाशगंगायाः श्रोतस्त्वज्ञानदिग्गजे R. 1. 78, Si. 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. 2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object); ननाद् बलवकादं, शब्दं बोत्तरं नटति Mb. 3 To vibrate. -*Caus.* (नाटयति-ने) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant 2 To cause to make a sound. -WITH उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56. -नि to sound, shout; R. 5. 75; M. 5. 10; Bk. 6. 117. -प्र (प्रणटति) to sound, resound, echo, कन्यादाः प्राणद्वयं घोराः Mb.; शिषाः प्रणटति &c. -प्रति to resound, echo. (-*Caus.*) to fill with noise, make resonant, Sānti. 2. 16; Rs. 3. 14. -वि to sound, resound; Bg. 1. 12. (-*Caus.*) 1 to cause to cry or utter notes; अंबुदैः शिषि गणो विनाटते Ghaṭ. 10.

नदाः 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 66 (where Malli, remarks:—प्राक्श्रोतसो नद्यः प्रत्यक्षश्रोतसो नदा नर्मदां विनेत्याहुः). 2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. 3 The ocean. -COMP. -राजः the ocean.

नदधुः 1 Noise, roaring. 2 The roaring of a bull.

नदी A river, any flowing stream, रक्षीतजला तपास्थये पुनरीधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -COMP. -ईनः, -ईशः, -काव the ocean. -कुलपियः a kind of reed -ज *a.* aquatic. (-जः) an epithet of Bhishma (-जं) a lotus. -तरस्थान a landing-place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -घरः an epithet of Siva. -पतिः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuna. -पूरः a river which has overflown its banks. -भवं river-salt -मातृक *a.* watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.), N. 3. 38; cf. देवमातृक. -रथः the current of a river. -वंकः the bend or arm of a river. एणः (स्नः) 1 bathing in rivers. 2 knowing the dangerous spots in rivers. their depth course &c तत समाज्ञापयदाह स ज्ञानाधि

ननुद्विचये नदीयान् R. 16. 75; (hence) 3 experienced, clever. -सजः the Arjuna tree.

नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. 2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. 3 Joined, connected; see नह. -द्ध A tie, band, bond, knot.

नद्धी A leather-strap.

ननदु, ननादु A husband's sister; ननादुः पत्न्या च देव्याः संदिष्टमध्यङ्गिण U. 1. COMP. -ननादुपतिः (also ननादुःपतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

ननु *ind.* (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying:—1 Inquiry or interrogation; ननु सनातनकृत्यो गतमः M. 4. 2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदा ज्ञेयादिनी शिष्या-पदेशं नलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दौरो ननु M. 1. 3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारण); उपपन्नं ननु शिष्यं सप्तसंगेय R. 1. 60; त्रिलोक-नाथेन सदा मन्त्रद्विषस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा 3. 45. 4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh'; ननु मानव Dk.; ननु दुर्लभः पठितमेव बुद्धमभिस्तरकादि U. 4. 5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased'; ननु मां प्रापय प्रसुरितिक Ku. 4. 32. 6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why' or 'I say'; ननु पदे पठितस्य मय Mk. 5; ननु भगवान्यतो मे वतते S. 2; ननु भिन्निनोतु भवान् V. 2. 7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); ननु चेतनस्यैव बुद्धिर्वा-दिशरीराणि अचेतनानां च गोमयादीनां कार्याणीति उच्यते S. B.

नद्ध 1 P. (नद्धति, नद्धति) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (anything); ननुदनुत्सदज्ञेन तत्सौ R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. -*Caus.* (नद्धति ते) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अनादिते शशिनि सैव कुबजुषी मे दष्टिं न नद्धति सस्पर्णयिज्ञोमा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52. -*WITH* अभि 1 to rejoice at, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविद्धं नाम भिनद्धति K. 108; नाभिनद्धति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57. 2 to congratulate, hail with joy, welcome, greet; तामसीभिर्गमिन्धमाना तिष्ठति S. 4; तमभ्यनन्दयामं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68; 2. 74; 7. 69; 11. 30; 16. 64. 3 To praise, applaud, commend, approve of; नाम यस्याभिनद्धति द्विषोपि स पुमान् पुनान् Ki. 11. 73; S. 3. 24; R. 12. 35; न ते वचोऽभिनद्धामि S. 2. 4 to wish or desire for, like, care for (usually with न) नाभिनद्धति केलिकलाः Māl. 3; नाभिनद्धेत मरणं नाभिनद्धेत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45; H. 4. 4. -*आ* to be glad, be pleased or delighted; आनन्दितारस्वो दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14 (*Caus.*) to gladden,

delight, please; U. 3. 14; Y. 1. 356. -*प्रति* 1 to bless; R. 1. 57, Ms. 7. 146; Ku. 7. 87. 2 to welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly; प्रतिन्यं ह तां वृजा Mb. Ms. 2. 54.

नद्धः 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. 2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). 3 A frog. 4 N. of Vishnu. 5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodā and foster-father of Krishna (to whose care the child was committed when Kamsa wanted to destroy it). 6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother kings of Pātaliputra killed by the machinations of Chāṇakya, the minister of Chandragupta; सनुत्ताता नद्ध नव हृदयोग इव सुवः Mu. 1. 13; अयुर्हीनं राक्षसे किमुत्तातं नद्धंशस्य Mu. 1. 3. 27, 28. -*Comp.* -आत्मजः, -नद्धनः an epithet of Krishna. -*पालः* an epithet of Varuṇa.

नद्धक *a.* 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. 2 Delighting or rejoicing in. 3 Gladdening a family. -*कः* 1 A frog. 2 N. of the sword of Krishna. 3 A sword in general. 4 Happiness.

नद्धकिन् *m.* An epithet of Vishnu. नद्धुः Happiness, pleasure, delight. नद्धन *a.* Delighting, pleasing, gladdening. -*नः* 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 3. 41. 2 A frog. 3 An epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of Siva. -*नं* N. of the garden of Indra, the elysium; अविज्ञा-स्तेदमातानं कियते नद्धनुमाः Ku. 2. 41; R. 8. 95. 2 Rejoicing, being glad. 3 Joy. -*Comp.* -जं yellow sandal-wood. (हरिचन्दन).

नद्धतः, नद्धतः A son.

नद्धा 1 Delight, joy, happiness. 2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. A 3 A small earthen water-jar. 4 A husband's sister. 5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious *tithis*.)

नद्धिः *m. f.* Joy, pleasure, delight; कौशल्यानविवर्धनः, -द्धिः *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 N. of an attendant of Siva. 4 Gambling, gaming (also in this sense). -*Comp.* ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 N. of one of the chief attendants of Siva. -ग्रामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Rāma's banishment; R. 12. 18. -योगः N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -वर्धनः 1 an epithet of Siva. a friend. 2 the end of a lunar fortnight, i. e. the day of new or full moon.

नद्धिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 A small water-jar. 3 An attendant of Siva. -*Comp.* -ईशः -ईश्वरः 1 N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. 2 N. of Siva.

नद्धिन् *a.* 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. 2 Making happy gladden

ing. -*m.* 1 A son. 2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. 3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides; लतापुष्टद्वारगतीध्वनदी Ku. 3. 41; Māl. 1. 1. -*नी* 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. 2 A husband's sister. 3 A fabulous cow, daughter of Surabhi, yielding all desires (कामंयन्तु) and in the possession of the sage Vasishtha; अनिष्टा नन्दिनी नाम येनुराववृत्त वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 69. 4 An epithet of the Ganges. 5 The holy basil.

नपात् *m.* A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas); as in ननुनपात्.

नपुंस *m.* नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch. नपुंसकः, -कं 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man nor woman). 2 An impotent man, a eunuch. 3 A coward. -*कं* 1 A word in the neuter gender. 2 The neuter gender.

नपुत् *m.* A grandson (as son's or daughter's son).

नभः The month Śrāvaṇa. -*जं* The sky, atmosphere.

नभश्च *m.* 1 The sky, atmosphere, R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; R. 1. 11. 2 A cloud. 3 Fog, vapour. 4 Water 5 Period of life, age. -*m.* 1 The rains or rainy season. 2 The nose, smell. 3 N. of Śrāvaṇa (corresponding to July-August, said to be *n.* also in this sense); प्रयासत्वे नभसि दृक्ताजीविनाल-वन्मार्थं Me. 4; R. 12, 29; 17. 41; 18. 5. 4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. 5 A spitting pot. -*Comp.* -अंबुषः the Chātaka bird. -*कांतित्व* *m.* a lion. -*गजः* a cloud. -*चक्षुस्* *m.* the sun. -*चमसः* 1 the moon. 2 magic. -*चर* *a.* moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (-*रः*) 1 a god or demi-god, R. 18. 6. 2 a bird. -*दुहः* a, cloud. -*दृष्टि* *a.* 1 blind. 2 looking towards the sky. -*द्वीपः*, -*धूमः* a cloud. -*नदी* the celestial Ganges. -*प्राणः* wind. -*मणिः* the sun. -*मंडलं* the firmament, the atmosphere; नंदे नभोमंडलमंडुराशिः S. D. 10. -*दीपः* the moon. -*रजस्* *m.* darkness. -*रेखः* *f.* fog, mist. -*रूपः* smoke. -*लिङ्ग* *a.* licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अत्रादिह. -*सद्* *m.* a god, Si. 1. 11. -*सरित्* *f.* 1 the milky way. 2 the celestial Ganges. -*स्थली* the sky. -*स्पृश्* *a.* reaching the sky, lofty.

नभसः 1 The sky. 2 The rainy season. 3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्यः N. of the month Bhādrapada (corresponding to August-September); R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् *a.* Vaporous, misty, cloudy. -*m.* The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8; 10. 73; Si. 1. 10.

नभाकः 1 Darkness. 2 An epithet of Rāhu

नम्रा *m.* A dark cloud.

नम्र 1 P., sometimes A. (नमति-ने; नत, *Caus.* नमयति-ने or नमयति-ने, but with a preposition नमयति only; *desid* निवसति) 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect)

(with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः सर्वान् जिलोचनवद्भिरिति Ku. 6. 89; Bg. 11. 17; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; Si. 4. 57.

To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशकः संविमान् नमेव Kām. 8. 55.

3 To bend, sink, go down; अनंसीदुर्ग-रेणास्य Bk. 15. 25; नेयुः सर्वदिशः K. 55.

उत्क्रमति नमति वर्षति...मेघाः Mk. 5. 26. 4 To stop, be inclined. 5 To be bent or curved. 6 To Sound. -WITH

अमृद् to rise, go up. -अव 1 to bend or bow down, stoop; Si. 9. 74. 2 to bend oneself, hang down; त्वय्यादावुं जलमवनते Me. 46. -उद् 1 (a) to rise, appear, spring up; उन्मोक्षाय लीयते दुरि-द्राणा मनोरथाः Pt. 2. 91. (b) to hang over, impend. उन्मत्तकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5. 2 to rise, ascend, go up (fig- also)

उन्मति नमति वर्षति गजैति मेघः Mk. 5. 26; नम्रत्वोन्नतः Bh. 2. 69; 3. 24; Si. 9. 79 3 to raise, elevate; Ki. 16. 35.

(-Cause.) to raise, erect. -उप 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen, with gen. or by itself;

कस्यास्तं ह्युत्पन्नं दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; मत्स्योः कथमुत्पन्नं स्वमजोऽपि Me. 91; उदेयोपनतं दुःखास्तु तद्वत्सर्वत्र V. 3. 21; Bh. 2. 121; Me. 10; R. 10. 39. 3

to present, give, offer; परलोकैपनतं जलजालं R. 8. 68. -परि 1 to stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वप्रकीडापरिगतमजप्रक्षयं

वदं Me. 2; विद्वेत्तागः पर्यंसीत् स्व वव Si. 18. 27. 2 to bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतः (वदनकमलेः) Bk. 1. 4. 3 to be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.) लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4;

4. 28; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वमेव दधिहिमभावेन परिणते S. B.; Me. 45. 4 to be developed or matured, be ripe; परिणतप्रज्ञस्य चाणी U. 7. 20; Me. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3 8; Ra. 1. 26. 5 to be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay;

परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकासु क्षपासु Me. 110; so जरा-परिणत &c. 6 to set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. 7 to be digested; ग्रस्तं परिणेत्य नम्र Mb. -प्र (प्रणमति) to bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to (with acc. or dat.); न प्रणमति देवताम् K. 108; तां प्रणमाम K. 219; Bg. 11 44; R. 2. 21. (साष्टांगं प्रणम्य to fall down on the eight limbs; see साष्टांग; दंडवत् प्रणम्य to bow by throw-

ing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at a points of दंडप्रणाम)

-वि 1 to bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विनमति च स्य तरवः प्रचये Ki. 6. 34; Bh. 1. 67; Bk. 7 52; see विनत.

-विपरि 1 to be changed into. 2 to undergo a change for the worse.

-सं 1 to bend, stoop, incline; संनतांगी Ku. 1. 34; Bk. 2. 31; पर्यं संनता V. 4. 26. 2 to submit or subject oneself to; संनमतामरीणां R. 18. 34.

नमत् *a.* Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. -तः 1 An actor. 2 Smoke. 3 Master, lord. 4 A cloud.

नमनं 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Sinking. 3 A bow, salutation, obeisance.

नमस् *ind.* A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration (this word is, by itself, invariably used with dat.; तस्मै वदान्यद्वये तस्मै नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94; नमः स्त्रियै तुभ्यं Ku. 2. 4; but with कृ, generally with acc.; सुनिवर्त्य नमस्कृत्य Sk. but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कृतो वृत्तिहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable). -Comp. -कारः, -कृतिः *f.* -करणं bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्).

-कृत *a.* 1 bowed down to, saluted. 2 revered, adored, worshipped. -गुरुः a spiritual teacher. -वाक् *ind.* uttering the word नमस् *i. e.* making a low obeisance; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वमेव नमोवाक् प्रशस्ते U. 1. 1.

नमत् *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमसित, नमस्यत् *a.* Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति Den. P. To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; Bh. 2. 94.

नमस्य *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. 2 Respectful, humble. -स्या Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमुचिः 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; वनमुचे नमुचेरये शिरः R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Sarasvatī also, as the story goes) then supplied Indra with a *Vajra* with which he cut off the demon's head], 2 N. of the god of love.

नमेरुः N. of a tree (द्रव्याक्ष or हृत्पुत्राक्ष); गङ्गा नमेरुप्रवाहवर्तमाना Ku. 1. 55; 3. 43: R 4 74

नम्र *a.* 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; नमति नम्रास्तरवः कलागमैः S. 5. 12; स्तोत्रनम्रा स्तना

श्र्ण Me. 82; Pt. 1. 106; Rain. 1. 19 2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अधुन नम्रः प्रणिवातशिक्षया R 3 25; इत्युच्छतं तामिरुमा स्म नम्रा Ku. 7. 28 3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reveren-

tial as in भक्तिनम्रः Me. 55. 4 Crooked, curved. 5 Worshipping. 6 Devoted or attached to

नम्र 1 A. (नये) 1 To go. 2 To protect.

नयः 1 Guiding, leading, managing 2 Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life; as in दुर्नय. 3 Prudence, foresight. 4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state policy ; नयप्रचार व्यवहारदुष्टतां Mk. 1. 7; नयगुणोपचितामिव

भूपतेः सदुपकारकलां श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9. 27 5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity, चलति नयाव जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. 2 3, 6. 38, 16. 42. 6 A plan, design, scheme, Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9. 7 A maxim, principle.

8 Course, method, manner. 9 A system, doctrine, opinion. 10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिके नयः Bhāṣā P. 105. -Comp. -कोविद्, -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. -चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent; R. 1. 55. -नेतृ *m.* a master in politics. -विद् *m.*, -विशारद् *a.* a politician, statesman. -शास्त्रं 1 the science of politics. 2 any work on politics or political economy. 3 a work on morality. -शालिन् *a.* just, righteous; Ki. 5. 24.

नयनं 1 Leading, guiding, conducting, managing. 2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. 3 Ruling, governing. 4 Obtaining. 5 The eye. -Comp. -अभिराम *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-मः) the moon. -उत्सवः 1 a lamp. 2 delight of the eyes. 3 any lovely object. -उपातः the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23.

-गोचर *a.* visible, within the range of sight. -उद्दः an eyelid. -पथः the range of sight. -पुटं the cavity of the eye. -विषयः 1 any visible object 2 the horizon. -सलिलं tears; Me. 39

नरः 1 A man, male, person ; संयोज-यति चिद्वैव नीचगणि नरं सति । समुद्राग्निं दुर्वर्षं त्वं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5; Ms. 1. 96, 2. 213. 2 A man or piece at chess 3 The pin of a sun-dial. 4 The Supreme spirit, the original or eternal man 5 Man's length (-पुरुष q. v.). 6 N. of a primitive sage. 7 N. of Arjuna, see नरनायक below. -Comp. -अधिप, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -देवः, -पतिः, -पालः a king; Bg. 10. 27; Ms. 7. 13, R. 2. 25, 3. 42; 7. 62; Me. 37; Y. 1. 310. -अंतकः death. -अयणः an epithet of Vishnu. -अक्ष a demon, goblin.

-**वृद्धः** 1 a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ms 9. 253. 2 a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons; तेषु कश्चिन्नरदामिनानी तां विवर्ष्य Dk. 51; सुविप्रश्च नन्द्रेण कर्णोद्वा इव ज्ञवचः Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses).
-**उत्तमः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**क्षपमः** 'the chief of men', a prince, king.
-**कपालः** a man's skull. -**कीलकः** the murderer of a spiritual preceptor.
-**केशरिन्** *m.* Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नृसिंह below. -**द्विष** *m.* a demon, goblin; Bk. 15. 94. -**नारायणः** N of Krishna (-**जो** dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings, Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Nārāyana. [In some places they are called देवी, पूर्वदेवी or कृषी or ऋदिसप्तदी. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Nārāyana put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvashi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमुपि विलोभयस्तदुत्सृज्यमानो दृष्ट्वा व्रीडिताः सर्वा अन्तरस इति V. 1.]. -**पशुः** 'a beast-like man; a beast in human form. -**पुंगवः** 'best of men,' an excellent man-**मानिका**, -**मानिनी** 'man like woman with a beard', masculine woman or an amazon. -**मेघः** a human sacrifice. -**यत्र** sun-dial. -**यान्तः**, -**रथः**, -**वाहनः** a vehicle drawn by men. -**लोकः** 1 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world. 2 mankind. -**बाहनः** an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 11. -**वीरः** a brave man, hero. -**व्याघ्रः**, -**शाईलः** an eminent man. -**शृंग** 'man's horn', an impossibility, chimera, nonentity -**सत्सर्गः** human society. -**सिंहः**, -**हरिः** 'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमनु-तशुग दलितदृष्टिपयकशिपुतनुपुंग्वं । केशव धृतनर-हरिखप जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1. -**स्कंधः** a multitude or body of men.
नरकः, -**कं** Hell, infernal regions; (corresponding to the realm of Pluto; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners). -**कः** N. of a demon, king of Prāgiyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's ear-rings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarman and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods men and be

nymphs themselves, and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Naraka. The demon was born of earth and hence called Bhauma.]
-**Comp.** -**अंतकः**, -**अरिः** -**जित्** *m.* epithets of Krishna. -**आनयः** 1 the soul after death. 2 a ghost, spirit. -**कुंड** a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented (86 such places are enumerated). -**स्था** the Vaitarini river.
नरैर्, **नरानां** The penis.
नरंभिः Worldly life or existence.
नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 16.
नकुटकं Nose.
नतः Dancing, a dance.
नर्तकः 1 A dancer; sometimes a dancing preceptor. 2 An actor, mime, mummer. 3 A bard, herald. 4 An elephant. 5 A king. 6 A peacock. **की** 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Sān. K. 59; Ki. 10. 41; R. 19. 14, 19. 2 A female elephant. 3 A pea-hen.
नर्तनः A dancer. -**नं** Gesticulation, dancing, dance. -**Comp.** -**गृहं**, -**शाला** a dancing hall. **नियः** an epithet of Siva.
नर्तित a. Danced, made to dance.
नर्ह 1 P. (नर्ति, नर्तित) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general; अनर्हिषुः कवि-व्याघ्रः Bk. 15. 35, 14. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. 2 To go, move.
नर्ह a. Bellowing, roaring.
नर्हनं 1 Bellowing, roaring. 2 Celebrating, praising aloud.
नर्तितः A kind of die or a throw at dice; नर्तितवृश्चिमतर्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -**नं** Sound, roar, bellowing.
नर्मदः 1 A pot-sherd. 2 The sun.
नर्मदः 1 A jester. 2 A lecher, rake, libertine. 3 Sport, pastime, amusement. 4 Copulation, coition. 5 The chin. 6 The nipple.
नर्मन् *n.* 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport; जितकमले विमले परिकर्मय नर्मजतकमलकं हृत्वे Git. 12 (कौतुकजनक); R. 19. 28. 2 Jest, joke, humour, wit; नर्मज्ञयामिः कथामिः K. 70 jocular, humorous. -**Comp.** -**कीलः** a husband. -**गर्भ a.** humorous, full of humour, witty. (-**जैः**) a secret lover. -**वृ a.** delighting, making happy. (-**वृः**) a jester (-**नर्मसविष** *q. v.*) -**वृ** N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay.
युति a. bright with joy, cheerful, merry. (-**तिः** *f.*) enjoyment of a joke.
-**सन्निवः**, -**सुहृद्** *m.* 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusement of a prince or a man of rank; हृत् सौन्दर्यं मधुन दुषतेर्निमेषविन्य इत्यात्मनिर्भयं मधु

Māl. 2. 7; तां याचते नरपतेर्निमेषदत्ता वृ-
हत्वेन 1. 11; Si. 1. 52.
नर्तरा 1 A valley, cavity. 2 A bellows. 3 An old woman past menstruation. 4 The plant *Sarala*.
नलः 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadhas and hero of the poem called 'Naishadha-charita'. [Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous King. He was chosen by Damayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was disappointed in securing her hand—resolved to persecute Nala, and entered into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother, and having lost every thing, he, with his wife, was banished from the kingdom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandoned his wife almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and so deformed he entered the service of king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horse-groom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assistance of the king he regained his beloved, and they led happy life; see ऋतुपर्ण and दम्पती also].
3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarman, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Rāma passed to Lankā with his army.—**लं** A lotus. -**Comp.** -**कीलः** the knee.
-**कुव** (कः) *v.* N. of a son of Kubera—**वृ** a fragrant root (उद्गीर); Ki. 12. 50; N. 4. 116. -**वृद्धिका** a sort of mat made of reeds. -**सीनः**, a shrimp or prawn.
नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body, Mv. 1. 35. 2 The radius of the arm.
नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. 2 The leg.
नलिनः The (Indian) crane. -**न** 1 A lotus flower, waterlily. 2 Water. 3 The indigo plant. (नलिनेशयः) an epithet of Vishnu.
नलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; न पर्वतसि नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17; नलिनीद्वलगतजल-मतिवरले Moha M. 5; Ku. 4. 6. 2 An assemblage of lotuses. 3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses. -**Comp.** -**खंडः**, -**वृहं** a group or assemblage of lotuses. -**ब्रह्मः** an epithet of Brahmā (-**हं**) a lotus-stalk, the fibres of a lotus.
नलवः A measure of distance equal to 400 hastas or cubits.
नव a. 1 New, fresh, young, recent; चित्रयोनिरभवत्युननवः R. 19. 46; केशवः कलेन हि पुनर्नृतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; U. 1. 19, R. 1. 83, 2. 47, 3. 53, 4. 3, 11; Si. 1. 4, 3. 31; Ki. 9. 43. 2 Modern. -**वः** A crow. -**नं** *ind.* Recently, newly, lately, not long ago -**Comp.** -**अन्नं** new rice

or grain. -अण्ड *n.* fresh water. -अहः the first day of a fortnight. -इतर *a.* old; R. 8. 22. -उद्धतं fresh butter. -उदा, -पाणिग्रहणा a newly married woman, a bride; H. 1. 212; Bh. 1. 4; R. 8. 7. -कारिका, -कालिका, -कलिका 1 a woman newly married. 2 a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. -छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. -नी *f.*, -नीतं fresh butter; अहो नवनीतकल्पहृदय आर्यपुत्रः M. 3. -नीतकं 1 clarified butter. 2 fresh butter. -पाठकः new teacher. -सल्लिका, -मालिका a kind of of jasmine. -यज्ञः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. -यौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. -रक्ष् *f.* a girl who has recently menstruated. -वर्युः, -वरिका a newly married girl. -वह्मं a kind of sandal. -वस्त्रं new cloth. -ग्रन्थिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva; Me. 43. -सूतिः *f.* -सूतिका 1 a milch-cow. 2 a woman recently delivered.

नवकं The aggregate of nine.

नवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Ninetieth. -तः 1 An elephant's painted housings. 2 A woollen cloth, blanket. 3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः *f.* Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्वयको-दीधरास्ते Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. 2 A paintbrush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवन् *num a.* (always pl) Nine; नवतिं नवयिकां R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नन् drops its final न्). COMP. -अष्टीतिः *f.* eighty-nine. -अर्चिस् *m.* -दीधितिः the planet Mars. -कृत्वस् *ind.* nine times. -ग्रहाः (*m. pl.*) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-ninth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-nine. -छिद्रं -द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see छ्). -त्रिंश *a.* thirty-ninth. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-nine. -दश *a.* nineteenth. -दशन् *pl.* nineteen.

-नवतिः *f.* ninety-nine. -निधिः *m. pl.* the nine treasures of Kubera; *i. e.* महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरकच्छपौ । सुकुन्दकुन्दनीलाश्च खर्वश्च निययो नव ॥ -पंचाश *a.* fifty-ninth. पञ्चाशत् *f.* fifty-nine. -रत्नं 1 the nine precious jewels; *i. e.* सुकामाधिक्यवैद्यगोविन्दान् ब्रह्मविद्भौ । पद्मरागं मरुतं नीलं चेति यथाक्रमं ॥ 2 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramāditya : -यन्वन्तरिक्षपणकानरसिंह-शकुन्तेतालमहृष्टदकर्षकालिदासाः । ख्यातो बराहमि-हिरौ वृत्तेः समयागं ख्यातिं वै बरश्चिन्तय विक्रमस्य ॥

-रसाः (*m. pl.*) the nine sentiments in poetry, see under अष्टरस and रस also. -रात्रं 1 a period of nine days. 2 the first nine days of the month of Āsvina held sacred to Durgā.

-विंश *a.* twenty-ninth. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-nine. -विध *a.* ninefold of nine kinds or sorts. -सतं 1 one

hundred and nine. 2 nine-hundred. -षष्टिः *f.* sixty-nine. -सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवधा *ind.* In nine ways, ninefold.

नवम *a.* (ती *f.*) Ninth. -नी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः *ind.* By nines.

नवीन, नव्य 1 New, fresh, recent 2 Modern.

नष्ट 4 P. (नश्यति, नष्ट; *Caus* नाशयति; *desid.* निनश्यति, निनश्यति) 1 To be lost, disappear, vanish, become invisible; युवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति H. 1; तथा सीमा न नश्यति Ms 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; क्षणनष्टद्वयतिमिरं Mk. 5. 4. 2 To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined; जीवदाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31; Ms 8. 166, 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. 3 To run away, fly away, escape; नश्यति द्रुवनि ददर्श कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; ननु क्षिप्त्वा निशचराः 14. 112, Ratn. 2. 3. 4 To be frustrated, become unsuccessful.

-*Caus.* 1 To cause to disappear. 2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. -*With* प्र (प्रणश्यति) or वि to perish, die; Bk. 3 14; Bg. 8. 20.

नष्ट *f.*, नशः, नशनं Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail; निश्चितं जगदेव नश्वरं R. G. 2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट *p. p.* 1 Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible. 2 Dead, perished, destroyed. 3 Spoiled, wasted. 4 Fled or run away. 5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.). -*Comp.* -अर्थ *a.* reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). -आतंकं *ind.* without anxiety or fear; नष्टातंकं हरिणशिखरो मन्दमन्दं चरति S. 1. 13 v. 1. -आत्मन् *a.* deprived of sense. -आतिसूत्रं booty, plunder. -आशंक *a.* fearless, secure, free from fear. -इन्दुकला the day of full moon. -इन्द्रिय *a.* deprived of senses. -चेतन, -चेद, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has lost his senses, unconscious, insensible, fainted. -चेदता universal destruction.

नस् *f.* The nose (a word optionally substituted for नासिका after acc. dual). -*Comp.* -क्षुद्र *a.* small-nosed.

नस्तस् *ind.* From the nose; Y. 3. 127.

नास The nose.

नस्तः The nose. -स्तं A sternutatory, snuff. -स्ता A hole bored in the septum of the nose. -*Comp.* -उत्तः an ox led by a string through the nose.

नस्तित *a.* Nozzled (with a string through the nose).

नस्य *a.* Nasal -स्यं 1 The hairs in the nose 2 A sternutatory -स्या 1

The nose. 2 The string through the nose of an animal; Si 12. 10.

नद्ध 4 U. (नद्धति-ते, नद्ध; *desid.* निनद्धति-ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round or together, gird round; श्लेष्मद्धानि शिलातलानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57 16. 41. 2 To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). -*Caus.* To cause to put on. -*With* अप to untie. -अपि (अपि being often changed to पि) 1 to fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिबद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1; मन्दारमाला हरिणा सिन्धुः S. 7. 2. 2 to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. 3 to cover, envelop, कुक्षमसिन्धु पितृदं पादुपनीदरेण S. 1 19. -उद्ध to tie or bind up, intertwine; R. 17 23, 18. 50. -परि to surround, intertwine, encircle; स जगति परिपद्धः शक्तिमि शक्तिनाथः Mā. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10, Rs. 6. 25. -सं 1 to tie, bind, fasten 2 to wear, put on, dress. 3 to put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred; समनासीचतो सैन्यं Bk. 15 111, 112; 14. 7; 17. 4. 4 to make oneself (for any action) (Atm in this sense); दुह्याय संनद्धये Mbh. छेत्तु वक्ता-मणीश्च शिष्यकुसुमप्रातेन संनद्धये Bh. 2 6, see संनद्ध also.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not, by no means, not at all; आशीस्त नहि न प्रेतो जिविन् दशार्धवर्ति Bk. 19. 5.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar race, son of Āyus and grandson of Purūravas and father of Yayāti [He was a very wise and powerful king and when Indra lay concealed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahmana, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indra; and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked them to be quick using the words 'sarpa', 'sarpa' (move on, move on), when one of the sages (Agastya ?) cursed him to be a 'sarpa' (serpent). He fell down from the sky and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yudhishtira]

ना No, not (न *q. v.*).

नाकः 1 Heaven; आनाकरथवर्त्मना R. 1. 5; 15. 96. 2 Vault of heaven, upper sky, firmament. -*Comp.* -चर. 1 a god. 2 a demi-god. -नाथ, -नायकः an epithet of Indra. -नवितान an *Apsaras*. -सद् *m.* a god; Bk. 1 4

नाकिन् *m.* A god; Si. 1. 45.

नाहुः 1 An ant-hill. 2 A mountain

नाक्षत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) Starry, sidereal

-त्रं A month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty, Ghaṭṭis each; नाक्षत्रघटा तु नाक्षत्र-महोरात्रं प्रकीर्तितं Sūrya. S.

नाक्षत्रिक A month of 27 days (each day being the period of the

moon's passage through a lunar asterism).

नागः 1 A snake in general; particularly, the cobra. 2 A fabulous serpent-demon or semidivine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent and said to inhabit the Pātāla; Bg 10. 29; R. 15. 83. 3 An elephant; Me. 11, 36; Si. 4. 63 V. 4. 63; V. 4. 25 4 A shark 5 A cruel or tyrannical person. 6 (At the end of comp.). Any pre-eminent or distinguished person; i. g. दुष्प्रनाग. 7 A cloud. 8 A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. 9 Piper betel. 10 One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is expelled by excretion. 11 The number 'seven' - नं 1 Tin. 2 Lead. -Comp. -अंगना 1 a female elephant. 2 the proboscis of an elephant. -अंजवरा a female elephant. -अधिपः an epithet of Śeṣha. -अंतकः, -अरातिः, -अरिः 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 a peacock. 3 a lion. -अज्ञः 1 a peacock; Pt. 1. 159. 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. -आननः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -आहः Hastināpura. -ईदः 1 a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. 2 Airāvata, Indra's elephant. 3 an epithet of Śeṣha. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Śeṣha. 2 N. of the author. of Paribhāṣhendusekhara and several other works. 3 N. of Patanjali. -उदरं 1 a breast-plate. 2 a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भाशयवृद्धि). -केशरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers. -गर्भं red lead. -चूडः an epithet of Śiva. -जं 1 red lead. 2 tin. -जिहिका red arsenic. -जीवनं tin. -दंतः, -दंतकः 1 ivory. 2 a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. -हंती 1 a kind of sun-flower. 2 a harlot. -नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Aśleṣhā. (-कः) the lord of serpents. -नासा the proboscis of an elephant. -निर्यूहः a large pin or bracket projecting from a wall. -पञ्चमी N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Śrāvana. -पटुः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). -पाशः 1 a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. 2 N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. -पुनः 1 the Champaka tree. 2 the Punnāga tree. -बंधकः an elephant-catcher. -बंधुः the holy fig-tree. -बल an epithet of Bhīma. -भूषणः an epithet of Śiva. -मदलिकः 1 a snake-keeper. 2 a snake-catcher. -मल्लः an epithet of Airāvata. -यष्टिः f., -यष्टिका 1 a graduated pole or pot for showing the dept of water in a new dug

pond. 2 a boring rod driven into the earth. -रक्तं, -रेणुः red lead. -रंगः the orange. -राजः an epithet of Śeṣha. -रत्ना, -बहुरी, -बह्वी piper betel. -लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pātāla. -वारिकः 1 a royal elephant. 2 an elephant-driver. 3 a peacock. 4 an epithet of Garuḍa. 5 the chief of a herd of elephants. 6 the chief person in an assembly. -संभवं, -संभृतं red lead. -साहच्यं Hastināpura.

नागर α. (री. f.) 1 Town-born, town-bred. 2 Relating to a town, civic. 3 Spoken in a town. 4 Polite, civil. 5 Clever, sharp. 6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -रः 1 A citizen (घर); Me. 25, Sānti. 4. 19 2 A husband's brother. 3 A lecture. 4 An orange. 5 Fatigue, hardship, toil. 6 Denial of knowledge. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. 2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; इतामरीः स्मृतु स कथं संवृत्तौ नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. 3 The plant रुद्रही.

नागरकः, नागरिक α. 1 Town-bred, town-born. 2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञायैना S. 5. 3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विद्वद्). -कः 1 A citizen. 2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. 3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. 4 A thief. 5 An artist. 6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6.

नागरीदः, नागरीदः 1 A libertine, rake. 2 A paramour. 3 A match-maker.

नागचकः Orange.

नागवै Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः 1 Dancing, acting. 2 N. of the Kārṇāṭaka country.

नाटक 1 A play, drama (in general). 2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer. **नाटकीय** α. Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्वैरंगः प्रसंग्य नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Uparūpakas, q. v. v.: e. g. the Rātṇāvalī, Priyadarśikā or Viddhasālabbhanjikā. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिका क्लृप्तकृत्वा स्वास्त्रीयाया चतुर्दशिका । प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्वाश्रयको नृपः । स्वाश्रितपुरस्संकेतं संजीवयन्पूजायवा । नवाधुरागमयाज्य नाटिका उपपन्नं राजा सेवयते

नवाधुरागमयाज्येन शक्तिः । देवी पुनर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा यमलो नृपव्याजा । पदे पदे मानवती तद्वशाः समीपे द्रुमोः । वृत्तिः स्वास्त्रीयाया स्वस्वविमर्शः नवयः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटितक A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; मीतिनाटितकन S. 5.

नाटयः, -रः The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्य 1 Dancing. 2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्यं च दृशा वयं Rātṇ 1. 6; दूतं नाट्यं भवति च चिरं नोविशी गर्वशीला Vikr. 18. 29 3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहु-धायेकं समारम्भं M. 1. 4. -कः An actor. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धर्मिका, -धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -प्रियः an epithet of Śiva. -शाला 1 a dancing-hall, 2 a theatre. -शास्त्रं 1 the dramatic science, dramaturgy. 2 a work on dramatic representation.

नाडिः, -डी. f. 1 The tubular stalk of any plant. 2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. 3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein), पदधिकदशनाडीचक्रमवस्थिताना Māl. 5 1, 2. 4 A pipe, flute. 5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. 6 The pulse at the hand or foot. 7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. 8 A period of time = 1/2 Muhūrta. 9 A juggling trick. -Comp. चरण a bird. -चिरं a small reed. -जंघः a crow. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse. -मंडले the celestial equator. -यंत्रं any tubular instrument. -ज्वणः sinus, an ulcer, fistula.

नाडिका 1 Tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. 2 A Ghatikā or 24 minutes, नाडिकाविच्छेदपटहः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70.

नाडि (डी) धन α. Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिधनेन शस्त्रेण K. 353 -मः A goldsmith.

नाणक A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणकवैदिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचर α Of no long duration, very long.

नातिदूर α. Not very far or distant **नातिवादः** Avoiding abusive language.

नाथ 1 P. (नाथति, but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.), मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop.; नाथसे किमु पति न सुभृतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टमिदानीं तमिदं देव नाथति के नाम न लोकनाथ N. 3. 25. 2 To have power, be master, prevail 3 To harass, trouble. 4 To bless, wish well to give blessings to: (said to be Atm on y m th n sense) नाथित

हमे Mv. 1. 11; (Mammaṭa quotes the line दीनं त्वामनुनाथते कुचस्य पनावृते ना कृयाः to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg', and नाथते should therefore be नाथति); सर्पिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यद्युमे प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2 78, 3. 45; त्रिलोकं, कैलासं &c. 2 A husband. 3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft ox. -COMP. -हरिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवन्तस्त्वया लोकस्त्वमनाथा विपस्वसे U. 1. 43. 2 Dependent, subject.

नादः 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनादः, वनं &c. 2 A sound in general; Māl. 5. 20. 3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ॐ)

नादिन् a. Sounding, resonant; अंबुध्वंदादी रयः R. 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bel-lowing, roaring; खरः, सिंहं &c.

नादिय a. (भी f.) River-born, aquatic, marine. -यं Rocksalt.

नाना ind. 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. 2 Distinctly, separately. 3 Without (-विना); (with acc., instr. or abl.); नाना नारी निष्कला लोकवाता Vop.; (विश्वं) न नाना शंखना रमात् वर्षेणाधोसृजो वरः abid. 4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नाना-फलेः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9; Ms. 9. 148. -COMP. -अस्वय a. of different kinds, manifold. -अर्थ a. 1 having different aims or objects. 2 having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -कार ind. having done variously. -रस a. of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप a. of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण a. of different colours. -विध a. of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं ind. in various ways.

नानाद् A husband's sister's son.

नात a. Endless, infinite.

नातरीयक a. Inseparable, invariably connected.

नात्र Praise, eulogy.

नादिकरः, नादिन् m. The speaker of the नादी or benediction.

नादी 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. 4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्-वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्प्रयुज्यते । देवद्विजनुवाधानां तस्माद्नादीति संज्ञिता ॥ or देवद्विजनुवादीनामाशीर्-वचनवर्षिका । नदीति देवता यस्यां तस्माद्नादीति कीर्ति-ता ॥ -COMP. -करः see नादिन्. -निनादः a shout of joy or rejoicing. Mv. 2 4 -एत the lid or cover of a well

-मुख a. (the class of manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नादिमुखश्राद्ध is offered. (-खं). °श्राद्धं a Srāddha ceremony performed in memory of the manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. -वादिन् m. 1 the speaker of a prologue to a drama. 2 a drummer. -श्राद्धं see नादीमुखं above.

नापितः A barber, shaver; Pt. 5. 1. -COMP. -शाला a barber's shop, a shaving house.

नापित्यं The trade of a barber.

नाभिः m., f. navel; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2; &c.; निम्ननाभिः Me. 83; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. 2 Any navel-like cavity.

-ना. 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. 2 The centre, focus, chief point. 3 Chief, leader, head; कृतवत्स्य नाभिर्गुप्तं-इत्यस्य R. 18. 20. 4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. 5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 16. 6 A near relation. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Home. -भिः f. Musk. (i. e. भृगुनाभि). N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभः. -COMP. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -जः, -जन्मन् m. भूः epithets of Brahmā. -वाही, -नालं 1 the umbilical cord. 2 rupture of the navel.

नाभिल a. Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभीलं 1 The cavity of the navel. 2 Pain. 3 A ruptured navel.

नाभ्य a. Relating to, proceeding from, being in, the navel, umbilical. -भ्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम ind. A particle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम गङ्गाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तत्रंदिनीं सुवृत्तां नाम Dk. 7. 2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; नया नाम जितं Ve. 2. 17; विनीत-वेपथु प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवन्तानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासि-तस्य नम नाम V. 5. 16; when I was just consoled. 3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अये पदशब्दश्च मा नाम रक्षितः Mk. 3. perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. 5 Possibility; तदैव नामाज्ञगतिः Ku. 3. 19; त्वया नाम सुनिर्विनायः S. 5. 19 is it possible &c. (implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I which,' 'would that,' 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अपि. 5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलीक); कातविको नाम सुखा Dk. 130; so भीतो नामवपुष्व 104 as if afraid; परिश्रमं नाम विनीय च क्षयं Ku. 5. 32. 6 (With imperatives) Granted, though it may be well it may be तद्भवतु नाम लोकयोगाय K. 3. 8 करोतु नाम

नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमिनस्ततः H. 2. 14 though he may exert himself; so Māl. 10. 7, S. 5. 8. 7 Wonder; अंघो नाम पर्वतमारोहति G. M. 8 Anger or censure; नमापि नाम दशाननस्य वैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply censure also); किं नाम विस्फुरं राज्ञाणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिधुयते गृहाः S. 6. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly,' 'indeed,' 'I should like to know,' 'अयि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; को नाम राजा प्रियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकामिमुखस्य जंतुर्द्राणि देवस्य पिशातुमीष्टे U. 7. 4.

नामन् n. 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र) जि तु नमितदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम यद् to address or call upon by name; नाममाहमरोदीस्ता Bk. 5. 5; नाम कुरु वा, नाम्ना or नाम्ना कु to give a name, call, name; चकार नाम्ना रघुमाःश्वसंभव R. 3. 21. 5. 36; तौ कुशलौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्रपीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः वृच्छेदे S. 7. 2 The mere name; संतसायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामपि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67, 'not even the name, i. e. no trace or mark is seen' &c. 3 (Ingram.) A noun, substantive (opp. अव्ययत); त्वान् येनाभिधुयति सस्य or सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. 4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि 5 Substance (opp. द्रव्य). -COMP. -अक्ष a. marked with a name; R. 12. 103 -अनुशासनं, -अभिधानं 1 declaring one's name. 2 a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आवली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् n. 1 giving a name, naming a child after birth. 2 a nominal affix. -ग्रहः addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name पुण्यानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महासुखीनां 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41 -त्यागः abandonment of name स्वनामत्याग करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name' -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पार्थिव्यते, वृषस्यति &c.). -धारकः, -धारिन् a. bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेया a name, appellation; वनयोत्सेति कृतनाम-धेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -निर्देश indication by name -मात्र a. having only the name, nominal, in name, Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. -माला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उमे नाम मुद्राक्षरं पण्डितुमाय परस्परमवलोक्यतः S. 1 -लिंगं gender of nouns. °अनुशासन rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित a. 1 nameless. 2 stupid, foolish -वाचक a. expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष a. having only the name left, remaining in name only dead deceased U. 2. 6

नामि An epithet of Vāṣṭap

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.

नाम्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.

नायः 1 A leader, guide. 2 Guiding, directing. 3 Policy. 4 Means, expedient.

नायकः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. 2 A chief, master, head, lord. 3 A pre eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सैन्यनायकः &c 4 A general, commander. 5 (In Rhet.). The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—वीरनायक, धीमतायक, शीघ्रनायक and क्षीणनायक, and these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 40; S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjari mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैयक्तिकः 95-110). 6 The central gem of a necklace. 7 A paradigm or leading example; दृष्टे लीङ्ग नायकः -COMP. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. 2 A wife. 3 The heroine of a poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्था or स्त्रीया, अन्तरा or परकीया, and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112 and Rasamanjari 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री. also.)

नायः Water (said to be *f.* also; cf. Ms. 1. 10.) -रं A multitude or assemblage of men. -COMP. -जीवनं gold.

नारक *a.* (की *f.*) Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. 2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिच्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish -*m.* An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. 2 A lecher, libertine. 3 A living being. 4 A twin. -यं, गन्तं 1 The fruit of the orange trees; सद्योऽद्वैतमचङ्गणविबुक्-प्रसर्पि नारंगं. 2 A carrot.

नारदः N. of a celebrated *Devarshi* (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and *vice versa*, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of *Kalipriya*. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or *Vīṇā*. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारसिंह *a.* Pertaining to Nara-simha. -हः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

नाराचः 1 An iron arrow; तत्र नाराच-दुष्टिने R. 4. 41. 2 An arrow in general, कनकनाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. 3 Water-eloquent.

नाराचिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायणः 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu; the word is thus derived in Ms. 1

10; आपो नारा इति वोक्ता आपो वै नारयणः । ता ददृशयन्तं पुं न न नारायणः स्तुतः ॥ 2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of *Nara* and to have produced *Urvashi* from his thigh; cf. उत्पन्नं नरसत्त्वस्य मुनेः नरकीः V. 1. 2; see नरनारायण under नर also. -णी 1 An epithet of Lakṣmī the goddess of wealth. 2 An epithet of Durgā.

नारिकेलः -लः The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलमनामका दृश्यते हि सुहृज्जनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलि ली, नारिकेल-ल, नारिकेलि-ली, नाडि (डी) केर, नाडि-केर, नाडिकेलि-ली.)

नारी 1 A woman; अर्थतः पुरुषा नारी वा नारी सार्धतः युवा Mk. 3. 27. -COMP. -तरेयकः 1 a paramour. 2 a libertine -दूषणं a woman's vice; (they are)—पतं दुर्जनसंसर्गः परया च विरहोऽपतं स्वप्नोऽङ्कश-वासश्च नारीणां दुष्णानि वदू Ms. 9. 13. -प्रसंगः lechery, libertinism. -रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नार्ययः The orange tree.

नाल *a.* Consisting or made of reeds. -लं 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus; विकचकमलैः स्निग्धैर्दूर्यनलिः Me. 76; R. 6. 13; K. 7. 89. (-*m.* also in this sense). 2 Any tubular vessel of the body. 3 Yellow orpiment. 4 A handle. -लः A canal, drain.

नालकी The lute of Siva.

नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.

नालिः, -ली *f.* 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. 2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. 3 A period of 24 minutes (घटिका). 4 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. 5 A canal, drain. 6 A lotus flower.

नालिकः A buffalo. -का 1 The stalk of a lotus. 2 A tube. 3 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -कं 1 A lotus flower. 2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute.

नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली See नारिकेल. &c.

नालीकः 1 An arrow. 2 A dart, javelin, 3 A lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 4 The fibrous stalk of lotus flowers.

नालिकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus flowers. 2 A lotus-pond.

नाविकः The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot; अख्यातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्ना नौनविके स्वयि; नाविकपुरुषे न विद्यासः Mb. 2 A navigator, sailor. 3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविच् *m.* A boatman.

नाव्य *a.* 1 Accessible by a boat or ship, navigable (as a river &c.); नाव्याः सुवतरा नदीः R. 4. 31; नाव्यं पदः केचिद्-तारिष्युर्गैः Si. 12. 76. 2 Praiseworthy. -व्यं Newness, novelty.

नाशः 1 Disappearance; गता नाशं तारा-वपकृतनशापविष जने Mk 5 25 2 From

trations, destruction, ruin, loss; Bg. 2 40; R. 8. 88; 12. 67; so विन, बुद्धि &c. 3 Death. 4 Misfortune, calamity. 5 Abandonment, desertion. 6 Flight, retreat.

नाशक *a.* Destructive, destroying

नाशन *a.* (नी *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp) -नं 1 Destruction, ruin. 2 Removing, removal, expulsion. 4 Perishing, death

नाशिन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. 2 Perishing, perishable; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 8. 185.

नाशिकः The owner of anything lost.

नासा 1 the nose; स्फुरदधरनासादुत्तय, U. 1. 29; Bg. 5. 26. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 The upper timber of a door. -COMP. -अग्रं the tip of the nose; Māl. 1. 1. -छिद्रं, -रंजं, -खिन्नं a nostril. -द्वार *n.* the upper timber of a door frame. -परिचावः running at the nose, a running cold. -दुः, -दुष्टं a nostril. -ब्रंशः the bridge of the nose. -चावः running cold.

नासिकंघय *a.* Drinking through the nose.

नासिका The nose; see नास. -COMP. -नलः the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य *a.* 1 Nasal. 2 Being in the nose. -क्यः A nasal sound. -क्यं The nose.

नासीर Advancing or fighting in front of an army. -रः 1 The van or front (of an army &c.); नासीरचर योर्मदयोः Mv. 6; N. 1. 68. 2 A champion who advances before the line

नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिस्त्रीर &c. -COMP. -वाद्ः assertion of the non existence of God or a Supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; बीद्वेनेव सर्वदा नास्तिवादकृतेण K. 49.

नास्तिक *a.* or -कः An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 1. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिदः The mango tree.

नास्यं A nose cord, the rein of a draught-ox.

नाहः 1 Binding, confinement. 2 A trap or snare. 3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः-विः An epithet of Yayāti नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) 1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below'); निवत् निवत् 2 A group or collection निवत्

elephant; बद्धापरानि परितो निगडाभ्यामिव
Si. 5. 48; Br. 4. 20. 2 A fetter,
chain or shackle in general.

निगडित *a.* Fettered, put in irons,
chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial
fire or burnt offering.

निगद्; निगाद्: 1 Recitation, audible
recitation of prayers. 2 A prayer
repeated aloud. 3 Speech, discourse.
4 Learning the meaning; दृष्टवित्त-
विज्ञाते निगदन्तैश्च श्रुत्यते Nir. 5 Mention,
mentioning; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्याते.

निगदितं A discourse, speech.

निगमः The Veda or Vedic text;
साद्यै साद्या सादेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113,
VII. 2. 64. 2 Any passage or word
quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic
sentence; तथापि च निगमे भवति (often
found in Nirukta). 3 A work auxil-
iary to, and explanatory of, the
Vedas; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon.
4 A sacred precept, the words of a
god or holy man. 5 A root (as the
source of a word). 6 Certainty, as-
surance. 7 Logic. 8 Trade, traffic. 9
A market, fair. 10 A caravan of
wandering merchants. 11 A road,
market-road. 12 A city.

निगमन् 1 Quotation of a word from
the Veda or the word so quoted. 2
(In logic) The conclusion in a
syllogism, a deduction (the fifth
member of the five-membered Indian
syllogism).

निगरः, निगारः Swallowing, de-
vouring.

निगरणं 1 Swallowing, devouring.
2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely
absorbing. —*गः* 1 The throat. 2
The smoke of a sacrificial fire or
burnt offering.

निग (ग) लुः 1 Swallowing, de-
vouring. 2 The throat or neck of a
horse; अत्र *m.* a horse.

निगीर्णः *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devoured.
2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or
absorbed, hidden, concealed and
hence to be supplied; उपपत्तेर्नातर्निगीर्ण-
स्त्वपेक्षस्य यद्व्यवसानं देहा K. P. 10.

निगूढ *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed; Si.
13. 59. 2 Secret, private.—*इ* *ind.*
Secret, privately.

निगूहन् Concealing, hiding.

निगूथनं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रहः 1 Keeping in check, re-
straint, curbing, subjection; as in
इन्द्रियनिग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1.
66; Bg. 6. 34. 2 Suppression, obstruc-
tion, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. 3
Overtaking, capturing, arresting;
यन्निग्रहे तु वसति न मे व्रततः Mk. 1. 22;
Si. 2. 88. 4 Confinement, imprison-
ment. 5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquish-
ing. 6 Dyeing, destruction,

removing; R. 9. 25, 15. 6; Ku. 5.
53. 7 Arresting of diseases, cure. 8
Punishment, chastisement (opp.
अनुग्रह); निग्रहादुग्रहस्य कर्तुः Pt. 1; निग्रही-
त्यवन्मुह्यते R. 11. 99, 55; 12. 52,
63. 9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame.
10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. 11
(In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an
argument, a fault, a fault in a
syllogism (by which a disputant is
put down in argument); cf. Mu. 5.
10. 12 A handle. 13 A limit,
boundary.

निग्रहण *a.* Holding back or down,
suppressing. —*णं* 1 Subduing, sup-
pression. 2 Capture, confinement.
3 Chastisement, punishment in
general. 4 Defeat.

निग्राहः 1 Punishment, 2 An impre-
cation; as in निग्राहस्ते भूषाद् 'confusion
seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निग्र *a.* As high as broad. —*चः* 1
A ball. 2 Sin.

निग्रहः 1 A vocabulary or glossary
of words. 2 Particularly, the glossary
of Vedic words explained by Yāska
in his Nirukta.

निग्रयः, निग्रयणं Rubbing, friction;
Ki. 2. 51.

निग्रसः 1 Eating, dining. 2 Food.

निग्रतः 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11.
78. 2 Suppression or absence of
accent.

निग्रतिः *f.* An iron club.

निग्रुहे Sound, noise.

निग्र *a.* 1 Dependant, subservient,
obedient (as a servant); तथापि निग्रं तु
तावन्नवि; प्रदीकृतं मे हृदयं यणीयैः Ki. 3. 13.
निग्रस्य मे मनुनिदेशायैवं देवि क्षमस्वेति वसुत नमः
R. 14. 58. 2 Docile, tractable. 3
Dependent on (i. e. following the
gender &c. of a substantive; इति
विशेष्यनिग्रहः. 4 (After a numeral)
Multiplied with.

निग्रयः 1 A collection, heap,
multitude; Ki. 4. 37. 2 An assem-
blage of parts constituting a whole; as
in शरीरनिग्रय. 3 Certainty.

निचिकिः See चिकि.

निचायः A heap.

निचित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overcast,
over-spread; निचितं स्रजुपेय नदिः Ghat.
1; Si. 17. 14. 2 Full of, filled. 3
Raised up.

निचुलः 1 A kind of reed. 2 N. of
a poet and friend of Kālidāsa;
स्थानादस्मात् सप्तनिचुलादुत्पत्तेर्दृष्टव्यः तं Me.
14. (where Malli. observes:—निचुली
नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाय्याय; but
this explanation is very doubtful).
3 An upper garment, cover; cf. निचोल.

निचुलकं A breast-plate, cuirass.

निचोलः 1 A cover, veil, wrapper;
जात नील निचोलपाक Gt. 11 शलय नीली

चादे 5. 2 A bedcover. 3 The cover
of a litter (श्लिङ्गावरण).

निचोलकः 1 A jacket, lodice. 2 A
soldier's jacket serving as a breast-
plate.

निचुलविः N. of a district, the
modern Tirhut.

निचुलविः N. of one of the degraded
castes (sprung from outcast
Kātriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

निचु 3 U. (नैनाकि, नैनिके, इण्नेनिके, निक्क),
To wash, cleanse, purify; ससुः ययः
वसुते निचुरंराणि Si. 5. 28. 2 To wash or
clean oneself, to be purified (A.) 3
To nourish.—With अव lo wash,
sprinkle water.—निचु to wash, clean,
purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5.
127.

निज *a.* 1 Innate, indigenous,
native, inborn, congenial. 2 Own,
one's own, relating to one-self,
of one's own party or country; निर्जं
वसुः पुत्रतयविजो हर्षिः Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15,
18, Ms. 2. 50. 3 Peculiar. 4 Con-
tinual, perpetual.

निचु 2 A. (निके) To wash.—With
प्र to wash (प्रनिके).

निचुले (Sometimes written निचिले)
The forehead; निचिलतटचुचित Dk. 4. 16.
—*COMP.*—अक्ष; N. of Siva.

निचुली The downward flight or
swoop of birds; see निचु.

निचुचः 1 The buttocks, posteriors
(of a woman), (the circumference
of the hip and loins); यतः यच्च निचुचयो-
रुत्तयामन्दं विलासादिय S. 2. 1; R. 4. 52, 6.
17; Me. 41; Bh. 1. 5; M. 2. 7. 2 The
slope, ridge, side, flank of a moun-
tain; सनाकचनि नं निचुचरुपरि (गिरं) Ki. 5.
27; सेव्य निचुचाः किञ्च चुराणां क्षिप्रं स्पर्श-
रविशानिनीनां Bh. 1. 19; V. 4. 26;
Bk. 2. 8; 7. 58. 3 A precipice. 4
The sloping bank of a river. 5 The
shoulder. —*COMP.*—विचु round or
circular hips; Rs. 1. 4.

निचुचवत् *a.* Having beautiful hips
—*नी* 1 A woman; चारु दुर्बल निचुचवती दन्ति
Gt. 1; V. 4. 26.

निचुचि *a.* 1 Having beautiful
hips, having well-sloped buttocks
(often applied to जघन); cf. M. 2. 3,
Ki. 8. 16; R. 19. 26. 6 Having
beautiful sides (as a mountain)
—*नी* 1 A woman with large and
handsome hips; Ki. 8. 3; Si. 7. 68,
Ku. 3. 7. 2 A woman in general.

नितरा *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely,
completely; राणांस्त्रयजानि नितरा तद्व्यतिरेके
Ch. P. 41; Bh. 1. 96. 2 Exceedingly,
excessively, very much; तुदंति चेतो
नितरां प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4; Amaru. 10,
शोषितवर्षादि निदधि नितरामेवोद्धतः सिद्धः Pt.
1. 104; नितरा नीचोन्नीति Bv. 1. 9. 3
Continually, always; eternally. 4
At all events. 5 Certain

नितल One of the seven divisions of the lower regions; see पाताल.

नितान्त *a.* Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense; नितान्तकठिनं रुजं नम वेदं ता मानसी V. 2. 2. -तं *ind.* Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree.

नित्य *a.* 1 Continual, perpetual, constant, over-lasting, eternal, uninterrupted; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्येत H. 1. 48; नित्यजोःस्तः प्रतिहततमीदृशित्यस्याः प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as an interpolation); Ms. 2. 206. 2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed; (opp. काल्य) 3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. 4 Ordinary, usual (opp. वैयक्तिक). 5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीरं, अरण्यं, आदानं, चानं, &c. -त्यः The ocean—त्यं *ind.* Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally. -Comp. -अनवशयः invariable suspense; Ms. 4. 107. -अनित्य *a.* eternal and perishable. -अनु *a.* regularly recurring at the seasons. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कृत्यं. -क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. -गतिः air, wind -दान daily alms-giving. -नियमः an invariable rule. -नैमित्तिक an occasional act regularly recurring or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object (e. g. a पर्वश्राद्ध). -नलचः sleep. -सुक्तः the Supreme spirit. -यौवना (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadi. -शंकित *a.* perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. -समाप्तः 'a necessary compound', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one); e. g. जनद्वयि, जयद्रथ &c; इवेन नित्यसमाप्तः &c.

नित्यता, -त्वं 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. 2 Necessity.

नित्यदा *ind.* Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यशब्द *ind.* Constantly, always, eternally; Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96; 4 150.

निदुः A man.

निदर्शक *a.* 1 Seeing. 2 Seeing into, perceiving. 3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating.

निदर्शनं 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. 2 Pointing to, showing. 3 Proof, evidence; बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. 4 An instance, example, illustration; ननु प्रभवे निदर्शनं S. 2; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्ननुप्राणं दः Si. 2. 50; R. 8. 45. 5 A prognostic 6 A sign an omen 7

A scheme, system. 8 A precept, scriptural authority, injunction. -ना A figure of speech in rhetoric; thus defined:—निदर्शना । अमवन्मस्तुसंवेद्यतामपरि-कल्पकः K. P. 10; e. g. R. 1. 2.

निदाघः 1 Heat, warmth. 2 The hot season, summer (the months of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ); निदाघमिहिरज्ज्वालाश्रुतिः Bv. 1. 16; निदाघकालः समुपायतः द्विरे R. 1. 1; Pt. 1. 105; Ku. 7. 84. 3 Sweat, perspiration. -Comp. -करः the sun. -कालः summer.

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter. 2 A rope for tying up a calf. 3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause; निदानमिदं दुःखकुलस्य सततं R. 3. 1; अथवा बलभारं मो निदानं स्वसंषदः Si. 2. 94. 4 A cause in general; सुखं यदि मानसनिदानं Gt. 5. 5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. 6 Diagnosis of a disease. 7 End, termination. 8 Purity, purification, correctness.

निदिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Smeared, anointed, 2 Increased, accumulated. -ग्धा Small cardamoms.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction; वाक्येनेयं स्थापिता स्ते निदेशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निदेशे वृथगादिदेश R. 14. 14. 2 Speech, narration, conversation. 3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. 4 A vessel, vaso.

निदेशिन् *a.* Pointing &c. -नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. 2 A region.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रच्छाद्य-सुखमनिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3. 2 Sloth. 3 Shutting, budding state. -Comp. -भगः awaking. -वृक्षः darkness. -संजननं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राणं *a.* Sleeping, sleepy.

निद्रालु *a.* Sleeping, sleepy. -लुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित *a.* Asleep, slept.

निधन *a.* Poor, indigent; अहो निधनता सर्वापदानास्तदं Mk. 1. 14. -नः, -नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss; स्वयमे निधनं श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35; स्तेच्छनिधननिधने कलयति कर्वाळं Gt. 1; कलयतिश्चापि न प्रयाति निधनं विद्याधर्ममर्तनं Bh. 2. 16. 2 Conclusion, end, termination. -नं Family, race.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. 2 Keeping, preserving. 3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir; निधानं धर्माणां G. L. 18; 4 Treasure; निधानमर्गमिह सागराद्वरं R. 3. 9; Bg. 9. 18; विद्यैव लोकस्य परं निधानं. 5 Hoard, store, property, wealth.

निधिः 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir जडं दीपं तपोनिधि &c 2 A

store-house, treasury. 3 A treasure, store, hoard; (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see त्रयविधि). 4 The ocean 5 An epithet of Vishnu. 6 A man endowed with many good qualities. -Comp. -ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं 1 Agitation, trembling 2 Sexual enjoyment, coition; अतिशयं नधुविनिधुवनशीलं Gt. 2; Si. 11. 18; Ch P. 4, 9, 25. 3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निधवान् Seeing, beholding, sight निधवानः Sound.

निनन्दु *a.* 1 Wishing to die. 2 Wishing to escape or fly away; Bk 4. 33.

निर (नर) दः 1 Sound, noise; उच्च-चार निनदोऽस्मति तस्याः R. 9. 73; 11. 15, Rs 1. 15. 2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.)

नितयनं 1 Performance. 2 Perform- ing, accomplishing. 3 Pouring out.

निन्द 1. P. (निन्दति, निन्दित, प्रणिदति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn; निनिन्द स्व-द्वयेन पार्षति Ku. 5. 1; सा निन्दी स्वाति भाग्यानि बाला S. 5. 30; Bg. 2. 36, Ms 8. 42.

निन्दक *a.* Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निन्दनं, निन्दा 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation; आनस्तुतिमुद्धि निन्दा K. P. 10; परं, वेदं. 2 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. -स्तुतिः *f.* 1 ironical praise, irony. 2 Covert praise.

निन्दित *p. p.* Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c.

निद्रुः *f.* A woman bearing a dead child.

निद्रा *a.* 1 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. 2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निपा -पं A water-jar. -पः The Ka- damba tree.

निप (पा) षः Reading, reciting, studying.

निपदनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. 2 Flying down.

निपट्टा 1 Slippery ground. 2 A battle-field.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down, descending, alighting; नदीपरे निपातितः चूर्णितः Ku. 5. 24; Rs. 5. 4. 2 Attack- ing, falling upon, spring, leap; R. 2. 60. 3 Casting, hurling, discharging; Ku. 3. 15. 4 Descent, fall, निशितनिपाताः हाराः S. 1. 10. 5 Dying, death; Ms. 6. 31. 6 Accidental occurrence or mention. 7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; एते निपाताः निपातिव्यं &c 8 A particle an- deo nable P 1 4 56

self-governed. 3 Abstemious, temperate. 4 Attentive. 5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. 6 Certain, settled, sure. 7 Inevitable. 8 Positive, definite. 9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant; see तुल्ययोगिता. -तं *ind.* 1 Always, constantly. 2 Positively, certainly, inevitably, surely.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. 2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad); नियतिमलाङ्क Dk.; नियतेनियोगात् Si. 4. 34; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21. 3 A religious duty or obligation. 4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियन्तु *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver; Si. 12. 24. 2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. 3 A punisher, chastiser.

नियन्त्रण-ण 1 Checking, reserve, restraint; अनियन्त्रणादुद्योगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1. 2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense) अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थ-नियन्त्रण S. D 2. 3 Guiding, governing. 4 Defining.

नियन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained. 3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word.)

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Taming, subduing. 3 Confining, preventing. 4 A restraint, check; Ms. 8. 122. 5 Restriction, limitation. 6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage; नार्यमेकततो नियमः S. B. 7 Regularity; Ratn. 1. 20. 8 Certainty, ascertainment. 9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. 10 Necessity, obligation. 11 Any voluntary or self-imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions); R. 1. 94; (see Malli. on Si. 13. 33 and Ki. 5. 42) 12 Any minor observance or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a यम q. v.; शौचमिज्यातपे दानं स्वाध्यायोपस्थतिग्रहः । व्रतनौदोषवस्त्रं च स्नानं च नियमा दश ॥ Atri. 13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities; नियमविप्रकारिणी S. 1; R. 15. 74. 14 (In Mim. phil.) A rule or precept which lays down or specifies something which, in the absence of that rule, would be optional; विचिरत्येतन्मन्त्रा नी नियमः पाक्षिके सति. 15 (In Yoga phil.) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation in yoga. 16 (In Rhet.) A poetical commonplace or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -Comp. -नियुक्त rigid observance of prescribed rites. -पत्रं a written agreement. -स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism

नियन्तु 1 Checking, punishing, restraining, subduing; नियमनादसतां च नराधिपः R. 9. 6. 2 Restriction, limitation. 3 Humiliation. 4 A precept, fixed rule.

नियन्वती A woman having the monthly courses.

नियमित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. 2 Governed, guided. 3 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. 4 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated.

नियामः 1 Restraint. 2 A religious vow.

नियान्तनं See निपान्तनं.

नियानक *a* (मिका *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Subduing, overpowering. 3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely. 4 Guiding, governing. -कः 1 A master, ruler. 2 A charioteer. 3 A boatman, sailor. 4 A pilot.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded. 2 Authorised, appointed. 3 Permitted to raise issue; see नियोग below. 4 Attached to. 5 Fastened to. 6 Ascertained.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. 2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियुते 1 A million. 2 A hundred thousand. 3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्ध Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. 2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care; यः सावज्ञो मायवध्रीनियोगे M. 5. 8; मनो नियोगक्रियोरुक्तं मे R. 5. 11; अथवा नियोगः खल्वीदृशो मन्त्रागम्यस्य U. 1; आज्ञापयतु को नियोगोऽनुधीयतामिति S. 1; स्वमपि स्वनियोगमश्नुष्यं कुर्व 'go about your own business', 'do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). 3 Fastening or attaching to. 4 Necessity, obligation; तद्विषये नियोगेन स विकल्प-स्राद्धसुखः R. 19. 49. 5 Effort, exertion. 6 Certainty, ascertainment. 7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called ह्येजः; cf. Ms. 9. 59:—देवराद्रा सपिंडाद्वा क्षिप्वा सम्पद-नियुक्त्या । प्रजेप्सिताधिगत्या संताप्तस्य परिक्षये ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa begot पांडु and वृत्रासू on the widows of विचित्रवीर्ये in this way).

नियोगिन् *m.* An officer, a dependent, minute functionary

नियोग्यः A lord, master.

नियोजनं 1 Fastening, attaching. 2 Ordering, prescribing. 3 Urging, impelling. 4 Appointing.

नियोज्यः One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employe; स्थित्विति कर्मसु महत्त्वमपि यन्नियोज्याः S. 7. 4.

नियोज्झ *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler. 2 A cock.

निर *ind.* A substitute for निस् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'un', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निस् and cf. अ also. -Comp. -अंश *a* 1 whole, entire. 2 not entitled to any share of the ancestral property. -अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. -अंकुश *a.* 'not curbed by a hook, unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विपः Bhāg.; कामो नि कामनिरंकुशः Git. 7; निरंकुशाः कवयः Sk. Bh. 3. 106; Mv. 3. 39. -अंग *a* 1 having no parts. 2 deprived of expedients or resources. -अजिन *a* skinless. -अंजन *a.* 1 without collyrium. 2 unstained, untinged. 3 free from falsehood. 4 simple, artless. (-नः) an epithet of Śiva. (-ना) the day of full moon. -अतिशय *a* unsurpassed. -अत्यय *a.* 1 free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53. 2 free from fault, unblamable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13. 61. 3 completely successful. -अथ *a.* one who has lost his way. -अदुकोश *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard hearted. (-ज्ञः) mercilessness, hard heartedness. -अनुय *a.* having no followers. -अनुनासिक *a.* not nasal. -अनुरोध *a.* 1 unfavourable, unfriendly. 2 unkind, unamiable; Māl. 10. -अंतर *a.* 1 constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतरादिपट्टे Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्यंतखातदृष्टिः Ku. 5. 25. 2 having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close; झट्टे निरंतरपयोधरया नयैव Mk. 5. 15. हृदयं निरंतरबुद्धकदिनस्तनमंडलावरण-मन्त्रमिदं Si. 9. 66. 3 compact, dense, Si. 16. 76. 4 coarse, gross. 5 faithful, true (as a friend). 6 not hidden from view. 7 not different, similar, identical. (-रं) *ind.* 1 without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. 2 without intervening space or interval. 3 closely, tightly, firmly; (परिष्कृत्य) कतिरेदिं मम निरंतरमंगलैः Ve. 3. 27. परिष्कृते दायने निरतर R. 2. 11. 4

immediately. **अभ्यासः** constant study, diligent exercise or practice. **अंतराल** *a.* 1 without an intervening space, close. 2 narrow. **अव्यय** *a.* 1 having no progeny, childless. 2 unconnected, unrelated. 3 not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). 4 without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. 5 without being seen, out of sight; Ms. 8. 332. 6 without retinue, unaccompanied; see अव्यय. **अपराध** *a.* 1 shameless, impudent. 2 bold. **अपराध** *a.* guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless. (**अः**) innocence. **अपाय** *a.* 1 free from harm or evil. 2 free from decay, imperishable. 3 infallible. **अपेक्ष** *a.* 1 not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वाच्चित्तैस्तद्विधानि Ki. 11. 39. 2 disregarding, taking no notice of. 3 free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. 4 careless, negligent, indifferent. 5 indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. 6 disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Br. 1. 5, 7 without purpose. (**अः**) indifference, disregard. **अभिभव** *a.* not subject to humiliation or disgrace. **अभिमान** *a.* 1 free from self conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. 2 void of self-respect. **अभिलाष** *a.* not intent upon, indifferent to; स्वयन्निर्णयमिलाषः स्वयमेव लोककृतोः S. 5. 5. **अभ्र** *a.* cloudless. **असर्व** *a.* 1 void of anger, patient. 2 apathetic. **अंशु** *a.* 1 abstaining from water. 2 waterless, destitute of water. **अर्णव** *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed; unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5. (**अः**) ind. freely. **अर्थ** *a.* 1 void of wealth, poor, indigent. 2 meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). 3 nonsensical. 4 vain, useless, purposeless. **अर्थक** *a.* 1 useless, vain, unprofitable. 2 unmeaning, nonsensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. (**अः**) an expletive; निरर्थकं तु हित्यादि दुर्योधनकोजने Chandr. 2. 6. **अवकाश** *a.* 1 without free space. 2 without leisure. **अवग्रह** *a.* 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled, irresistible. 2 free, independent. 3 self-willed, head-strong. **अवग्रह** *a.* blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; ह्यनिरवग्रहो भूयो बभूव Dk. 1. **अवधि** *a.* having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44. **अवयव** *a.* 1 without parts. indivisible. 3 without limbs. **अवलंब** *a.* 1 unsupported, without support; S. 6. 2 not affording support. **अवशेष** *a.* whole, complete, entire. **अवशेषेण** *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally. **अज्ञान** *a.* abstaining from

food. (**अः**) fasting. **अज्ञ** *a.* weaponless, unarmed. **अस्थि** *a.* boneless. **अहंकारः** **अहंकारि** *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. **अहम्** *a.* free from egotism or self-conceit. **आकांक्ष** *a.* 1 wishing nothing, free from desire. 2 wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense of a word or sentence). **आकार** *a.* 1 devoid of form, formless, without form. 2 ugly, deformed. 3 disguised. 4 unassuming, modest. (**अः**) 1 the universal spirit, Almighty. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. **आकृति** *a.* 1 formless, shapeless. 2 deformed. (**अः**) 1 a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas. 2 especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. **आकुल** *a.* 1 unconquered, unperplexed, unbewildered. 2 steady, calm. 3 clear. **आक्रोश** *a.* unaccused, unreviled. **आगम** *a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. **आचार** *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless. **आदेव** *a.* without drums. **आदेक** *a.* 1 free from fear; R. 1. 63. 2 without ailment, comfortable, healthy. **आतप** *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays (**अः**) the night. **आदर** *a.* disrespectful. **आधार** *a.* 1 without a receptacle. 2 without support, supportless (fig. also); निराधारो हा रोहिमि कथय केषामिह दूरः G. L. 4. 39. **आधि** *a.* secure, free from anxiety. **आपद्** *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. **आवृण** *a.* 1 unexposed, unobscured, undisturbed, free from disturbance. 2 unobstructed. 3 not molesting or disturbing. 4 (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); *e.g.* अस्मद्गृहप्रद्विषयकानां स्वगृहे व्यवहरति Mit. **आनय** *a.* 1 free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. 2 untainted, pure. 3 guileless. 4 free from defects or blemishes. 5 full, complete. 6 infallible. (**अः**, **अः**) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happiness. (**अः**) 1 a wild goat. 2 a hog or boar. **आमिश्र** *a.* 1 fleshless. 2 having no sensual desires or covetousness. 3 receiving no wages or remuneration. **आय** *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. **आपास** *a.* not fatiguing, easy. **आयुध** *a.* unarmed, weaponless. **आलंब** *a.* 1 having no proper support (fig. also); Mr. 4. 53. 2 not depending on another, independent. 3 self-supported, friendless, alone; निरालंबो केदारजसि के समि शरणे Jag. **आलोक** *a.* 1 not looking about or

seeing. 2 deprived of sight. 3 deprived of light, dark; Mā. 5. 30. **आज्ञ** *a.* devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of; मनीषमयं दुर्मती निराज्ञ R. 6. 2. **आज्ञांक** *a.* fearless. **आक्षिप्त** *a.* 1 without a boon or blessing. 2 without any desire, wish or hope, indifferent; उन्मत्तपयस्य निराक्षिप्तः सतः Ku. 5. 76. **आश्रय** *a.* 1 without a prop or support, unsupported, unsupported. 2 friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयायुता वल्लता. **आस्वाद** *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. **आहार** *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (**अः**) fasting. **इच्छा** *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. **इन्द्रिय** *a.* 1 having lost a limb or the use of it. 2 mutilated, maimed, 3 weak, infirm, frail. 4 without प्रमाण or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. **इक्षु** *a.* destitute of fuel. **इति** *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see इति. **ईश्वर** *a.* godless, atheistic. **ईष** *a.* the body of a plough. **ईह** *a.* 1 desireless, indifferent; 10. 21. 2 inactive. **उच्छ्वास** *a.* 1 breathless, without breathing. (**अः**) absence of breath. **उत्तर** *a.* 1 answerless, without a reply. 2 unable to answer, silenced. 3 having no superior. **उत्सव** *a.* without festivities; विरते गयवतुर्निरुत्सवः R. 8. 66. **उत्साह** *a.* inactive, indolent, devoid of energy. (**अः**) absence of energy, indolence. **उत्सुक** *a.* 1 indifferent. 2 calm, tranquil. **उदक** *a.* waterless. **उद्यम**, **उद्योग** *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. **उद्वेग** *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. **उपक्रम** *a.* without a commencement. **उपद्रव** *a.* 1 free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. 2 free from national distress or tyranny. 3 causing no affliction. 4 secure, peaceful. **उपाधि** *a.* guileless, honest. U. 2. 2. **उपपत्ति** *a.* unsuitable. **उपपद्** *a.* 1 without any title or designation; Mu. 3. 2 unconnected with a subordinate word. **उपप्लव** *a.* free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निरुपप्लवानि न कपयि संवृत्तानि S. 3. **उपम** *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. **उपसर्ग** *a.* free from portents. **उपाख्य** *a.* 1 unreal, false, non-existent (as व्यापृज्). 2 immaterial. 3 invisible. **उपाय** *a.* without expedients, helpless. **उपेक्ष** *a.* 1 free from trick or fraud. 2 not neglectful. **उष्ण** *a.* devoid of heat, cold. **उष** *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्वेष इव किञ्चुकाः पुष्टिः f. the Sālmā tree **उष** *a.*

free from pride. -नवाक्ष *a.* windowless. -युग *a.* 1 stringless (as a bow). 2 devoid of all properties. 3 devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाङ्घ्रिरोऽपि वा Bv. 1. 115. 4 without attributes. 5 having no epithet. (नः) the Supreme spirit. गृह *a.* houseless, homeless; कृषी निर्गृही कृता Pt. 1. 390. -गौरव *a.* 1 without dignity, undignified. -ग्रथ *a.* 1 freed from all ties or hindrances. 2 poor, possessionless, beggar. 3 alone, unassisted. (-ग्रः) 1 an idiot, a fool. 2 a gambler. 3 saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. -ग्रथिक *a.* 1 clever, expert. 2 unaccompanied, alone. 3 deserted, abandoned. 4 fruitless. (-कः) 1 a religious mendicant. 2 a naked devotee. 3 a gambler. -ग्रथिक *a.* (कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. -ग्रह 1 a free market. 2 a crowded market. -घृण *a.* 1 cruel, merciless, pitiless. 2 shameless, immodest. -जन *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नः) a desert, solitude, lonely place. -जर *a.* 1 young, fresh. 2 imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god; (nom. pl. निर्जितः-निर्जितः) (-रः) ambrosia, nectar. -जल *a.* 1 waterless, desert, destitute of water. 2 not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. -जिह्वः a frog. -जीव *a.* 1 lifeless. 2 dead. -जर *a.* feverless, healthy. -द्वः a Śūdra. -द्वय *a.* 1 merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. 2 passionate. 3 very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; सुखे विदेहि ममि निर्दयवृत्तं Gīt. 10; निर्दयविश्रमालसाः R. 19. 32; निर्दयभलेवेतोः Me. 106. -द्वय *ind.* 1 unmercifully, cruelly. 2 violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. -दश *a.* more than ten days old. -दशन *a.* toothless. -दुःख *a.* 1 free from pain, painless. 2 not causing pain. -द्वेष *a.* 1 faultless, defectless; न निर्दयं न निर्दुषं, 2 guiltless, innocent. -द्वय *a.* without property, poor. -द्वेष *a.* not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. -द्वेष्ट *a.* 1 indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain); neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वेष्टो नियसत्त्वस्यो निर्दोषक्षेम आत्मवान् Bg. 2. 45. 2 not dependent upon another, independent. 3 free from jealousy or envy. 4 not double. 5 not contested, undisputed. 6 not acknowledging two principles. -धन *a.* without property, poor, indigent; शक्तिनस्तुल्यवेदोऽपि निर्धनः परिपुष्टे Chāp. 82. (-नः) an old ox. -धर्म *a.* unrighteous, impious. -धुम

a. smokeless. -नर *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. -नाथ *a.* without a guardian or master. -निद्र *a.* sleepless, wakeful. -निमित्त *a.* causeless. -निमेष *a.* not twinkling. -बन्धु *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. -बल *a.* powerless, weak, feeble. -बाध *a.* 1 unobstructed. 2 unfrequented, lonely, solitary. 3 unmolested. -बुद्धि *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. -बुध, -बुध *a.* unobskured, freed from chaff. -भय *a.* 1 fearless, undaunted. 2 free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. -भर *a.* 1 excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; नवासरनिर्भरस्तरश्चर &c. Gīt. 12; Amaru. 42. 2 ardent. 3 fast, close (as embrace); कुचकुम्भनिर्भरपरिमाद्यन्तं वाङ्मति Gīt. 5; परिस्थ निभरे Gīt. 1. 4 sound, deep (as sleep). 5 full of, filled with (at the end of comp.; आनन्दं, गर्व &c. (-रः) excess. (-र *ind.* 1 excessively, exceedingly, intensely. 2 soundly. -भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. -भुक्ति *a.* without wages. -मक्षिक *a.* 'free from flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (कं) *ind.* without flies; i. e. lonely, private; कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्मक्षिकं S. 2. 6; -मत्सर *a.* free from envy, unenvious. -मत्स्य *a.* fishless. -मद *a.* 1 not intoxicated, sober, quiet. 2 not proud, humble. 3 not in rut (as an elephant). -मनुज, -मनुज्य *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -मन्यु *a.* free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारनिव निर्मदः (ततर) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 30. 2 unselfish, disinterested. 3 indifferent to (with loc.). निर्ममे निर्मदोऽष्टौ मधुरा नमुद्रकृतिः R. 15. 28; प्रोक्तवर्धेयु निर्ममाः Mb. -मर्याद *a.* 1 boundless, immeasurable. 2 transgressing the limits of right or propriety, untrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मनुजयुभिर्निर्मर्यादेर्मन्त्रिद्रुहयुषैः Ve. 3. 22. -मल *a.* 1 free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); नीराशिमलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. 3 sinless, virtuous; Ms. 8. 318. (-लः) 1 tale. 2 the remaining of an offering made to a deity. -उपलः crystal. -नशक *a.* free from gnats. -मांस *a.* fleshless. -मादुष *a.* uninhabited, desolate. -मार्ग *a.* roadless, pathless. -सुतः 1 the sun. 2 a rogue. (-तः) a large free market or fair. -मूल *a.* 1 rootless (as a tree). 2 baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge &c.). 3 eradicated. -मेघ *a.* cloudless. -मेघ *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. -मोह *a.* free from illusion. -यत्न *a.* active. -यत्न *a.* 1 unrestrained,

ed, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. 2 unruly, selfwilled, independent. (-नं) absence of restraint, independence. -चशस्क *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. -वृथ *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). -रक्त, (नीरक्त) *a.* colourless, faded. -रज, -रजस्क *a.* (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1 free from dust. 2 devoid of passion or darkness. -रजस् (नीरजस्) *a.* see नीरज (-रः) a woman not menstruating. तमसा absence of passion or darkness. -रन्ध्र *a.* (नीरन्ध्र) 1 without holes or interstices, very close, or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 3. 2 thick, dense. 3 coarse, gross. -रव *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8. 58. -रस *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless; R. 8. 58. -रस *a.* (नीरस) 1 tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. 2 (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसान् पद्मान् S. D. 1. 3 sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. 4 vain, useless, fruitless; अलक्ष्यफलनीरसान् म विषय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. 5 disagreeable. 6 cruel, merciless. (-सः) the pomegranate. -रसन *a.* (नीरसन) having no girdle; (रसना) Ki. 5. 11. -रुच *a.* (नीरुच) without lustre, faded, dim. -रुज, -रुज *a.* (नीरुज, नीरुज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरुजस्य किनौषधैः H. 1. -रूप *a.* (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. -रोग *a.* (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound. -लक्षण *a.* 1 having no auspicious marks, ill-featured. 2 undistinguished. 3 unimportant, insignificant. 4 unspotted. -लज्ज *a.* shameless, impudent. -लिंग *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. -लेप *a.* 1 unsmear, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. 2 stainless, sinless. -लोभ *a.* free from desire or avarice, unavaricious. -लोमश्च *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. -वंश *a.* without posterity, childless. -वण, -वण *a.* 1 being out of a wood. 2 free from woods, bare, open. -वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. -वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (-तः) a place sheltered from wind. -वानर *a.* free from monkeys. -वाय *a.* free from crows. -विकल्प, -विकल्पक 1 *a.* not admitting an alternative. 2 being without determination or resolution. 3 not capable of mutual relation. 4 conditioned. 5 recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation तः an exclusive concentration upon the one entity

without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness'; निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञातृज्ञानादिविकल्पभेदलयापेक्षः; नीचेवनः प्रविश सहस्र निर्विकल्पा समर्थे Bb. 3. 61; Ye. 1. 28. (-रूपं ind. without hesitation or wavering. -विकार a. 1 unchanged, unchangeable, immutable. 2 not disposed; M. 5. 14. 3 disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. -विकास a. unblown. -विघ्न a. uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (-घ्नं) absence of impediments. -विचार a. not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रेरे स्वेतिणि निर्विचारकविते नारमलकाशी-म्व Chandr. 1. 2. (-रं ind. thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. -विचिकित्स a. free from doubt or reflection. -विचेष्ट a. motionless, insensible. -वितर्क a. unreflecting. -विनोद a. without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Mc. 86. -विन्ध्य N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. -विनर्श a. void of reflection, thoughtless, unreflecting. -विवर a. 1 having no opening. 2 without interstices or interval, close; Si. 9. 45. -विवाद a. 1 not contending or disagreeing. 2 undisputed, not contradicted or disputed, universally acknowledged. -विवेक a. indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting discrimination, foolish. -विशंक a. fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. -विशेष a. 1 showing or making no difference, indiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं स्वयं Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bb. 3. 50, 'a difference without distinction'. 2 having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.) प्रवातनीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku. 1. 46; स निर्विशेष-प्रतिपत्तिरसि R. 14. 22. 3 indiscriminate, promiscuous. (-वः) absence of difference. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्वयंनिर्विशेषमत्र स्थीयता H. 1; R. 5. 6. -विशेषण a. without attributes. विष a. poisonless (as a snake); निर्विषा दुन्दुभाः स्तनाः. -विषय a. 1 expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनोनिर्विषयार्थकादयः Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 28. 2 having no scope or sphere of action; किंच दवं काव्यं प्रविरल-विषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. 3 not attached to sensual objects, (as mind). -विषाण a. destitute of horns. -विहार a. having no pleasure. -वीज, -बीज a. 1 seedless. 2 impotent. 3 causeless. -वीर a. 1 deprived of heroes; निर्वीरुर्भीतलं P. R. 1. 31. 2 cowardly. -वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead -वीर्य

a. powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं युद्धशरणापतितवशात् किं मे तथेवायुधं Ve. 3. 34. -वृक्ष a. treeless. -वृष a. deprived of bulls. -वेग a. not moving, quiet, calm. -वेतन a. honorary, unsalaried. -वेष्टन a. weaver's shuttle. -वेर a. free from enmity, amicable, peaceable. (-रं) absence of enmity. -व्यञ्जन a. 1 straight-forward. 2 without condiment. (-जं ind.) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. -व्यथ a. 1 free from pain. 2 quiet, calm. -व्यपेक्ष a. indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. -व्यलीक a. 1 not hurting or offending. 2 without pain. 3 pleased, doing anything willingly. 4 sincere, genuine, undissembling. -व्याघ्र a. not haunted or infested by tigers. -व्याज a. 1 candid, upright, honest, plain. 2 not hypocritical; Bb. 2. 82. (-जं ind.) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru. 79. व्यापार a. without employment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. -वृण a. 1 unhurt, without wounds. 2 without rents. -व्रत a. not observing vows. -हिंस cessation of winter. -हेति a. weaponless. -हेतु a. causeless, having no cause or reason. -हीक a. 1 shameless, impudent, 2 bold, daring. निरत a. 1 Engaged or interested in. 2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वन्दनानिरतः K. 157; वृणार् &c. 3 Pleased, delighted, 4 Rested, ceased. निरतिः f. Strong attachment, fondness, devotion. निरयः f. Hell; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61. निरवहानि (लि) का A fence, an outer wall. निरस a. Tasteless, insipid, dry. -सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. 2 Want of juice, dryness. 3 Want of passion or feeling. निरसन a. (नी f.) Expelling, removing, driving away; Si. 6. 47. 2 Vomiting. -नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, expulsion, removal. 2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. 3 Vomiting forth, spitting out. 2 Checking, suppressing. 5 Destruction, killing, extirpation. निरस्त p. p. 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कौलीनमीनेन युष्टानिरस्त R. 14. 84. 2 Dispelled, destroyed; अह्वाय तावद्रूपेण तनो निरस्त R. 5. 71. 3 Abandoned, deserted. 4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादो देशे दरडोपि द्रुमायते H. 1. 69. 5 Discharged (as an arrow). 6 Refuted. 7 Vomited, spit out. 8 Uttered rapidly 9 To n out o

destroyed. 10 Suppressed, checked. 11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). -सं 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. 2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. -Comp. -भेद a. having all differences removed, same, identical. -राग a. one who has renounced all worldly attachments. निराकः 1 Cooking. 2 Sweat. 3 The recompense of a bad action (a v. l. for निपाक).

निराकरणं 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away; निराकरणविक्रया S. 6. 2 Banishing. 3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. 4 Refutation, reply. 5 Contempt. 6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. 7 Forgetting.

निराकरिण्य a. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling; R. 14. 57. 2 Hindering from, obstructive. 3 Spurning, disdaining. 4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing.

निराकुल a. 1 Full of, filled or covered with; अलिङ्गलसकुलकुलनसमूहानिराकुलकुलकलापे Gt. 1. 2 Distressed, see under निर also.

निराकृतिः f. निराक्रिया 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. 2 Refusal. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. 4 Opposition.

निराग a. Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट a. Paid off as a debt.

निरामालुः The wood-apple (कपिल)

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. 2 Vomiting. 3 Refutation. 4 Opposition.

निरिगिणी-नी A veil.

निरिक्षणं, निरीक्षा 1 A look. 2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. 3 Looking out for, searching. 4 Consideration, regard; निरीक्ष्य as to, in respect of. 5 Hope, expectation. 6 Aspect of planets.

निरिशं (जं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त a. 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. 2 Loud, distinct. -क्तं 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretations. 2 N. of one of the six Vedāngas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas; नाम च चातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. 3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighantus by Yāska.

निरुक्तिः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. 2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word, thus defined:—निरुक्तिर्वैगो नामान्यार्थत्वप्रकल्पनं इष्टीश्रुतिर्ज्ञाने सत्यं दीपाकारो भवात् Chandr 5 168 (दीपाकारः aequus to लर)

निरुद्धक *a* 1 Exceedingly anxious
2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed; U. 1. 27. 2 Confined, imprisoned. —Comp. —कंठ *a*, having all the breath obstructed, suffocated. —गुदः obstruction of the rectum.

निरुद्ध *a.* 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its ऐंगिक or etymological sense); दौर्न काचिद्व्यवास्ति निरुद्धा सैव सा चलति यत्र हि चित् N. 5. 57. 2 Unmarried. —द्वः Inherence (as of 'redness' in the word 'red') —Comp. —लक्षणा *a* *lakshana* or secondary use of a word which is based not on the *svaksha* or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular usage.

निरुद्धिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. 2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency; यत्र विद्या निरुद्धिमायता K. i. 2. 6 2 Confirmation.

निरुद्धणः, ण 1 Form, shape. 2 Sight, seeing. 3 Looking for, searching. 4 Ascertaining, investigation, determination. 5 Definition.

निरुद्धित *p. p.* 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. 2 Appointed, chosen, elected. 3 Weighed, considered. 4 Ascertained, determined.

निरुद्धः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. 2 Logic, disputation. 3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरुद्धतिः *f.* 1 Decay, destruction, dissolution. 2 A calamity, evil, bane, adversity; सा हि लोकस्य निरुद्धतिः U. 5. 30. 3 An imprecation, curse. 4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter; Ms. 11. 119.

निरुद्धः, निरुद्धनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 210, 375. 2 Enclosing, covering up; Amaru. 87. 3 Restraint, check, suppression, control; योगश्चिद्व्यवस्थितोऽयः Yoga S.; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. 6 Annihilation, destruction. 7 Aversion; dislike. 8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language).

निरुद्धः Country, region, place.

निरुद्धनं Killing, slaughter.

निरुद्धः 1 Going forth or out, going away; R. 11. 3. 2 Departure, vanishing away; R. 19. 46. 3 A door, an outlet, egress; कथमप्यवगतनिर्गमः प्रवर्ग K. 159. 4 Exit, issue.

निरुद्धनं Going out or forth.

निरुद्धः The hollow of a tree

निरुद्धनं Killing slaughter

निरुद्धः —द्व 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. 2 A table of contents (सूचीपत्र).

निरुद्धणः Rubbing, friction.

निरुद्धतिः 1 Destruction. 2 A whirlwind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. 3 The noise of contending winds (vapours?) &c. in the sky; निरुद्धतिः कुंजलिनाश्च जिवांसुर्ज्यानिर्द्धतिः शोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; Ms. 1. 38., 4. 105 7. Y. 1, 145 (वायुना निरुद्धो वायुर्गन्वाद्य पतत्यथः । प्रचंडघोरनिर्द्धतिर्वातो निरुद्ध इति कथ्यते ॥). 4 An earth-quake. 5 A thunder-stroke in general; अहह दारुणो देवनिर्द्धतिः U. 2.

निरुद्धितनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निरुद्धिः 1 A sound in general; Ve. 4; R. 1. 36. 2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging; ज्यानिर्द्धतिः शोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; मातृनिर्द्धतिः U. 3.

निरुद्धयः, निरुद्धितिः *f.* Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निरुद्धरः, —र A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain torrent; शीतं निरुद्धरवारि पानं Nāg. 4; R. 2. 13; Sānti. 2. 17, 21; 4. 6. —रः 1 Burning chaff. 2 An elephant. 3 A horse of the sun.

निरुद्धरिन् *m.* A mountain.

निरुद्धरिणी, निरुद्धरी A river, mountain-torrent; स्तलनदस्तरुहिरिजोत्तरो निरुद्धरिण्यः U. 2, 20.

निरुद्धयः 1 Removing, removal. 2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement; संदेहनिर्द्धयो जातः S. 1. 27; Ms. 8. 301, 409; 9. 250; Y. 2. 10; हृदयं निर्द्धयनेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. 3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). 4 Discussion, investigation, consideration. 5 Sentence, verdict, judgment; सर्वसत्याप्येकाकिनो निर्द्धयान्मुपगमो दोषाय M. 1. —Comp. —रापः *a* sentence, decree, verdict (in law).

निरुद्धयक *a.* Settling, conclusive.

निरुद्धयनं 1 Making certain. 2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निरुद्धित *p. p.* Washed, purified, cleansed; R. 17. 22.

निरुद्धितिः *f.* 1 Washing. 2 Expiation, atonement; Mv. 4. 25.

निरुद्धिकः 1 Washing, cleaning. 2 Ablution. 3 Atonement, expiation.

निरुद्धिजकः A washerman.

निरुद्धिजनं 1 Ablution. 2 Expiation, atonement (for an offence).

निरुद्धिदः Removal, banishment.

निरुद्धदः, —द्व *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. 2 Rejoicing over the faults of others. 3 Envious. 4 Abusive, slanderous. 5 Useless, unnecessary. 6 Violent. 7 Mad, intoxicated.

निरुद्धरः, —रिः A cave, cavern.

निरुद्धलनं Splitting, breaking, destroying

निरुद्धनं Burning consuming

निरुद्धात् *m.* 1 A digger up of weeds
2 A donor. 3 A husbandman, reaper
निरुद्धरित *a.* 1 Torn, rent. 2 Opened, split open; Si. 18.28.

निरुद्धिग *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared
2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निरुद्धिप *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown, indicated. 2 Specified, particularized
3 Described. 4 Assigned, allotted. 5 Asserted, declared. 6 Ascertained, determined. 7 Ordered.

निरुद्धिः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. 2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. 3 Advice, instruction. 4 Telling, saying, declaring. 5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अद्युक्तो निर्द्धिः Mbh.; Bg. 17. 33. 6 Ascertainment. 7 Vicinity, proximity.

निरुद्धिः, निरुद्धरणं 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यद्वन्न निर्द्धरणं P. II. 3. 41; V. 3. 92 2 Determining, settling, deciding 3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निरुद्धरित *p. p.* Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled; see धृ with निरुद्ध.

निरुद्धत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, removed, R. 12. 57. 2 Deserted, rejected 3 Deprived of, bereft. 4 Avoided 5 Refuted. 6 Destroyed; (see धृ with निरुद्ध).

निरुद्धित *p. p.* 1 Washed off; R. 5. 43. 2 Polished, bright.

निरुद्धिः 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity; निर्द्धयसंज्ञातृषा (गुरुणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 5. 66. 2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency; निर्द्धयपृष्ठः स जगद् सर्वं R. 14. 32; यत्र एव खडु निर्द्धयः S. 3 3 Obstinacy. 4 Accusation. 5 Contest, dispute.

निरुद्धिणः See निरुद्धयणः.

निरुद्धद *a.* Hard, firm (दृढ).

निरुद्धत्सनं, —न 1 Threat, menace, Si. 6. 62. 2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. 3 Malignity. 4 Red paint, lac.

निरुद्धिदः 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. 2 A split, rent. 3 Explicit mention or declaration, M. 4. 4 The bed of a river. 5 Determination of an affair, event.

निरुद्धयः, निर्द्धयनं, निर्द्धयः, निर्द्धयनं 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. 2 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire, or the wood so used.

निरुद्धय *a.* 1 To be stirred or churned. 2 To be produced by friction (as fire). —श्वः The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निरुद्धयः 1 Measuring, meting out यद्वन्नाश्रयकालनिर्द्धयः P. II. 3. 28. Vārt. 2 Measure, reach, extent; अयमत्राकनिर्द्धयः (बालः) Rām. 'not having reached the full measure of growth 3 Pro-

ducing, formation, manufacture; ईदृशो निर्माणमागः पणिनः U. 4. 4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणमेव हि तद्वाङ्मलाङ्गनीयं Mā. 9. 49. 5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माणमदृशो नन्वस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. 6 Composition, work. 7 A building. -णा Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्माल्यं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. 2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers, निर्मालोऽजितपुष्पदामनिकरं का पद्मदानं रतिः S. Til. 10. 3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्माल्यैरथ नवतृणैश्च धीरितानां Si. 8. 60. 4 Remains in general.

निर्मितिः f. Production, creation, formation, any artistic production; नवरत्नचिरां निर्मितिमादयती भारती कंचनवति निर्मुक्त p. p. 1 Set free, freed, liberated; R. 1. 46. 2 Freed from worldly attachments. 3 Separated, disjoined. -क्तः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मूलनं Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मूलनश्रमः Bh. 3. 72.

निर्मल p. p. Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्मुद्रागोष्पः S. D. 1. निर्मोकः 1 Setting free, liberating. 2 A hide, skin; especially the slough of a serpent; R. 16; 17; Si. 20. 47. 3 Armour, mail. 4 The sky, heaven. 5 Atmosphere.

निर्मोक्षः Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2.

निर्मोचनं Liberation, deliverance.

निर्माणं 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. 2 Vanishing, disappearing. 3 Dying, death. 4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. 5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; बाणं निर्माणमग्रेऽविवृत्तं Dk. 97. निर्माणनिर्मुक्तं चलिता निराश्वी Si. 5. 41. 6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general; निर्माणहस्तस्य पुरो दुष्टतः Si. 12. 41.

निर्माणं 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Payment of a debt. 3 Gift, donation. 4 Retaliation, requital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्माण). 5 Killing, slaughter.

निर्मातिः f. 1 Exit, departure. 2 Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्माणः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्मासः, -सं 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; झालनिर्मासगन्धिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. 2 Extract, infusion, decoction. 3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्मुहः 1 A pinnacle, turret, projection (on columns or gates); चित्-निर्मुहविदं कनीडः Si. 3. 55. (where Malli. renders निर्मुह by मत्तवारण्यः दशमः and quotes Vajayanti por

haps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); चास्तौर्णनिर्मुहा Rām. 2 A chaplet, crest, head-ornament. 3 A peg projecting from a wall. 4 A door, gate. 5 Extract, decoction.

निर्मुचनं Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्मुक्तं 1 Robbing, plundering. 2 Tearing off.

निर्लेखनं 1 Scraping, scratching. 2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्लेखनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वचनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation.

2 A proverbial expression, proverb.

3 Etymological interpretation, etymology. 4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्वपणं 1 Pouring out, offering. 2

2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms. 3. 248, 260. 3 Bestowing presents. 4 Gift, donation.

निर्वर्णनं 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. 2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्वर्तक a. (तिक्ता f.) Completing, accomplishment, finishing, executing, performing &c.

निर्वर्तनं Accomplishment, completion, execution.

निर्वहणं 1 End, completion; Si. 14. 63. 2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्वहणं Amaru. 24. 3 Destruction, annihilation. 4 (In dramas) The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तत्किं निमित्तं कुर्वन्निवृत्तनाटकस्येव अयमनुदेऽयमनिर्वहणे Mu. 6.

निर्वोण p. p. 1 Blown or put out, extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्वाणवैदग्ध्यः प्रज्ञाददीपः Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 2. 23. 2 Lost, disappeared. 3 Dead; deceased. 4 Liberated from existence. 5 Set (as the sun). 6 Calmed, quieted. 7 Plunged. -णं 1 Ex-

inction; H. 1. 131; शरीरनिर्वाणमानेति निर्वाण-इवानलः Mb. 2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. 3 Dissolution, death. 4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss; निर्वाणमपिमन्येऽनन्तरायं जयधियः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. 5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence. 6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. 7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity; अने लब्धं वैरनिर्वाणं S. 3; M. 3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. 8 Cessation, desisting. 9 Vacuity. 10 Union, association, confluence. 11 The bathing of an elephant see अनिर्वाण in R. 1. 71. 12

Instruction in sciences. -Comp -मुचिष्ठ a. almost vanished or departed; निर्वाणमुचिष्ठमथास्व वीर्यं संयुक्तवती वयस्ये-
न Ku. 3. 52. -मस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वाहः 1 Blame, reproach. 2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. 3 Decision of a controversy. 4 Absence of dispute (वादमात्र).

निर्वापः See निर्वाण.

निर्वापणं 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. 2 A gift, donation. 3 Putting out, extinguishing. 4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). 5 Offering, giving. 6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखिनोऽन्विनिर्वापणानि U. 3. 7 Annihilation. 8 Killing, slaughter. 9 Cooling, refreshing; शरीरनिर्वापणाय S. 3. 19. A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वासः, निर्वासनं 1 Expulsion, banishment. 2 Killing, slaughter.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing. 2 Completion, end.

3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance.

निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तु सततैरद्वि गेहवर्तनं Mu. 2. 18. 4 Subsisting on, 5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency.

6 Describing, narrating.

निर्वाहणं See निर्वाह.

निर्विण्ण p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. 2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. 3 Emaciated with grief. 4 Abused, degraded. 5 Disgusted with anything; मत्स्याहानस्य निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. 6 Impaired, decayed. 7 Humble, modest.

निर्विष्ट p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. 2 Fully enjoyed or used; R. 12. 1. 3 Obtained as wages, निर्विष्टं वैश्यशूद्रयोः Gautama. 4 Married. 5 Engaged in.

निर्वृत्त p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्वृत्तो ह्यः S. 2; S. 4. Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. 3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; व्रजति निर्वृतिमकपदे मनः V. 2. 9- R. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64; 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. 2 Tranquility, rest, repose. 3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence, द्वारं निर्वृतिदशमो विजयते कृष्णोति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. 4 Completion, accomplishment. 5 Freedom. 6 Disappearance, death, destruction.

निर्वृत्त p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.

निर्वृतिः f. Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1.

निर्वृष्टः 1 Disgust, loathing. 2 Satiety, cloy. 3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिमवाञ्जितवैदग्ध्यवत्ते Mk. 1. 14 Humiliation. 5 Grief. 6

Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52 (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called शान्त (quietude)); निर्वेदस्याग्निमोक्षि शान्तोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; see R. G. under निर्वेद. 7 Self-disparagement or humiliation, (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्ष्मण सा भृगुश्रणा न मदीक्षारणि समेष्यति । अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विकलेन किं फलम् ।)

निर्वेशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. 2 Wages, hire, employment. 3 Eating, enjoyment, use. 4 Return of payment. 5 Expiation, atonement. 6 Marriage. 7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, paining, afflicting. 2 Freedom from pain. 3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूहः *p. p.* 1 Completed, finished. 2 Grown, increased, developed; सुहृत्तनिर्व्यूहविषयः Mā. 7; निर्व्यूहसौहृदमतेति 6. 17 (उपविष्ट Jagaddhara). 3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जदायो निर्व्यूहस्तेऽस्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्यूहः संभावनामारी बुद्धरक्षिताया Mā. 8; निर्व्यूहं तातस्य कापालिकस्य Mā. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. 4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूहिः *f.* 1 End, completion. 2 The top, highest point.

निर्व्यूहः 1 A turret. 2 A helmet, crest. 3 A door, gate. 4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. 5 Decection; cf. निर्व्यूहः.

निर्व्यूहणं 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. 2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. 3 Rooting up, extirpation.

निर्व्यूहः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्व्यूहः 1 Taking away, removing, removal. 2 Drawing out, extracting. 3 Rooting up, destruction. 4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. 5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. 6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. अहार).

निर्व्यूहः *a.* Currying out. 2 Diffuse, spreading wide (as fragrance). 3 Fragrant.

निर्व्यूहिः *f.* Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्व्यूहः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निवलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Śi. 9. 4. 4 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in' 2 Setting disappear

ance; दिनातिनिवलयश्च गुरु R. 2. 15 (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निवलयनं 1 Settling in a place, alighting. 2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation.

निर्लिप 1 A god; निर्लिपेर्निष्कृष्टानपि च निस्वतर्निपतितान् G. L. 15. 2 A troop of Maruts. -COMP. -निर्झरी the celestial Ganges-

निर्लिपः, निर्लिपिका A cow.

निर्लीन *p. p.* 1 Melted or fused into. 2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. 3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. 4 Destroyed, perished. 5 Changed, transformed (see ली with नि).

निवचने *ind.* Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a वृत्ति or preposition or a separate word when used with कृ; e. g. निवचने कृत्य, निवचने कृत्या P. I. 4. 76).

निवपनं Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. 2 Sowing. 3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl.

निवर्तक *a.* 1 Returning, coming or turning back. 2 Stopping, seizing. 3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. 4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन *a.* 1 Causing to return. 2 Turning back, ceasing.—नं 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पततां नास्मालंघी न चापि निवर्तनं Sānti. 3. 2. 2 Not happening, ceasing. 3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). 4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kām. 1. 28. 5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. 6 Repenting, a desire to improve. 7 A measure of land (20 rods).

निवसतिः *f.* A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A village.

निवसनं 1 A house, habitation, dwelling 2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Śi. 10. 60; R. 19. 41;

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; राजद्रुमनिवहः Bh. 3. 37, so वनं, दैत्यं, कपोतं &c. 2 N. of one of the seven winds.

निवात *a.* 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm; R. 19. 42. 2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. 3 Safe, secure. 4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail.—तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. 2 An impenetrable coat of mail.—तं 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निवातनिष्कप-निव शब्दी Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 13. 52, 3. 17; Bg. 6. 19. 2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. 3 A secure spot. 4 A strong armour.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. 2 An offering to the manes of deceased

parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Śrāddha ceremony; एको निवापस्तिलं विद्वतीययुक्तं Mā. 9. 40; निवापस्तिलः R. 8. 86; निवापानुहय पितृणां 5. 8, 15. 91. Mu. 4. 5. 3 A gift or offering; in general.

निवारः, निवारणं 1 Keeping off preventing, warding off; दंशनिवारणश्च R. 2. 5. 2 Prohibition, impediment

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. 2 A house, abode, habitation, resting place; निवासस्थितायाः Mk. 1. 15, Śi. 4. 63, 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk 3. 23. 3 Passing the night. 4 A dress garment.

निवासिन् *a.* 1 Dwelling, residing 2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. -म. A resident, an inhabitant

निवासनं 1 Residence. 2 Sojourn 3 Spending time.

निवि (वि) ड *a.* 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. 2 Firm, tight, fast; निविडो मुहिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. 3 Thick, impenetrable, dense, impenetrable R. 11. 15. 4 Gross, coarse

5 Bulky, large. 6 Crooked nosed.

निविरीस *a.* 1 Compact, close; उग्र-निविरीसितेन वारहेदि Śi. 7. 20. 2 Coarse, gross. 3 Crooked-nosed.

निविशेय *a.* Not different, alike. -व Want of difference.

निविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Seated, sitting upon 2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. 3 Fixed or intent upon. 4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 31. 5 Initiated 6 Arranged.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); निवीते मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीते पितृणामुपवीते देवानां J. N. V. 2 The thread so worn. -तः, -तं A veil, mantle.

निवृत्त *p. p.* Surrounded, enclosed -तः, -तं A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निवृत्तिः *f.* Covering, enclosing.

निवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned back. 2 Gone, departed. 3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted. 4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. 5 Repenting of improper conduct. 6 Finished, completed, whole, see वृत् with नि. -तं Return. -COMP. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 a sage. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -कारण *a.* without further cause or motive. (-यः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -मांस *a.* one who abstains from eating meat; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनक U. 4. -राग *a.* of subdued passion -वृत्ति *a.* quitting any practice or occupation. -हृदय *a.* with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Returning or coming back, return; Śi. 14. 64; R. 4. 87 2 Disappearance cessation

suspension; शान्तिवृत्तौ S. 7; R. 8. 82. 3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवृत्ति). 4 Abstaining from, aversion; शान्तावतावृत्तिः Bh. 3. 63. 5 Leaving off, desisting from. 6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. 7 Repose, rest. 8 Felicity, beatitude. 9 Denial, refusal. 10 Abolition, prevention.

निषेद्धं 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. 2 Delivering, entrusting. 3 Dedication. 4 Representation. 5 An offering or oblation.

निषेद्यं Offering of food to an idol; cf. नैवेद्यः.

निषेद्यः 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Encamping, halting. 3 A halting place, camp, encampment; सेनानिषेद्यं तुल्ल चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 49; Ki. 7. 27. 4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. 5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. 6 Depositing, delivering. 7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. 8 Impression, copy. 9 Military array. 10 Ornament, decoration.

निषेज्जनं 1 Entering, entrance. 2 Halting, encamping. 3 Marrying, marriage. 4 Entering in writing, inscribing. 5 An abode, dwelling, house, habitation. 6 A camp. 7 A town or city. 8 A nest.

निषेष्टः A cover, an envelope.

निषेष्टनं Covering, enveloping.

निशू *f.* (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. 2 Turmeric.

निशामनं 1 Looking at, beholding. 2 Seeing, sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Becoming aware of.

निश (शा) रणे Killing, slaughter.

निशा 1 Night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. 2 Turmeric. -Comp. -अटः, -अदनः 1 an owl. 2 a demon, ghost, goblin. -अतिक्रमः, -अत्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसानं 1 the passing away of night. 2 daybreak. -अदः = Nishāda q. v. -अंध *a.* blind at night. -अधीशः, -ईशः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -मणिः, -रत्नं the moon. -अर्थकालः the first part of the night. -आकृया -आह्वा turmeric. -आदिः the evening twilight. -अस्तमः end of night, daybreak. -करः 1 the moon; Ku. 4. 13. 2 a cock. 3 camphor. -युद्धं a bed-chamber. -चर *a.* (-रा-री *f.*) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रा) 1 a fiend, goblin, an evil spirit; R. 12. 69. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a jackal. 4 an owl. 5 a snake. 6 the ruddy goose. 7 a thief. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva

2 of Ravana. (-री) 1 a female fiend. 2 a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment; रामनम्यशरीरेण ताडिता दुःसहेन हृदये निशाचरी R. 11. 20. (where the word is used in sense 1 also). 3 a harlot. -चर्मन् *m.* darkness. -जलं dew, frost. -दर्शिनं *m.* an owl. -निशं *ind.* every night, always. -पुष्पं 1 the white water-lily (opening at night). 2 hoarfrost, dew. -मुखं the beginning of night. -मृगः a jackal. -वनः hemp (शृण). -विहारः a demon, goblin, a demon, goblin, a Rākshasa; शृणकटु रामनिशाविहारो Bk. 2. 36. -वेदिन् *m.* a cock. -हसः the white water-lily. (opening at night).

निशात *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. 2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशांत *p. p.* Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -तं A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40.

निशामिः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशामनं 1 Seeing, beholding. 2 Sight. 3 Hearing. 4 Repeated observation. 5 A shadow, reflection.

निशित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निशितनिपाताः द्वाराः S. 1. 10. 2 Stimulated. -तं Iron.

निशीथः 1 Midnight; निशीथदीपाः सहस्र हतविषः R. 3. 15. Ms. 88. 2 The time of sleep, night in general; शुचौ निशीथे-श्लुभवति कालिनः Ra. 1. 3; Amaru. 11.

निशीथिनि, निशीथ्या Night.

निशुभः 1 Killing, slaughter; Māl. 5. 22. 2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. 2. 33. 3 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -मथनी, मथनी an epithet of Durgā.

निशुभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चयः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. 2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. 3 A determination, resolution, resolve; एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1. 4. 4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion. 5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; कैकेयी क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Ku. 5. 5.

निश्चल *a.* 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. 2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. -ल The earth. -Comp. -अंग *a.* firm-bodied, firm. (-रा) 1 a species of crane, 2 a rock or mountain.

निश्चायक *a.* Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्चारकं 1 Evacuation by stools. 2 Air, wind. 3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्चित *p. p.* Ascertained, determined, decided settled concluded

(used actively also); अतश्च निश्चयः वा जगद्वेति निश्चितः R. 12. 83. -ते Certainty, decision. -ते *ind.* Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चिन्तिः *f.* 1 Ascertainment, settling. 2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चमः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्चयणी, निश्चेषि, निश्चेषी A ladder, a staircase; cf. निःश्रयणी &c.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhealing, sighing; cf. निःश्वासः.

निषयः 1 Attachment, clinging to. 2 Union, association. 3 A quiver; Si. 10. 34; Ki. 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 3. 64.

निषयधिः 1 An embrace. 2 A bowman. 3 A charioteer. 4 A car.

निषयिन् *a.* 1 Attached or clinging to; Si. 12. 26. 2 Having a quiver. -*m.* 1 An archer, Bowman. 2 A quiver. 3 A sword-bearer.

निषण्ण *p. p.* 1 Seated; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on; R. 9. 76, 13. 75. 2 Supported. 3 Gone to. 4 Dejected, afflicted, down cast; cf. निषण्ण.

निषण्णकं A seat.

निषद्या 1 A small bed or couch. 2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. 3 A market place, market. Si. 18. 15.

निषद्वरः Mud, mire. 2 The god of love. -री Night.

निषधः (pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. -धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. 2 N. of a mountain.

निषादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as hunters, fishermen &c.; a mountaineer. 2 निषादप्रदिष्टां त्यगन्तः शाश्वतीः सप्तः Rām. 1. 14. 52, 70. 2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a *Chāndāla*. 3 Especially, the son of a Brāhmana by a Śūdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. 4 (In music) The first, (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut; गतिक्लाविन्यासमिव निषादादुत्तमं K. 21 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषादिन *a.* 1 Made to sit down. 2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन *p. p.* (नी *f.*) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52, 4. 2. -*m.* An elephant-driver, Si. 5. 41.

निषिद्ध *a.* Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented; see निषिद्ध with नि.

निषिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled upon. 2 Infused, instilled, poured into, impregnated.

निषिद्धिः *f.* 1 Prohibition, warding off or keeping off. 2 Defence.

निषूदनं Killing, slaughter. -न A killer as न पशुघ्ननिषूदन &c.

निष्कः 1 Sprinkling, infusion; सुदमलिलनिष्कः Rs. 1. 28. 2 Dripping, trickling, distilling; तिलनिष्कविंदुना R. 8 38 a drop of dripping oil. 3 Effusion, discharge. 4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed; Ku. 2. 16; R. 14. 60 5 Irrigation. 6 Water for washing. 7 Seminal impurity. 8 Dirty water.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention 2 Negation, denial. 3 The particle of negation; द्वौ निषेधौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः. 4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). 5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषेधकः a. 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. 2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to, 3 Enjoying.

निषेवणं, निषेवा 1 Serving, service; waiting upon. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Practice, performance. 4 Attachment or adherence to. 5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. 6 Familiarity, with, use.

निष्क 10 A. (निष्कदते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -क 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one Karsha or Suvarna of 16 Māshas). 2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 or Suvarnas q. v. 3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast. 4 Gold in general. -कः A Chāṇḍāla.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. 2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इह निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 5. 125; Bhāṣā P. 138. 3 Measuring. 4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. 2 Deducting.

निष्कालनं Driving away (cattle &c.). 2 Killing, slaughter (मरण).

निष्कासः (हाः) 1 Exit, egress, issue. 2 A portico. 3 Day-break. 4 Disappearance.

निष्कासितः p. p. 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. 2 Gone forth or out, issued. 3 Placed, deposited. 4 Stationed, appointed. 5 Opened, blown, expanded. 6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी A female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कुटः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. 2 A field. 3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. 4 A deer. 5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कुटिः -टी f. Large cardamoms (पला).

निष्कुपितः p. p. 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. 2 Expelled: see कुप् with नि

निष्कुहः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कुट.

निष्कृतः p. p. 1 Taken away, removed. 2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -न्ते Expiation, or atonement.

निष्कृतिः f. 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. 2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. 3 Removal. 4 Restoration, cure. 5 Avoiding, escaping from. 6 Neglecting. 7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृष्टः p. p. 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. 2 Summed up.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. 2 Husking, shelling.

निष्कोषकः A tooth-pick; Pt. 1. 71.

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. 2 Departure from, exit. 3 One of the Samskāras or religious rites; i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. 4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. 5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. 2 = निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिक्षो-निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3).

निष्क्रम्यः 1 Redemption, ransom; इदं सचक्षेत्रं धर्तुमेवास्मिन्निष्क्रम्य R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. 2 Reward. 3 Hire, wages. 4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. 5 Exchange, barter.

निष्क्रम्यन् Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रायः 1 Decoction. 2 Broth.

निष्पन्नं Burning.

निष्पानकः Roar, murmur.

निष्ठः a. (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on; तद्विधे केने. 2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to; ततो निष्ठाः Ms. 12. 95. 3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intention; तस्य निष्ठः. 4 Skilled in. 5 Believing in; धर्मनिष्ठः -ष्टा 1 Position, condition. 3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness; नमो निष्ठाश्रयं भ्रमति च किमप्यलिखति च Māl. 1. 31. 4 Devotion or application, close attachment. 5 Belief, firm adherence, faith; शास्त्रेण निष्ठः Māl. 3. 11; Bg. 3. 3. 6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. 7 Conclusion, end, termination; अत्यारुर्ध्वमवति नृहतामप्यभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4. v. 1. 8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. 9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति) Ms. 8. 227. 10 The culminating point. 11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. 12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. 13 Begging. 14 Suffering, trouble, distress anxiety 15 (in gram.) A

technical term for the past participial terminations क्त, क्वत् (त and तवत्)

निष्ठानं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठी (डे) वः -वं, निष्ठी (डे) वनं, निष्ठी-विर्ते Spitting out, spitting; Bh. 1. 92

निष्ठुरः a. 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. 2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a blow); Si. 5. 49. 3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things); व्यवसायः प्रति-पत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65, 3. 62. 4 Contumelious.

निष्ठुतः p. p. Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out; निष्ठुतश्चरणोपयोगसुलभो लक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 5; R. 2. 75; Si. 3. 10.

निष्ठूतिः f. Spitting, spitting out

निष्ण, निष्णान्तः a. Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert, निष्णतोपि च वेदोति साधुव्यं नैति दुर्जनः Bv 1. 87; Bk. 2. 26; Si. 8. 63; Ms. 2. 66, 6. 30. 2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished; Māl. 10. 24 (निःशकं विहितः Jagaddhara). 3 Superior, perfect.

निष्पन्नः a. 1 Decocted, infused 2 Well-cooked.

निष्पतनं 1 Rushing out, issuing quickly.

निष्पत्तिः f. 1 Birth, production, शर्यनिष्पत्तिः. 2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपक्व); Ku. 2. 37. 3 Perfection, consummation. 4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्नः p. p. 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. 2 Effected, completed, accomplished. 3 Ready.

निष्पन्नं Winnowing.

निष्पादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing. 2 Concluding. 3 Producing, causing.

निष्पावः 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. 2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. 3 Wind

निष्पीडितः p. p. Squeezed, pressed together or out, निष्पीडितदुकरकंदलजो दुःखः U. 3. 11.

निष्पेषः, निष्पेषणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing; गुजातरनिष्पेषः Ve. 3. 2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction, R. 4. 7; Mv. 1. 34; K. 56.

निष्प्राणः, नि n. New unbleached cloth; शुभलं Dk.

निस् ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fulness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c.; (for examples see under (नि)). 2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (a) 'out of,' 'away from'; as in निर्वन्, निष्कीर्णानि, or (b) more usually 'not' 'without,'

'devoid of' (having a privative force); निःशेष without a remainder; निष्फल, निर्जल &c. N. B. In compound the *र* of निष् is changed to *रू* before vowels and soft consonants (see निरू), to a visarga before sibilants, to *रु* before *व* and *वृ*, and to *रू* before *ह* and *वृ*; see इवृ. -**कंदक** (निष्कंदक) *a.* 1 thornless, 2 free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. -**कंद** (निष्कंद) *a.* without edible roots. -**कपट** (निष्कपट) *a.* guileless, sincere. -**कंप** (निष्कंप) *a.* motionless, steady, immovable; निष्कंपचामरशिला: S. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 48. -**करुण** (निष्करुण) *a.* merciless, pitiless, cruel. -**कल** (निष्कल) *a.* 1 without parts, undivided, whole 2 waned, decayed, diminished. 3 impotent, barren. 4 maimed. (-लः) 1 a receptacle. 2 of the pudendum mulieb. 3 N. of Brahmā. (-लः, -ली) an elderly woman, one who is past childbearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. -**कलक** (निष्कलक) *a.* stainless, spotless. -**कपाय** (निष्कपाय) *a.* free from dirt or impure passions. -**काय** (निष्काय) *a.* 1 free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish, 2 free from all worldly desires. (-मं *ind.*) 1 without wish or desire. 2 unwillingly. -**कारण** (निष्कारण) *a.* 1 causeless, unnecessary. 2 disinterested, free from any motive; निष्कारणो बंधुः 3 groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-मं *ind.*) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. -**कालकः** (निष्कालकः) *a.* penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. -**कालिक** (निष्कालिक) *a.* 1 one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. 2 one who has no conqueror, invincible. (अजय). -**किंचन** (निष्किंचन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. -**कुल** (निष्कुल) *a.* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कु to cut off completely, exterminate; निष्कुला कु 1 to exterminate one's family. 2 to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति शङ्खिन् Sk.) -**कुलीन** (निष्कुलीन) *a.* of low family. -**कूट** (निष्कूट) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. -**कृप** (निष्कृप) *a.* pitiless, merciless, cruel. -**कैवल्य** (निष्कैवल्य) *a.* 1 mere, pure, absolute. 2 deprived of final beatitude (नोक्षहीन). -**कौशावि** (निष्कौशावि) *a.* who has gone out of Kausāmbi. -**क्रिय** (निष्क्रिय) *a.* 1 inactive. 2 not performing ceremonial rites. -**क्षत्र** (निष्क्षत्र) *a.* destitute of the military tribe. -**क्षेपः** (निष्क्षेपः) निष्क्षेप q. v. -**चक्रं** (निष्चक्रं) *ind.*

completely. -**चक्षुः** (निष्चक्षुः) *a.* *a.* blind, eyeless. -**चत्वारिंश** (निष्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty. -**चिंत** (निश्चित) *a.* 1 free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure, 2 thoughtless, unthinking. -**चेतन** (निश्चेतन) unconscious. -**चेतस्** (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not in one's right senses. -**चेष्ट** (निश्चेष्ट) *a.* motionless, powerless. -**चेष्टाकरण** (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). -**छंदस्** (निश्छंदस्) *a.* not studying the Vedas (छंदस्). -**छिद्र** (निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1 without holes. 2 without defects or weak points. 3 uninterrupted, unhurt. -**तंतु** *a.* having no offspring, childless. -**तंद** *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. तमस्क. -**तिनिर** *a.* 1 free from darkness, light. 2 freed from sin or moral impurities. -**तर्क्य** *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable. -**तल** *a.* 1 round, globular; मुक्ताकलापस्य च तलं तद्वत् Ku. 1. 42. 2 moving, trembling, shaking. 3 bottomless. -**तुष** *a.* 1 freed from chaff. 2 purified, cleansed, Simplified. -**क्षीरः** wheat. -**रत्नं** crystal -**तेजस्** *a.* destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. 2 spiritless, dull. 3 Obscure. -**त्रप** *a.* impudent, shameless. -**त्रिंश** *a.* 1 more than thirty; त्रिंशद्वावि वर्षाणि चैतत् P. IV. 4. 73. Sk. 2 pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. (-शः) a sword. -**भृत्** *m.* a sword-bearer. -**त्रैगुण्य** *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्). -**पंक** (निष्पंक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure. -**पताक** (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag or banner. -**पति-सुता** (निष्पतिसुता) *a.* woman having no husband and no sons. -**पत्र** (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1 leafless. 2 unfeathered, featherless. (निष्पत्रा कु to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side, to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकरोति (युष्मं व्याधः) (सर्पुलस्य शरस्य अवर पाद्वै निर्गमनाक्षिप्यं करोति Sk.); एकत्र युगः सप्तशः कृतोऽप्यत्र निष्पत्राकृतोऽयत् Dk. 165; 80 योती युक्तैः साकं स्मयमानानां बुद्ध्या तिर्यग्गीर्षं यद्वाक्षी-चक्षिष्वाकरोज्जगत् Bv. 2. 132. -**पद** (निष्पद) *a.* having no foot. (-दं) a vehicle moving without feet. -**परि-कर** (निष्परिकर) *a.* without preparations. -**परिग्रह** (निष्परिग्रह) *a.* having no property or possessions; Mu. 2. (-हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. -**परिच्छद** (निष्परिच्छद) *a.* having no retinue or train. -**परीक्ष** (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. -**परीहार** (निष्परीहार) *a.* not observing caution. -**पर्यंत** (निष्पर्यंत) *a.* boundless, unbounded. -**पाप** (निष्पाप) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. -**पुत्र** (निष्पुत्र) *a.* sonless,

childless. -**पुरुष** (निष्पुरुष) *a.* 1 unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. 2 without male issue. 3 not male, feminine, neuter. (-पः) 1 a eunuch. 2 a coward. -**पुलाक** (निष्पुलाक) *a.* freed from chaff. -**पौरुष** (निष्पौरुष) *a.* unmanly. -**पकंप** (निष्पकंप) *a.* steady, immovable, motionless. -**पकारक** (निष्पकारक) *a.* without distinction of species, without specification, absolute; निष्पकारकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं T. S. -**प्रकाश** (निष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. -**प्रचार** (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1 not moving away, remaining in one place. 2 concentrated, intently fixed. -**प्रति** (ती) कार (निष्प्रति (ती) कार), -**प्रतिक्रिय** (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* 1 incurable, irremediable; सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकस्थित्वास्थिता R. 151. 2 unobstructed, uninterrupted. (-रं) *ind.* uninterruptedly. -**प्रतिव** (निष्प्रतिव) *a.* unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R. 8. 71. -**प्रति-द्वंद्व** (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) *a.* 1 without enemies, unopposed. 2 matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. -**प्रतिभ** (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1 devoid of splendour. 2 having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. 3 apathetic. -**प्रतिमान** (निष्प्रतिमान) *a.* cowardly, timid. -**प्रतीप** (निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1 looking straight-forward, not turned backwards. 2 unconcerned (as a look). -**प्रत्युह** (निष्प्रत्युह) *a.* unobstructed, unimpeded. -**प्रपंच** (निष्प्रपंच) *a.* 1 without extension. 2 without deceit, honest. -**प्रभ** (निष्प्रभ or निष्प्रभ) *a.* 1 lustreless, pale-looking; R. 11. 81. 2 powerless. 3 gloomy, obscure, dark. -**प्रमाणक** (निष्प्रमाणक) *a.* without authority. -**प्रयोजन** (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1 without motive, not influenced by any motive. 2 causeless, groundless. 2 useless. 4 needless, unnecessary. (-मं) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object; Mu. 3. -**प्राण** (निष्प्राण) *a.* lifeless, dead. -**फल** (निष्फल) *a.* 1 bearing no fruit, fruitless, (fig. also); unsuccessful; निष्फलमयत्नाः Mo. 54. 2 useless, profitless, vain; Ku. 4. 13. 3 barren (as a tree). 4 meaningless (as a word). 5 seedless, impotent. (-ला, -ली) a woman past child-bearing. -**फेन** (निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. -**शब्द** (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible; निःशब्दं रोदितु-नारभे K. 143. -**शलाक** (निःशलाक) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. (-कं) a retired place, solitude; अरण्ये निःशलाके वा संन्यस्तविभावितः Ma. 7. 147. -**शेष** (निःशेष) *a.* without any remainder, complete, whole, entire; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजात R. 5. 1 -**शोध** (निःशोध) *a.* washed, clean. -**संशय** (निःसंशय) *a.* 1 undoubted, certain. 2 not doubtful, not

suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. (-यं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. -संग (निःसंग) *a.* 1 not attached or devoted, regardless of, indifferent to; इतिःसंगस्त्वं कल-स्यान्तेभ्यः Ki. 18. 24. 2 one who has renounced all worldly attachments. 3 unconnected, separated, detached. 4 unobstructed. (-ने) *ind.* unselfishly, -संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious, -सच (निःसच) *a.* 1 unenergetic, weak, impotent. 2 mean, insignificant, low. 3 non-existent, unsubstantial. 4 deprived of living beings. (-त्वं) 1 absence of power or energy. 2 non-existence. 3 insignificance. -संतति (निःसंतति), -संतान (निःसंतान) *a.* childless. -संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध), -संदेह (निःसंदेह) *a.* see (निःसंशय). -संधि (निःसंधि, निःसंधि) *a.* having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. -सपत्न (निःसपत्न) *a.* 1 having no rival or enemy; वन-रुचिकलापो निःसपत्नो जातः V. 4. 10. 2 not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. 3 having no foes. -समं (निःसमं) *ind.* 1 unseasonably, at a wrong time. 2 wickedly. -संपात (निःसंपात) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. (-तः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. -संचाय (निःसंचाय) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. -संसार (निःसंसार) *a.* 1 sapless, pitiless. 2 worthless, unsubstantial. -सीम (निःसीम), -सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless; अहह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35; इति सीमार्थपदं 3. 97. -स्नेह (निःस्नेह) *a.* 1 not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry. 2 not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. 3 not loved, not cared for; Pt 1. 82. -स्पंद (निःस्पंद) or निःस्पंद *a.* motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. -स्पृह (निःस्पृह) *a.* 1 free from desire. 2 regardless of, indifferent to; ननु वक्तव्येन निःस्पृहाः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. 3 content, unenvious. 4 free from any worldly ties -स्व (निःस्व) *a.* poor, indigent; निःस्वो वरिष्ठे Sānti. 2. 6. -स्वादु (निःस्वादु) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निःसंपात See निःसंपात.

निःसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. 2 A grant. 3 Evacuation, voiding, excrement. 4 Abandoning, relinquishing. 5 Creation; निःसर्गदुर्बोधं Ki. 1. 6; 18. 31; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; -निःसर्गतः, निःसर्गेण 'by nature', or 'naturally'. 7 Exchange, barter. -Comp. -ज, -सिद्ध *a.* innate, inborn, natural. -भिन्न *a.* different by nature. निःसर्गनिःसर्गभेदकचर्च R 6 29

-विनीत *a.* 1 Naturally discreet. 2 well naturally-behaved.

नितारः A multitude (सङ्घ).

निसृज् *p. p.* Killing, destroying. -नं Killing, slaughter.

निस्तृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. 2 Abandoned, left. 3 Dismissed. 4 Permitted, allowed. 5 Central, middle.-Comp. -अर्थ *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (-र्थः) 1 an envoy, ambassador. 2 a messenger, an agent; see S. D. 86, 87. दूती *a.* a female who having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तन्निपुणं निस्तृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1 (where Jagaddhara explains निस्तृष्टार्थदूती by नादिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कार्यं साधयति वा)

निस्तारणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. 2 Crossing over. 3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. 4 An expedient, a means, plan.

निस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निस्तारः 1 Crossing over; संसारं तव निस्तारद्वी न द्वीपिकी Bk. 1. 69. 2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. 3 Final emancipation. 4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निस्तारः कुतः H. 3. 5 A means, expedient.

निस्तर्ण *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. Crossed (fig.); Ve. 6. 36, निस्तोदः Pricking, sting.

निस्पंदः Trembling, throbbing, motion.

निस्यं (न्यं) दूः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping, dripping, streaming, oozing; वल्कल-क्षिप्त्वा निस्पंदरेखां किताः S. 1. 14. 2 A discharge, flux, sop, juice; U. 2. 24; Māl. 9. 6. 3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमादिनिस्पंद इवावतीर्णः R. 14. 3. 41, 16. 70; नदनिस्पंदरेखयोः 10. 38; Ms. 42.

निस्पंदित् *a.* Trickling or flowing down, oozing.

निस्रवः, निस्त्रावः 1 A stream, torrent. 2 The scum of boiled rice.

निस्वनः, निस्वानः Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Rs. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6.

निहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. 2 Struck into, infixed. 3 Attached or devoted.

निहननं Killing, slaughter.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, निहारः See निहार.

निहिंसनं Killing, slaughter.

निहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. 2 Delivered, entrusted. 3 Bestowed upon; applied to. 4 Inserted, infixed. 5 Treasured up. 6 Held. 7 Laid (as dust). 8 Uttered 'in a deep tone

निहीन *a.* Low, vile —नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निह्वः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतिनिह्वः Māl. 1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. 2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11, 267. 3 A secret. 4 Mistrust, doubt, suspicion. 5 Wickedness. 6 Atonement, expiation. 7 Excuse, exculpation

निह्वतिः *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru. 8. 2 Dissimulation, reserve. 3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ते, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives, see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct, अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk.; नय मां नवेन वसति परो मुचा V. 4. 43. 2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. 3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीतां लंकां नीता ह्यराणि Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. 4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. 5 To carry off for oneself (Atm.) 6 To spend, pass (as time); येनानंदमर्षदे दृढ-दरिद्रे दिनान्यनाययित Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मासान् कतिचित् Me. 2; संविष्टः कुशशयने निशं निनाय R. 1. 95. 7 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition, तनपि तरुतामनयदमनः K. 148; नीतस्वया पंचतं Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 10. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ q. v.; e. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set, विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां-दासत्वं &c नी to reduce to the state of a Sudra, slave &c.; साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दंडं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां-भस्मसात् नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.) 8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारान्वयेन Y. 2. 19; एवं शास्त्रेषु भिद्ये बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. 9 To trace, track, find out; पतैर्लिङ्गेनैव सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्यह्वयपतिर्ह्यस्य दृग्दुः पदं 8. 44, Y. 2. 151. 10 To marry. 11 To exclude from. 12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk —Caus. (नययति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr. of agent) तेन मां सरस्तीरमनाययद् K. 38. —Dead (निनीयति-ते) To wish to carry &c. —With. अयु 1 to conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, entreat, propitiate, appease, pacify (anger &c.), please, wheedle, स श्चानुनीतः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R. 5. 54 विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीनामुनेषु भवलाः स तस्यो 19. 38; Ki. 13. 67; Bk. 5. 46, 6. 137 2 to cherish love; Bh. 2. 77. 3 to train, discipline अप 1 to lead or

carry away, lead off, cause to retire; Ms. 3. 242. 2 (a) to remove, destroy, take away; S. 6. 26; झकूनवनेव्यामि Bk. 16. 30. (b) to rob, steal, plunder, seize or take away; R. 13. 24. 3 to extract, draw out; शल्यं हृदयादपनीतनिव V 5. 4 to put away, take or pull off (as dress &c.); चर्याश्रमिगडमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयंतु भवत्यो जगयविषं S. 2; R. 4. 64. -आभि 1 to bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to Ki. 8. 32; Mu. 1. 6. 15 2 to act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate (mostly occurring in stage-directions); अति-ममिनीय S. 3; कुडुमावचनमभिनयंती सख्यो S. 4; Mu. 1. 2; 3. 31. 3 to quote, adduce. -अभिवि to teach, instruct, train. -आ 1 to bring, fetch; भवन् मयार्थगानीयते S. 7. 8; Ms. 8. 210. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; आनिनाय ध्रुवः कपं R. 15. 24 3 to reduce or lead to any condition; आनीतया नग्नतां Ratn. 1. 1. 4 to lead near, convey. -उद् 1 to lead towards, bring up. 2 to raise, lift up, erect (Atm.); दंडमुन्नयते Sk. 3 to lead out or aside; एकतमुन्नीय Mb. 4 to infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; U. 1. 29, 3. 22. -उप 1 to bring near, fetch; विधिनिषापीतस्वं Mk. 7. 6; Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Ku. 7. 72. 2 to lift up, raise, carry to; Si. 9. 72. 3 to offer, present; R. 2. 59; Ku. 3. 69. 4 to bring about, cause, produce; उपनयन्नयान् Pt. 3. 180; उपनयन्नयान्गोत्सवं Gīt. 1. 5 to bring in to any state, lead or reduce to; दुरोपनीत नृप रामणीयकं Ki. 1. 39. 6 to invest with the sacred thread (Atm.); माणवकं उपनयते Sk.; Bk. 1. 15; R. 3. 29; Ms. 2. 49. 7 to hire, employ as hired servants: कर्मकरादुपनयते Sk. -उपर to lead to, reduce to. -नि 1 to take near or towards, carry near; Y. 3. 295. 2 to bend, in line; बन्धं निनीय. 3 to pour down. 3 to bring about, accomplish. -निष् 1 to carry away or off. 2 to ascertain, settle, decide, resolve upon, fix; कथमनुयायमावसेव निरीय Dk.; Ki. 11. 39. -परि 1 to lead or carry round (the fire); तौ दंपती त्रिः परिणीय बहिं (पुरोवाः) Ku. 7. 80; अग्निं पर्यणयं च यत् Rām. 2 to marry, espouse; परिणेष्यति पार्वती यदा तपसा तलवणीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. 3 to ascertain, investigate; Ms. 7. 122. -प्र 1 to lead out or forth (as an army); बालरंज्रेण प्रणीतेन (बलेन) Rām. 2 to offer, give, present; अर्घ्यं प्रणीय जनकाम्रजा Bk. 5. 76. 3 to bring to, set (as fire); Pt. 3. 1. 4 to consecrate by reciting sacred Mantras, hallow, consecrate in general; शिवा प्रणीतो ज्वलनः Hariv. 5 to inflict (as punishment); Ms. 7. 20 R. 238. 6 to lay down, teach, promulgate, institute, prescribe; स एव धर्मो मनुजा प्रणीतः R. 14. 67; भवत्वणीतमाचार-

मानयति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. 7 to write, compose; प्रणीतः नतु प्रकाशितः U. 4; उन्नरं रामचरिते तलवणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 3. 8 to accomplish, effect, perform, bring about; N. 1. 15, 19; Bh. 3. 82. 9 to lead or reduce (to any condition) -अति to carry or take back. -वि 1 to remove, take away, destroy (said to be Atm. only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पटुपटहन्विनिर्भिनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71; 5. 75. 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Ku. 1. 9; दिनद्वे स्त तद्योका मधुभिर्विजयश्रमं R. 4. 65, 67. 2 to teach, instruct, educate, train; विनिन्यु-रेते ग्रन्थो ग्रन्थिर्वे R. 3. 29, 15. 69, 18. 51; Y. 1. 311. 3 to tame, subdue, govern, control; वन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव दृष्टत्तान् R. 2. 8, 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41. 4 to appease, pacify (anger) (Atm.). 5 to pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि यमिनीं विनीय Gīt. 8. 6 to carry through, perform, complete. 7 to spend, apply to, use (Atm.); शतं विनयते Sk. 8 to give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (Atm.); कर्ं विनयते Sk. 9 to lead or conduct towards; Ku. 7. 9. -सं 1 to bring together. 2 to rule, govern, guide. 3 to restore, give back. 4 to bring near to. -समा 1 to join, unite, bring together; R. 2. 64, 3. 5. 15. 2 to fetch, bring; R. 12. 78. नी m. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in गान्धी, सेनानी, अग्रणी.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश a. See निकाश; Si. 5. 35.

नीच a. 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. 2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. 3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). 4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; प्रारभ्यते न ह्यलु विप्रमेयेन नीचैः Bb. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतेः दुःखमास्तेन केः 59; Br. 1. 48. 5 Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -Comp. -या a river. -भोज्यः onion. -योनिर् a. of low origin, low-born; २० नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -जं a kind of gem (वैक्रान्त).

नीच (चि) का An excellent cow (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिन् m. 1 The top of anything. 2 The head of an ox. 3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैस् ind. See नीचैस् below.

नीचैस् ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्गच्छन्नुपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. 2 Bowing, down, humbly, modestly; R. 5. 62. 3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्वास्वति Me. 42. 4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः शंस हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः श्रौष्यति Anaru. 67;

नीचैर्मुद्राक्षः P. I. 2. 30. 5 Short, small, dwarfish; यथापि नीचैर्भिन्नयादृश्यत R. 3. 24. -m. N. of a mountain; नीचैर्गच्छन् गिरिभिर्विसेस्तव विश्रामदेतोः Me. 26. -Comp. -गतिः f. slow pace. -मुख a. with downcast countenance.

नीहः, -हं 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A lair, den. 4 The interior of a carriage. 5 A place in general, abode, resting place. -Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a bird.

नीहकः 1 A bird. 2 A nest.

नीत p. p. 1 Carried, conducted, led. 2 Gained, obtained. 3 Brought or reduced to. 4 Spent, passed away. 5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -त् 1 Wealth. 2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. 2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. 3 Propriety, decorum. 4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आर्जवं हि कुटिलेभ्य न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. 5 A plan, contrivance, scheme, Mal. 6. 3. 6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom, आरभोदयः परमाविर्द्धयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30, Bg. 10. 38. 7 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. 8 Acquirement, acquisition. 9 Giving, offering, presenting. 10 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुशल, -ज्ञ, -निष्ठा, -विद् a. 1 one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. 2 prudent, wise. -घोषः N. of the car of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; निर्वीजं कृतं Pt. 1. -निषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः transgression of the rules of moral or political science. 2 error of conduct, mistake in policy. -ज्ञानं the science of ethics or of politics, morality.

नीजं (जं) 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. 2 A wood. 3 The circumference of a wheel. 4 The moon. 5 The asterism रेवती.

नीपः 1 The foot of a mountain. 2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः प्रदीपायते Mk. 5. 14; नीपे च लघुपगमजं यत्र नीप वृत्तं Me. 6. 65. 3 A species of Asoka. 4 N. of a family of kings R. 6. 46. -प The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19, 37.

नीरं 1 Water; नीराभिर्मिलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. 2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज 1 a lotus. 2 a pearl. -दुः a cloud. धीर्यनिर्मिलं ते नीरद् मे नासिको गर्भः Bv. 1, 61; Si. 4. 52. -धिः, -विधिः the ocean. -रुहं a lotus.

नीराजना, -ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious

ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Āsvin before they took the field; (it was, so to say, a general purification of the king's Purohita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras); R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 4. 144. 2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील *a.* (ला-ली *f.* the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, darkblue; नीलस्निग्धः अयति शिखरं वृत्तस्तोत्रवाहः U. 1. 33. 2 Dyed with indigo. -लः 1 The dark-blue or black colour. 2 Sapphire. 3 The Indian fig tree. 4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army of Rāma. 5 'The blue mountain', N. of one of the principal ranges or mountains -लं 1 Black-salt, 2 Blue vitriol. 3 Antimony. 4 Poison. -Comp. -अंगः the Sārāsa bird. -अंजनं antimony. -अंजना, -अंजसा lightning. -अब्जं -अब्जं -अब्जजम् *m.* -उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अग्रः the dark-cloud. -अंबर *a.* dressed in dark-blue clothes (-रः) 1 a demon, goblin. 2 the planet Saturn. 3 an epithet of Balarāma. -अरुणः early dawn, the first dawn of day. -अहम् *m.* sapphire. -कंठः 1 a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. 2 an epithet of Śiva. 3 a kind of gallinule. 4 a blue-necked jay. 5 a wag-tail. 6 a sparrow. 7 a bee. -केशी the indigo plant. -क्रीषः an epithet of Śiva. -छद् 1 the date-tree 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. -तसः the cocoa-nut tree. -तालः the Tamāl tree. -पकः, -कं darkness. -पटलं 1 a dark mass, a black coating or covering. 2 a dark film over the eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. पिच्छः a falcon. -पुष्पिका 1 the indigo plant. 2 linseed. -भः 1 the moon. 2 a cloud. 3 a bee. -नगिः, -रत्नं the sapphire; नेपथ्योचित-नीलत्वं Gīt. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -नीलिकः a fire fly. -सुत्तिका 1 iron pyrites. 2 black earth. -राजिः *f.* a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness; निशाशराक्षसतनीलराज्यः Rs. 1. 2. -लोहितः an epithet of Śiva; S. 7. 37; Ku. 2. 57.

नीलकं 1 Black salt. 2 Blue steel. 3 Blue vitriol. -कः A dark-coloured horse.

नीलं (लं) *शु.* A kind of insect. नीला See नीली.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also नीलिनी).

नीलिम्ब *m.* Blue colour, darkness, blueness.

नीला 1 The indigo plant त्वनली रसपरिणम मद्यम, डम, सात् Pt. 1, पक्ष, ग्रहस्तु नीलानां नीलीमद्यपरिणम Pt. 1. 260. 2 A species of blue fly. 3 A kind of disease. -Comp. -राम *a.* firm in attachment (-गः) 1 affection as unchangeable as the colour of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. 2 a firm and constant friend. -संधानं fermentation of indigo. -भांडं an indigo vat.

नीवारः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader. 3 A religious mendicant. 4 Mud. -रं Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. 2 Famine, scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवाराः कुकर्मकौटार-हस्तप्रदास्तुरुणामयः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 50, 5. 9. 15.

नीविः, -वी *f.* 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment, प्रस्थानमिनां न बद्धं नीविं R. 7. 9; नीवींविचोच्छसने Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे त्रिणे K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10. 64. 2 Capital, principal stock. 3 A stake, wager.

नीवृत् *m.* Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

नीत्र See नीत्र.

नीशारः 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. 2 A mosquito-curtain. 3 An outer tent or screen.

नीहारः 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. 2 Hoar-frost, heavy-dew. 3 Evacuation.

नु *ind.* 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', 'uncertainty'; स्वप्नी तु नाय तु मतिप्रभो नु S. अस्तौल्यहर्न तु विद्वत्वा-नाविवेश जलविं नु मही नु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1; 8. 53, 9. 15, 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 47; Si. 10. 14; S. 2. 8. 2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly' 'indeed'; किं न्येतस्याक्किमयदितोऽथवा Māl. 1. 17; कथं नु उपपादित्वे कलनं Dk; see किं नु, also.

नु 2 P. (नैति, प्रणैति; नुत; *caus.* नावयति; *desid.* नुवृत्तिः) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सरस्वती तन्मिथुनं नुनाव Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112; see नू.

नुतिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; पश्यनुतिभिः (v. l.) स्वात्तु दुनाद् स्वापदतः Bh. 2. 69. 2 Worship, reverence.

नुद् 6 U. (नुदति, नुत्त or नुत्त-प्रवृत्तिः) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel; नुद् नुद् नुदति पवनश्चातुल्लो यथा स्वा Me. 9. 2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si. 11. 26. 3 To remove, drive away

cast away dāpel अन्स्वय नुत्तमनुत्तन तम S. 1. 27; केदुरवा-नुत्तनेनुनाद् R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16. 85; Ki. 3. 33; 5. 28. 4 To throw, cast, send. -*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away. 2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward -*WITH* अप to drive away, remove. Bk. 10. 13. -उद् to propel, drive onward; Si. 4. 61. -निच् 1 to throw back, reject; वाता मत्स्याम्यो मांसं शाकं चेद् न निचुदेत् Ms. 4. 250. 2 to remove, dispel. -न to dispel, drive off, remove, Si. 9. 71. -वि 1 to strike, pierce 2 to play on a musical instrument, (वीणा, आतोत्रं &c.). (-*Caus.*) 1 to remove, drive away, dispel, cast off, तापं विनोदय दृष्टिभिः Gīt. 10; Si. 4. 66 2 to pass, spend (as time). 3 to divert, amuse, entertain; लताश्च अर्थं विनोदयामि S. 6; R. 14. 77. 4 to amuse oneself with; R. 5. 67. -सं 1 to draw or bring together, collect. 2 to find, meet

नूतन, **नूतन** *a.* 1 New; नूतनो राजा समा ज्ञायति U. 1; R. 8. 15. 2 Fresh, young, 3 Present. 4 Instantaneous. 5 Recent, modern. 6 Curious, strange.

नूनं *ind.* Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed; अयापि नूनं हरकोपवह्निरस्यि ज्वलयीवै इवाङ्गुराशी S. 3. 3; Me. 9. 18, 46; Bh. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1. 29. 2 Most probably, in all probability; U. 4. 23.

नूपुरः, -र An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न ति चुडामणिः पादे नूपुरं धर्षिष्यति H. 2. 71.

नृ *m.* (Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl नृणा or नृणां) 1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61, 7. 61; 10. 33. 2 Mankind. 3 A piece at chess. 4 The pin of a sundial. 5 A masculine word; संविनां विग्रहो नाम Ak -Comp. -अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -कपालं man's skull. -केसरिन् *m.* 'man-lion', Viṣṇu in his Narasimha incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -जलं human urine. -देवः a king. -धर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -पः a ruler of men, king, sovereign. -अह्वरः N. of a sacrifice. (Rājasuya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. -आत्मजः a prince, crown prince. -आभीरः, -मानं music played at the royal meals. -आमय consumption. -आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. -ग्रहः a royal palace. -नीतिः *f.* politics, royal policy, state-craft; यश्चाप्यनेन नृवीतिरेव रूपः Bh. 2. 47. -विषः the mango tree -लङ्गम् *n.* -लिंगं a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. -शासनं a royal edict. -सभ, -सभा an assembly of kings. -पतिः, -पालः a king. -पक्षः a boast in the

form of a man, a brute, of a man.

-मिथुन the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -मेघः a human sacrifice.

-यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas, see पञ्चयज्ञ).

-लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -बाह्वनः and epithet of Kubera. -वेदनः N. of Siva. -शृङ्ग 'man's horn'; i. e. an impossibility.

-सिंहः 1 'a lion like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. 2 Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. वरसिंह. 3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सेन, -सेना an army of men. -सोनः an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59.

-सुगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmaṇa to be a lizard.

-नृत्य 4 P. (नृत्यति, प्रक्षयति, नृत्य) To dance, move about; नृत्यति नृत्तानिजनेन समं सङ्गि Git. 1; लोलैर्द्वौ पयसि महोत्पलं ननर्तौ Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. 2 To act on the stage. 3 To gesticulate, play. -Caus. (नर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to dance; स्वमाक्षी मोक्षसौ किमपरमसौ नर्तयसि मा Bk. 3. 6; तालैः दिङ्मात्रवलयमङ्गैर्नर्तितः कांतया मे Me. 79; U. 3. 19. 2 To cause to move. -With A (caus.) 1 to cause to dance. 2 to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; नरुद्धिरातर्तितनक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Rs. 3. 10. -उप 1 to dance. 2 to dance before some body उपावृत्त्यते श्वेदेश. -प्र to dance &c. -प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

-नृत्यः f. Dancing, dance.

-नृत्तः, नृत्यं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation; नृत्तादस्माः स्थितनतितरा कांत M. 2. 7; नृत्यं मधुरा विज्ञातुः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -Comp. -मिवः an epithet of Siva. -नाट्यः a dancing hall. -स्थानं a stage, dancing room.

-नृप, नृपति, नृपाल &c. See under नृ.

-नृपस a. Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1. 64.

-नृजकः A washerman.

-नृजसं Washing, cleansing.

-नृम m. 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75, 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेताथस्य नृपे नृहस्य वा Bk.; Mu. 7. 14. 2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. 3 A chief, master, head. 4 An inflicter (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. 5 An owner. 6 The hero of a drama.

-नृज 1 Leading, conducting. 2 The eye; प्रविष्टेन गृहिणीनाः कन्यायैषु कुटुंबिनः Ru. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. 3 The string of a churning stick. 4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्रकर्मणोपहृत्तौ R. 7. 89 (where some com-

mentators take नेत्र in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'.) 5 The root of a tree. 6 An enema-pipe. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The number 'two'. 9 A leader. 10 A constellation, star (said to be m. only in these two senses). -Comp. -अंजनं a collyrium for the eyes; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अंशु, -अंशु n. tears. -आमकः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. -उपमं the almond fruit. -कलीनिका the pupil of the eye. -कोपः 1 the eye-ball. 2 the bud of a flower. -गोचर a. within the range of sight. perceptible, visible. -छद्मः the eyelid. -जं, -जलं, -वारि n. tears. -पर्यंतः the outer corner of the eye. -पिंडः 1 the eye-ball. 2 a cat. -मलं the mucus of the eyes. -योनिः 1 an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). 2 the moon. -रंजनं a collyrium. -रोमश्च n. the eye-lash. -वस्त्रं a veil over the eye. -स्तंभः rigidity of the eyes.

-नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. 2 A ladle.

-नेत्री 1 A river. 2 A vein. 3 A female leader. 4 An epithet of Lakshmi.

-नेद्विष्ट a. Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अंतिक q. v.).

-नेदीयश्च a. (सी f.) Nearer, very near (compar. of अंतिक q. v.). नेदीयसी भूत्वा Māl. 1, drawing near, approaching.

-नेपः A family-priest.

-नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. 2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यश्च R. 6. 6; राजद्रव्येष्वप्यविधानशोभा 14. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Māl. 1; Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. 3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पाथयोः प्रवेशोक्तु M. 1. 4 The tiring room, the space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the post-scenium; नेपथ्ये behind the scenes. -Comp. -विधानं arrangements of the tiring room; S. 1.

-नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -लः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली The wild date tree or its fruit. -Comp. -जा, -जातर red arsenic.

-नेपालिका Red arsenic.

-नेम a. (Nom. pl. नेमे-नेमाः) Half. -नः 1 A part. 2 A period, time, season. 3 A boundary, limit. 4 An enclosure, fence. 5 The foundation of a wall. 6 Fraud, deceit. 7 Evening. 8 A hole, ditch. 9 A root.

-नेमिः -सी f. 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोद्देशवद् न रथानेनेमयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. 2 Edge, rim. 3 A wind-

lass. 4 A circle or circumference (in general); उद्भिनेति R. 9. 10. 5 A thunderbolt. 6 The earth. -निः The tree निविह.

-नेष्टु m. One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

-नेष्टुः A clod of earth.

-नेःश्रेयस a. (सी f.), नेःश्रेयसिक a. (की f.) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

-नेस्वं, नेःस्वं Destitution, poverty, indigence.

-नेक a. (न+एक) Not one or alone mostly in comp; आत्मन् m.; रूपः, शृंगः epithets of the Supreme Being.

-नेकदिक a. (की f.) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 14. 12 (vide commentary).

-नेकदृश्यं Proximity, neighbourhood.

-नेकदेवः A demon, Rākshasa.

-नेकृतिक a. (की f.) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms. 4. 196. 2 Low, vile, wicked. 3 Morose.

-नेमस a. (सी f.) Relating to or occurring in the Veda or holy writings; see कवि. -मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writings; इति नेमसः. 2 An Upanishad q. v. 3 A means, an expedient. 4 Prudent conduct. 5 A citizen, towns-man. 6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारीयनयनपरा नेमसः साधुमेतः V. 4. 4.

-नेष्टुं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

-नेचिकं The head of an ox.

-नेचिकी An excellent cow.

-नेतल The lower or infernal regions -Comp. -समश्च m. Yama (Pluto); Mr. 5. 18.

-नैत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

-नैत्यक a. (की f.) नैत्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. 2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). 3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

-नेहायः Summer.

-नेदानः An etymologist.

-नेदानिकः A pathologist.

-नेदेशिकः One who executes orders, a servant.

-नेपातिक a. (की f.) Mention incidentally or by the way.

-नेपुण्यं (पुं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नेपुण्येनमस्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. 3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. 4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

-नैपुत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. 2 Seclusion; नैपुत्यमवलंबितं M. 5.

-नैमत्रणकं A banquet, feast.

-नेमयः A trader merchant.

नैमित्तिक *a.* (की) 1 Produced by, connected with, or dependent on, any particular cause. 2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. निय.). -कः An astrologer, prophet. -कं 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'); निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरसं ज्ञं S. 7. 30. 2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष *a.* (की. f.) Lasting for a Nimish or twinkling, momentary, transient. -वं N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahābhārata; R. 19. 7; (the name is thus derived:—यतस्तु निमिषेष्टं निहतं दास्य बलं । अरण्येऽस्मि ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्यसंज्ञितं ॥).

नैमिवः Barter, exchange.

नैययोधः The fruit of न्ययोध, the Indian fig-tree.

नैयत्यं Restrain, self-command.

नैयमिक *a.* (की. f.) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. -कं Regularity.

नैयायिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy.

नैरन्तर्यं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. 2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैरपेक्ष्यं Disregard, indifference.

नैरयिकः An inhabitant of hell.

नैरर्थ्यं Senselessness, nonsense.

नैराश्यं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तदर्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. 2 Absence of wish or expectation; येनाज्ञाः पृथगः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144; Bv. 4.

नैरक्तः One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

नैरुज्यं Health.

नैरुक्तः A demon; भयमप्रलयोद्दिगादाचख्युर्नै-
रुक्तोद्देहः K. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14, 4; 15. 20

नैरुक्ती 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 The south-western direction.

नैरुण्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. 2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैरुण्यमेव सार्धयो धिगस्तु गुणगौरवं Bv. 1. 88.

नैरुण्यं Pitilessness, cruelty; नैरुण्येनै-
रुण्येन सौख्यत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sūt. II. 1. 34.

नैरुह्यं Cleanliness, purity, spotless-
ness.

नैरुज्यं Shamelessness, impudence.

नैरुह्यं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नैवि (वि) इयं Compactness, close-
ness, thickness, denseness.

नैवेद्यं An offering of eatables
presented to a deity or idol.

नैश *a.* (शी. f.), नैशिक *a.* (की. f.)
1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night,
nightly- तन्नेशं विभिरन्यकरोति चन्द्र S. 6

29 एव V 1

8; Ki. 5. 2. 2 To be observed at
night.

नैश्चल्यं Fixedness, immoveableness,
fixity.

नैश्चर्यं 1 Determination, certainty.

2 A fixed ceremony.

नैषधः 1 A king of the Nishadhas.

2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala
q. v. 3 A native or inhabitant of
Nishadha.

नैष्कर्म्यं 1 Idleness, inactivity. 2
Exemption from acts or their con-
sequences; Bg. 3. 4, 18. 49. 3 The
salvation obtained by abstraction
(as opposed to the salvation obtain-
ed by कर्ममार्ग q. v.).

नैष्किक *a.* (की. f.) Bought with or
made of a Nishka, q. v. -कः A
mint-master.

नैष्ठिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Final, last,
concluding; विदुषे विधिमस्य नैष्ठिकं R. 8.
25. 2 Decided, definitive, conclusive
(as a reply.). 3 Fixed, firm, con-
stant. 4 Highest, perfect. 5 Com-
pletely familiar with or versed in 6
Vowing perpetual abstinence and
chastity. -कः A perpetual religious
student who continues, with his
spiritual preceptor even after the
prescribed period, and vows life-
long abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5.
62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वन् also.

नैष्ठुर्यं Cruelty, harshness, severity.

नैष्ठुर्यं Constancy, firmness.

नैसर्गिकः *a.* (की. f.) Natural, inborn,
innate, inherent; नैसर्गिकी ह्यभिगः कुसुमस्य
सिद्धा मूर्ति स्थितिर्न सुवले (वशाडनानि Māl, 9.
49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैस्त्रिंशिकः A swordsman.

नो *ind.* (न-उ) No, not, often used
like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24;
Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नोचेत् If not, otherwise.

नोदन् 1 Impelling, driving, urging
onward. 2 Removing, driving away,
dispelling.

नोधा *ind.* Ninefold, in nine parts.

नौः *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel; महता
दुष्पण्येन क्रीतेयं काशेनैस्त्वया Sānti. 3. 1. 2
N. of a constellation. -COMP. -आरोहः
(नावारोहः) 1 a passenger on board
a ship. 2 a sailor. -कर्णधारः a helms-
man, pilot. -कर्मन् *n.* the occupation
of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. -सरः, -जीविकः
a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. -तार्य *a.*
navigable, to be traversed in a ship.
-दंडः an oar. -पानं navigable. -यायित्
a. going in a boat, a passenger; Ms.
8. 409. -वाहः a steersman, pilot,
captain. -व्यसनं shipwreck, naufrage;
नैव्यसने विपन्नः S. 6. -स्राघनं fleet, navy;
पंगालुत्साय तरसा वेदा नौसाधनोद्यतात् R. 4. 36.

नौका A small boat *a boat* in ge-
neral सुषमिह गतिरेका मयति भवति

तरणे नौका Moha M. 6. -COMP. -दंडः an
oar.

न्यक् *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to
कृ or दृ, to imply 'contempt', 'degra-
dation' or 'humiliation'. -COMP.

-करणं, -कारः 1 humiliation, degrada-
tion, disrespect, contempt, insult,
न्यकारो हृदि वज्रकील इव मे तीव्रं परित्यजते My
5. 22, 3. 40; G. L. 32. -भावः 1 humili-
ation, degradation. 2 making in-
ferior, subordination. -भासित *a* 1
humiliated, degraded, slighted 2
surpassed, excelled, made inferior
or secondary (अप्रधानीकृत); न्यग्भासित
वाच्यार्थगन्धर्वजनस्य सार्धार्थगुणलस्य K. P. 1

न्यक्ष *a.* Low, inferior, vile, mean
-क्षः 1 A buffalo. 2 An epithet of
Paras'urāma. -क्षं The hole.

न्यग्रोधः 1 The (Indian) figtree
2 A fathom (measured by the arms
extended). -COMP. -परिमंडला
an excellent woman; (she is thus de-
scribed:—स्तनौ सुकटिनौ यस्या नित्यं च
विशालता । मध्ये क्षीणा भवेद्या सा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला
Śabdak); दूर्वाकांडमिव श्यामा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला
Bk. 4. 18.

न्यंकुः A kind of antelope; R 16
15.

न्यन्त्र *a.* (नीची. f.) 1 Going or tur-
ned downwards, turned or bent
down. 2 Lying on the face. 3 Low,
contemptible, base, mean, vile; Śi
15. 21. (where it also means निच
or downward). 4 Slow, lazy. 5
Whole, entire.

न्यन्चनं 1 A curve. 2 A hiding
place. 3 A hollow.

न्ययः 1 Loss, destruction. 2 Waste,
decay.

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, lying down
2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown,
or laid down, deposited. 2 Put in,
inserted, applied; न्यस्ताक्षराः Ku. 1. 7
3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. 4 Con-
signed, delivered or transferred to,
V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. 5 Living,
resting on. 6 Given up, set aside,
resigned. -COMP. -दंड *a.* giving up
punishment. -देह *a.* one who lays
down the body, dead. --राक्ष *a* 1
one who has resigned or laid down
his arms; आचार्यस्य विमुक्त्यनुरोधेनैस्तस्मात्
शोकान् Ve. 3. 18. 2 unarmed, defen-
celess. 3 harmless.

न्याक्यं Fried, rice.

न्यादः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः 1 Method, manner, way,
rule, system, plan; अवार्थिकं त्रिभिन्नयैर्वि
गृहीयात्तत्फलतः Ms. 8. 310. 2 Fitness,
propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 30 3
Law, justice, virtue, equity, right-
eousness, honesty; यांति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य त्वि
चेत्तु सहायता A R 1 4 4 A law suit
egal proceed ng 5 Judiciala sentence

judgment. 6 Policy, good government. 7 Likeness, analogy. 8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration; as देहापुष्पन्याय, काकतालीय-माय, घुणाक्षरन्याय &c; see below. 9 A Vedic accent; न्यवेक्तिभिर्द्वीरण Ku. 2. 12 (Mallī takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open in our opinion to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way' (which are manifested in three systems; i. e. ऋक्, जुजन्, and सामन्); Bh. 3. 55. 10 (In gram.) A universal rule. 11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. 12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. 13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपपत्ति, and निगमन). -COMP. -पथः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -वर्तिन् a well-behaved, acting justly. -वादिन् a. one who speaks what is right or just. -ज्ञास्त्रे the science of logic. -साविणी proper or suitable behaviour. -सूत्रे aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचक्षकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to घुणाक्षरन्यायः q. v.

2. अंधपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of Sankarāchārya will make its use clear:—अरुंधती दिदर्शयिषुस्तत्समीपस्थां स्थूलं तारामनुसृत्य प्रथममर्कं तति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पञ्चदशवर्तीनेन ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Rāvaṇa kept Sita in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them is as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोदन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his

inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim काशगोष्ठकन्याय is similarly used.

6. कदंबकौरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome; cf. Chandrāloka:—पक्ष्या मेलने तत्र लामो मे पञ्च सुमुदः। तदेतत्काकतालीयमवितर्कितसंभवं ॥ also Kuvalāyānanda: पक्षुर्वा तालफले यथा ककिरोपहृक्-मेवं रक्षोर्दर्शनक्षुभितइदं तन्वी मया श्रुक्ता। see काकतालीय also.

8. काकदंतयवेपणन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिगोलन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like पक्षदृष्टि, पक्षाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; e. g. द्रुतिर्गोष्ठिचामंतरीषः इत्यत्र अक्षिचामन्तिव्यस्य काकाक्षिगोष्ठकन्यायेन अंतरिपक्षोद्देशः नाप्यन्यायः.

10. कूपयंत्रवटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf. काश्चि-बुच्छयति प्रयूयति वा काश्चिभयव्यकुर्वति काश्चिप्रात-विषी करोति च पुनः काश्चिचवत्काकुलान् । अन्यो-न्वयतिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोकस्थितिं वीर्यवशेषं कीडति कूपयंत्रवटिकान्यायसंज्ञो विधिः ॥ Mb. 10. 59.

11. चटकुटीरमातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll-station and is obliged to pay the toll which he

studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. Sūriharsha:—तदिदं चटकुटीरमातन्यायमनुवदति.

12. घुणाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. देहापुष्पन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are kept together and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat', we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. नृविषेण दंडो भक्षितः इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपुष्पमक्षयमन्यादायात् भवतीति नियतसमाख्यायादर्थोत्तरमापत्तीति च न्यायो देहापुष्पिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीद्वारन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides of the threshold; and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. दूषमायितयुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—however ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy, who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him but on consideration excused him,

पृष्ठ ५५५, तद्वत्ता ताम्ररत्नमालिकायां चद्रः ७. ७.
 ये पञ्चवर्णितुल्यम् इव V 1

नरालं वनमिह मयाति मयार्णव

चौपि सहायतां A. R. 1, 4. 4 A law suit
 legal proceeding 5 Judicial sentence,

judgment. 6 Policy, good government. 7 Likeness, analogy. 8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration; as दृढावृष्ट्या, ककना-नीयन्याय, वृणाक्षरन्याय &c; see below. 9 A Vedic accent; न्यविन्विन्विर्द्वयं Ku. 2. 12 (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open in our opinion to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way' (which are manifested in three systems; i. e. ऋक्, जुगन्, and सगन्); Bh. 3. 55. 10 (In gram.) A universal rule. 11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. 12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. 13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; i. e. प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय, and निगमन). -Comp. -ययः the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. -वतिन् a well-behaved, acting justly. -वादिन् a one who speaks what is right or just. -ज्ञानं the science of logic. -सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. -सूत्रं aphorisms of Nyāya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyāyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचक्षकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to वृणाक्षरन्यायः q. v.
2. अंधपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अर्धवृत्तीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of Sankarāchārya will make its use clear :—अर्धवृत्तीं दिदृशीषिषुस्तस्मीरवस्थां स्थूलां ताराममुखां प्रथममर्धवृत्तीति ग्राहयित्वा तां त्रयास्त्रया पश्चादर्धवृत्तीमेव ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवृत्तिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Ravana kept Sita in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them is as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोष्टन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his

inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim दृढावृष्टकन्याय is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतलपिण्डन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome; cf. Chandraloka:—यन्मा मेलेन तत्र लभते मे यत्र हृत्तयः । तदेतकाकतालीयमवितर्कितसंनवं ॥ also Kuvalayānanda: एतत् तालफलं यदा ककिरोमुखकनेवं हौर्दृशन्मुमुक्षुमिहृदया तन्वी मया मुक्ता । see काकतालीय also.

8. काकदंतगवेदनन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिगोलन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; e. g. द्विषाद्विषयसंतरीपः इत्यत्र अक्षिवाभिव्यक्त्यं काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अंतरेति शब्देनान्वयः.

10. कूपयंत्रवटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf., काकि-पुच्छयति प्रूरयति वा काकिवत्पुच्छयति काकिवत्प्रवृत्तिं करोति च पुनः काकिवत्पुच्छयति कुलान् । अन्यो-न्मृतिपक्षसंहतिमिमांशोकास्थितिं बोधयन्नेव कीदृति कूपयंत्रवटिकान्यायसक्तोविधिः ॥ Mb. 10. 59.

11. वहकुटीप्रभादन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll-station and is obliged to pay the toll which he

at last is tried to avoid. This is the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. Sriharsha:—तदिदं वहकुटीप्रभादन्यायमनुवदति.

12. वृणाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. वृण्डावृष्टन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are kept together and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat', we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. सुषिदिने दंडां भक्षितः इत्येव तत्र स इव तिस्रस्तुभ्यमप्युपमायायात् भवतीति नियतमनामन्यथायदर्थान्तरमापत्तौ नित्यं न्यायो दंडावृष्टिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides of the threshold; and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. वृषनाथितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—howsoever ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy, who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him but on consideration excused him.

as he ascribed the barian's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good; cf. सर्वः कान्तवर्त्तमानः S. 2.

16. पक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. प्रक्षालनाद्विपक्षस्य दूरादप्यज्ञेयं वरः; and also "Prevention is better than cure".

17. पिष्टपेषजन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal; used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. कृतस्य कणं दूया.

18. बीजाङ्कुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause of sprout, which in its turn is the cause of seed); and is used in those cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुम्बकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other.

20. अविद्युन्मन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire.) It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e. g. where there is A, there is B; where there is not B, there is not A.).

21. पृथक्कुमारिजात्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have.

The Mahābhārata says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:—पुत्रा मे बहुसीर-दुत्तमेष्टुनं काञ्चनपात्रयो मुञ्जीरत्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c. and gold.

22. शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

23. सिंहवलोक्तन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach.

24. सूचीकटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

25. स्तूपनाखनन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

26. स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the sup-

ported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्याय्य a. 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्यथः प्रति चर्कति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15. Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. 2 Usual, customary.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, वस्त्राणि सुरुन्यासपद्धिर्वाते R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50, चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. 2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशङ्कनन्यासः R. 12. 78 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; इतन्यास. 3 Depositing. 4 A pledge, deposit; अर्पणितन्यास इवांतरात्मा S. 4. 21, R. 12. 8; Y. 2. 67. 5 Entrusting, committing, delivering, consigning. 6 Painting, writing down. 7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; शक्ते, Bg. 18. 2. 8 Bringing forward, adducing. 9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws). 10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayers and corresponding gesticulations. -COMP. -अपह्नवः repudiation of a deposit. -धारिन् m. the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन् m. One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyāsin.

न्यु (न्यु) स a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. 2 Proper, right.

न्युञ्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वापितन्युञ्जकटाहकले (व्योमि) N. 22. 82, 2 Bent, crooked. 3 Convex. 4 Hump-backed. -वृक्षः The Nyagrodha tree. -COMP. -खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. 2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of, as in अर्थयुत. 3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. 4 Defective (in some organ), पादो. 5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. -ने ind. Less, in a less degree. -COMP. -अंग a. maimed, mutilated. -अधिक a. less or more, unequal. -धी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनवत्ति Den. P. To diminish, lessen.

प.

प a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. 2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in गोप, रूप, क्षितिप. -वः 1 Air, wind. 2 A leaf. 3 An egg.

पक्षः The hut of a चांडाल or barbarian.

पक्तिः f. 1 Cooking. 2 Digesting, digestion. 3 Ripening, becoming ripe,

maturity, development. 4 Fame, dignity. -COMP. -सूते violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्त्व a. 1 Who or what cooks. 2 Cooking. 3 Stimulating, digesting. -m. Fire (especially in the stomach).

पक्वं 1 The state of a householder who maintains the sacred fire. 2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्वमि a. 1 Ripe, ripened. 2 Matured. 3 Cooked.

पक्क a. 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled, as in पक्कात्. 2 Digested. 3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. आम); अकेद-कान्तात्कर्म Mk 3. 4 Mature, ripe

पक्षिर्वापरोद्गी Me. 82. 5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured, as in पक्ष्याः. 6 Experienced, shrewd. 7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. 8 Grey (as hair). 9 Perished, decaying, is the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. -Comp. -अतिसारः chronic dysentery. -असं dressed or cooked food. -आधान, -आशयः the stomach, abdomen. -इष्टका a baked brick. -इष्टकवित्तं a building constructed with baked bricks. -कुत् a. 1 cooking. 2 maturing. -रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. -वारि n. the water of boiled rice (काजिक).

पक्षवधः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândala.

पक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षयति) 1 To take, seize. 2 To accept. 3 To take a side, side with.

पक्षः 1 A wing, plinon; अदापि पक्षावपि नोद्विष्टे K. 347; so उद्विक्तपक्षः pledged; पक्षच्छेद्यन्तं शक्र R. 4. 40, 3. 42. 2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. 3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; संवेत्ता उदयपक्षविर्वातनिद्रा R. 5. 72. 4 The side of anything, flank. 5 The wing or flank of an army. 6 The half of any thing. 7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्ष the bright or light half, and कृष्णपक्ष the dark half); तमिन्नपक्षेऽपि सहस्रिगमिज्जीस्तावतो निर्दिशति प्रक्षोपात् R. 6. 34, Ma. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीता वृद्धिं सनायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवेदुपात् Pt. 1. 92. 8 A party in general, faction, side; प्रमुदितवरपक्ष R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53, 18. 9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; शत्रुहो भवान् H. 1. 10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as ज्ञानुं मित्रं. 11 One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे in the other case, on the other hand; पूर्वपक्षमवलक्षस्तस्मिन्नाभवदुत्तरः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. 12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षान्तरे 13 A point under discussion, a thesis. 14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संदिशताश्चान् पक्षः T. 8.; दधतः सुक्षितो गृहीतपक्षाः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'feathered' also). 15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. 16 A bird. 17 A state, condition. 18 The body. 19 A limb of the body. 20 A royal elephant. 21 An army. 22 A wall. 23 Opposition. 24 Rejoinder, reply. 25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केदपक्षः; cf. हस्त. -Comp. -अंतः the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or

full moon. -अंतरं 1 another side. 2 a different side or view of an argument. 3 another supposition. -आघातः 1 palsy or paralysis of one side, hemiplegia. 2 refutation of an argument. -आभासः a fallacious argument. 2 a false plaint. -आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. -ग्रहणं choosing a party. -चरः 1 an elephant strayed from the herd. 2 the moon. -छिद्रं m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. -जः the moon. -द्वये 1 both sides of an argument. 2 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. -द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. -धर a. 1 winged. 2 adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) 1 a bird. 2 the moon. 3 a partisan. 4 an elephant strayed from the herd -नाडी a quill. -पातः 1 siding with any one. 2 liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing); भवति ममेष्टु हि पक्षान्तः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10; U. 5. 17; सिद्धिपक्षे वदेष्यताम् Mu. 1. 3 attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमनव देवा नश्यते M. 1; सत् जना वचिन् न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. 4 falling of wings, the moulting of birds. 5 a partisan. -पातिन् a. or s. 1 siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause); पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पक्षपातात् Ve. 3. 2 sympathising; Ve. 3. 3 a follower, partisan, friend; रः पक्षपाती V. 1; (पक्षपातिता in N. 2. 52 means 'movement of the wings' also). -पालिः a private door. -पिंडुः a heron. -भागः 1 the side or flank. 2 especially, the flank of an elephant. -मुक्तिः the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. -मूले the root of a wing. वाद् 1 an ex parte statement. 2 stating a case, expression of opinion. -वाहनः a bird. -वृत्त a. paralysed on one side. -हरः a bird. -होमः 1 a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. 2 a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. 2 A side. 3 An associate, partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. 2 Adherence to a party. 3 Taking up a side or argument.

पक्षतिः f. 1 The root of a wing; अलिखत्तेषु पुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; खट्वच्छिन्नजटा-उपपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. 2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी 1 A female bird. 2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्वयहारावेकरात्रिश्च पक्षिणीत्वमिषीयते). 3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् a. (पक्षि f.) 1 Winged. 2 Furnished with wings. 3 Siding with, adhering to the party of.—m.

1 A bird. 2 An arrow. 3 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -इंद्रः, -मवरः, -राज m., -राजः, -सिंहः, -स्वामिन् m. epitheta of Garuda. -कटिः an insignificant bird. बालकः, शावकः a young bird. -श्वला 1 a nest. 2 an aviary.

पक्षमन् n. 1 An eyelash: सलिलदृक्पक्षिः पक्षमिः Me. 99, 47; R. 2. 19, 11. 36. 2 The filament of a flower. 3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. 4 A wing.

पक्षमल a. 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्षमलक्ष्माः S. 3. 25. 2 Hairy, shaggy; रुद्धिपक्षमलक्ष्माः Si. 4. 61.

पक्ष्य a. 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. 2 Siding with. 3 Lateral. -क्ष्यः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयते द्विवेता चक्ष्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 16.

पक्षा, कं 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनीत्वा पक्षां धुलिमुक्तं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34, Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. 2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कृष्णाखरकं K. 30. 3 A slough, quagmire, 4 Sin. -Comp. -कीरः a lapwing. -क्रीडाः a hog. -ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. -छिद्रं m. the clearing-nut tree, (कनक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. -जं a lotus 'ज', -जन्मन् m. an epithet of Brahmā. -नामः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 20. -जन्मन् n. a lotus. (-m.) the Sārāsa bird. -संहुकः a bivalve conch. -रुहं n., -रुहं a lotus. -वासः a crab. पक्षिणी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. 2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses. 4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पक्षणः The hut of a चांडाल, see पक्षण.

पक्षारः 1 Moss. 2 A dam, dike. 3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पक्षिल a. Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8.

पक्षेज a lotus.

पक्षेरुह n. -इ a lotus. -हः The crane or Sārāsa bird.

पक्षेशय a. Dwelling in mud.

पक्षि f. 1 A line, row, range, series; इत्येतं चारुपक्षिपरिलक्षकां V. 4. 6, पक्षमक्षि K. 2. 19; अलिपक्षिः Ku. 4. 15, R. 6. 5. 2 A group, collection, flock, troop. 3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पक्षिपावन below. 4 The living generation. 5 The earth. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 A collection of five, or the number 'five'. 8 The number 'ten'; as in पक्षिरथ, पक्षिबीव. -Comp. -अत्रिः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -चरः an osprey. -दूषः, -दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper

to supped at dinner-time. -पावनः a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brāhmana who, being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the देवैः or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; पवित्रपन्नः पंचादयः Mā. 1, where Jagaddhara says:—पंचिपावनाः पंचो भोजः सविशुद्धायां पावनाः । अमर्त्यजिनः पवित्रा वा । यदा । यद्युपायसी यस्तु नाशो यश्चापि पावः । अथविशुद्धिर्वाप्येन ब्राह्मणः पवित्रावनः ॥ or पावनाः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्ववचनेषु च । पावदेने प्रशस्तं पंचमं श्रावयन्तेति च । नदी जि पावना-वचना उच्यते पवित्रावनाः । Mann explains the word thus:— अनाकरोपहता पंचिः पावनं पञ्चिमेतन्मः । तन्निमित्तं कथमेव द्विगुणयाम् पंचिपावनाम् Ms. 3. 184; see 3 183, 186 also. -रथः N. of Dasaratha; R. 9. 74.

पण्डु a. (गु or ग्री f.) Lame, halt, crippled. -गुः 1 A lame man; पुं कर्त्तुं वाच्यं पुं कर्त्तुं विदुः 2 An epithet of Saturn. -Comp. -मादः 1 a crocodile (मकर). 2 the tenth sign of the zodiac; Capricornus (मकर).

पण्डुल a. Lame, crippled.

पक्व I. 1 U. (पचति-ते, पक्व) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; as तदुक्तानोदं पचति, but this use is very rare in classical Sanskrit); यः पक्वत्वा-त्मकात्मानम् Ms. 3. 118; धूलिं सत्पानिवाग्दग्धं पक्वत्वा कृत्स्नवत्तुः 7. 20; Bh. 1. 85. 2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्व. 3 To digest (as food); पक्वत्वा चतुर्विंश Bg 15. 14. 4 To ripen, mature. 5 To bring to perfection, develop (as understanding). 6 To melt (as metals). 7 To cook (for oneself) (Atm.). -Pass. (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. 2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. -Caus. (पाचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, cause to ripen or develop, bring to perfection. -Desid. (पिचयति) To wish to cook &c. -WITH परि to ripen, mature, develop. -वि 1 to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. 2 to digest, 3 to cook thoroughly. -II. 1. A (पचते) To make clear or evident; see पक्व also.

पचतः 1 Fire. 2 The sun. 3 N. of Indra.

पचन a. Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -नः Fire. -नं 1 Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. 2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c.

पचपचः An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking.

पचि Fire

पचेलिन a. 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. 2 Fit to be matured. 3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally; इदं माह्वकं पचेलिने N. 1. 94. -नः 1 Fire. 2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पञ्चविका A small bell.

पञ्चक a. Consisting of five. 2 Relating to five. 3 Made of five. 4 Bought with five. 5 Taking five per-cent. -कः, -कं A collection or aggregate of five; अञ्चलचक्र.

पञ्चत् f. A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पञ्चता, त्वं 1 Five-fold state. 2 A collection of five. 3 The five elements taken collectively; hence पञ्चता-त्वं मृ-दा &c. means 'to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', 'to die or perish'; पञ्चता, त्वं नी to kill or destroy; पञ्चनिर्मिति देहे पञ्चत्वं च पुनर्गते । त्वां त्वां ज्योतिरनुगतं त्वं वा परिदेवता ॥ Ratn. 3. 3.

पञ्चयुः 1 Time. 2 The (Indian) cuckoo.

पञ्चधा ind. 1 In five parts. 2 In five ways.

पञ्चरु num. a. (Always pl.; nom. and acc. पंच) Five. (As the first member of comp. पञ्च drops its final र्). -Comp. -अंशः the fifth part, a fifth. -अग्निः 1 an aggregate of five sacred fires; i. e. अन्वाहायपचन or इक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, सभ्य and आबसथ्य) 2 a householder who maintains the five sacred fires; पंचाग्नये धुनवताः Mā. 1; Ms. 3. 185. -अंग a. five-membered, having five parts or divisions as in पंचांगग्रन्थः (i. e. दाहृष्यां चैव जातुर्गं शिरसा वक्षसा दृष्टा); कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयो नयः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kāmandaka quoted by him). (-गः) 1 a tortoise or turtle. 2 a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of his body. (-गी) a bit for horses (-गं) 1 a collection or aggregate of five parts. 2 five modes of devotion. 3 a calendar or almanac, so called because it treats of five things:— तिथिर्वास्त्र नक्षत्रं योगः कर्णमेव च; चतुर्गजलो राजा जगती वक्षमानयेत् । अहं पंचांगवल्गवानाकांक्षं वक्षामहे ॥ Subhāsh. -गुप्तः a turtle. -हृदिः f. the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points; i. e. तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, and कर्ण (in astrology). -अंगुल a. (-ला or -ली f.) measuring five fingers. -अ (आ) जं the five products of the goat. -अप्सरसु n. N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Maṇḍakari; cf. R. 13. 38. -अमृतं the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities; (द्वयं च सर्वं चैव ह्यं दधि तथा मधु) -अपिच m.

the planet Mercury. -अवयव a. five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being, प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय, and निगमन). -अवस्थः a corpse. (so called because it is resolved into the five elements); cf. पञ्चत्वं above. -अविकं the five products of the sheep. -अशीतिः f. eighty-five. -अहः a period of five days. -आतपः a doing penance with five fires (i. e. with four fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41. -आननः, -आसन्नः, -सुखः, -वचनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open; पंच आनन यस्य); (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect; न्याय, तर, &c., e. g. जगन्नाथतर्कसंग्रह). -इन्द्रिय an aggregate of the five organs (of sense or action; see इन्द्रियं). -इष्टुः, -चापाः, -शरः epithets of the god of love; (so called because he has five arrows: their names are:—अरविदमशोक च धूर्तं च नवमहिम्ना । नीलोत्पलं च पंचैते पञ्च-बाणस्य सायकाः). -उष्मन् m. pl. the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. -कर्मन् n. (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment; i. e. 1 वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रचन 'purging'; 3 नस्य 'giving sternutatories'; 4 अनुवासन 'administering an enema which is oily', and 5 निरुद्ध 'administering an enema which is not oily'. -कुत्स्व ind. five times. -कोण a pentagon. -कोलं the five spices taken collectively. -कोषाः (m. pl.) the five vestures or wrappers supposed to invest the soul; they are:— अन्नमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूल-शरीर); प्राणमयकोष the vesture of the vital airs; मनोमयकोष the sensorial vesture; विज्ञानमयकोष the cognitional vesture (these three form the लिङ्गशरीर); and आनन्दमयकोष the last vesture, that of beatitude. -क्रोशी a distance of five Krosas. -खड्गं, -खड्गी a collection of five beds. -गव्यं a collection of five cows. -गव्यं the five products of the cow taken collectively; i. e. milk, curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (हरिं दधि तथा चाज्यं सूतं गोमयमेव च ॥ -गु a bought with five cows. -गुण a fivefold. -गुप्तः 1 a tortoise. 2 the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Chārvākas. -चत्वारिंश a. fortyfifth. -चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-five. -जनः 1 man, mankind 2 N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell and was slain by Krishna. 3 the soul. 4 the five classes of beings; i. e. gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. 5 the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण क्षत्रिय वैश्य and शूद्र)

with the Nishādas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see Śārirabhāṣya on Br. Sūtras I. 4. 11-13) —**जनीन** *a.* devoted to the five races. —**नः** (नः) an actor, mimic, buffoon. —**ज्ञानः** 1 an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. 2 a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pās'upatas. —**तक्षः** *a.* a collection of five carpenters. —**तत्त्वं** 1 the five elements taken collectively; *i. e.* पृथ्वी, आप, तेजस, वायु and आकाश. 2 (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tāntrikas, also called पंचमकार because they all begin with म; *i. e.* मय, मां, मन्त्र, मुद्रा and मधुन. —**तपस्** *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजामेववता चतुर्णां मध्ये ललाटेनपञ्चममतिः R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. —**तय** *a.* five-fold. —**त्रिंश** *a.* thirty-fifth. —**त्रिंशत्** *f.* thirty-five. —**पञ्च** *a.* 1 fifteenth. 2 increased by fifteen; as in पञ्चदश शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. —**दश** *a.* pl. fifteen. —**अष्ट** a period of fifteen days. —**पञ्चदिन** *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. —**दश** the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —**दीर्घ** the five long parts of the body; बाहू नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नासे तथैव च । सप्तयोरन्तरं चैव पञ्चदीर्घं प्रचक्षते ॥. —**नखः** 1 any animal with five claws; पञ्च पञ्चनखा मक्ष्या वे शेकाः कृतजैर्द्विजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18. 2 1. 177. 3 an elephant. 4 a turtle. 5 a lion or tiger. —**नद्यः** 'the country of five rivers, the modern Panjab (the five river being रावट्ट, बिपाशा, इरावती, चंद्रमागा and बितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). —**द्वः** (pl.) the people of this country. —**नवतिः** *f.* ninety-five. —**नीराजनं** waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:—a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). —**पञ्चाश** *a.* fifty-fifth. —**पञ्चाशत्** *f.* fifty-five. —**पदी** five steps; Pt. 2. 115. —**पात्रे** 1 five vessels taken collectively. 2 a Srāddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. —**प्राणः** (*m. pl.*) the five life-winds or vital airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. —**प्रासादः** a temple of a particular size) with four pinnacles and a steeple). —**वाणः**, —**वाणः**, —**शरः** epithets of the god of love; see पंचेयु. —**पञ्च** *a.* pentagonal. —**पञ्च** (जः) a pentagon; cf. पञ्चकोण. —**पञ्चत** the five elements; पृथ्वी, अग्नि, तेजस, वायु and आकाश. —**मकारं** the five essentials of the left-hand Tānta a ritual of wh the first letter

is म; see पञ्चनद. (2). —**महापातकं** the five great sins; see महापातक. —**महापञ्चः** (*m. pl.*) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa; see महापञ्च. —**यामः** a day. —**रत्नं** a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:—(1) नीलकंठकं वैनि पद्मगमज्ज वैनिकं । प्रवालं चणि विजयं पंचरत्नं मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) स्वर्णं रत्नं मुक्ता मज्जा-वर्णं प्रवालकं । रत्नचक्रममहापञ्च ॥ (3) कम्बकं हीरकं नीलं पद्मगमज्ज वैनिकं । पंचरत्नविदं वैनिक-हृदिभिः पुण्ड्रिभिः ॥. —**रात्रे** a period of five nights. —**राशिके** the rule of five (in math.). —**लक्षणे** a Purāṇa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—मर्त्यं प्रतिपत्तये पञ्चो मन्त्रेन्द्राभिः । यथातुच्यन्ति चैव पुराणं पञ्चलक्षणे ॥ see पुराण also. —**लवणं** five kinds of salts; *i. e.* काचक, सैन्धव, मासृद, विड and क्षौचरुल. —**वटी** 1 the five fig-tree; *i. e.* अश्वत्थ, विड, वट, पात्री and अशोक. 2 N. of a part of the Dandakā forest where the Godāvari rises and where Rāma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 31. —**वर्षेद्वितीय** *a.* about five years old. —**वर्षीय** *a.* five years old. —**वल्कलं** a collection of the barks of the five kinds of trees; (*i. e.* न्यग्रोप, उडुवर, अश्वत्थ, वृक्ष and वेतन). —**विंश** *a.* twenty-fifth. —**विंशतिः** *f.* twenty-five. —**विंशतिका** a collection of twenty-five; as in वेतनपञ्चविंशतिका. —**विध** *a.* five-fold, of five kinds. —**शत** *a.* amounting to five hundred and five. 2 five hundred. —**तत्** 1 one hundred and five. 2 five hundred. —**शङ्खः** 1 the hand. 2 an elephant. —**शिल्पः** a lion. —**ष** *a.* pl. five or six; संत्यजेत्तु द्वारगतिमन्त्रयः समादिताः पञ्चषः Bk. 2. 34. —**षट्** *a.* sixty-fifth. —**षष्टिः** *f.* sixty-five. —**सप्त** *a.* seventy-fifth. —**सप्ततिः** *f.* seventy-five. —**सूनाः** *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed; they are:—पञ्च-दशा गृहस्थस्य सुहृद्विषणुमस्करः कंदनी चोदुकुमश्च Ms. 3. 68. —**हायन** *a.* five years old. —**पञ्चनी** A chequered cloth for playing at draughts.

—**पञ्चम** *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 The fifth. 2 Forming a fifth part. 3 Dexterous, clever. 4 Beautiful, brilliant. —**मः** 1 The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कीकिरो रोति पंचमं Nārada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of the body:—वायुः सप्तद्वयो नासिकोद्गच्छेद्वर्धयु । विचरन् पंचमस्थान-प्रादया पंचम उच्यते ॥ 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode (sung in the above note); कथयति द्वाधा मौनं तन्नि प्रपंच पंचमं Git. 10; so उद्विचिपंचमरागं Git. 1. —**म** A fifth. 2 Sexual intercourse (विशुभ), t e f f h मकार of the Ta tr kaas —**मी**

1 the fifth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The ablative case (in gram). 3 An epithet of Draupadi. 4 A chequered board for playing at draughts. —**Comp.** —**आरवः** the cuckoo.

—**पंचालः** (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country and its people. —**पञ्च** A king of the Panchālas.

—**पंचालिका** A doll, puppet; cf. पाचालिका.

—**पंचाली** 1 A doll, puppet. 2 A kind of song. 3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c.

—**पंचाश** *a.* (ही *f.*) The fiftieth. —**पंचाशत्**, **पंचाशतिः** *f.* Fifty.

—**पंचाशिका** 1 A collection of fifty verses; *i. e.* पौर्वपंचाशिका.

—**पञ्जरं** A cage, an aviary; पञ्जरम्, हृत्पञ्जरः &c. —**रः**, —**रं** 1 Ribs. 2 A skeleton. —**रः** 1 The body. 2 The Kaliyuga. —**Comp.** —**आखेटः** a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. —**शुकः** a parrot in a cage, caged parrot; V. 2. 23.

—**पंजः**, —**जी** *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. 2 A record, journal, register. 3 A calendar, an almanac. —**Comp.** —**कारः** a writer, scribe.

—**प** 1 P. (पटि) To go or move. —**Caus.** or 10. U. (पाटयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide; कंचिन्मज्जापाटयमानं दंतौ Si. 18. 51; दन्तं पाटयेद्दं Y. 2. 94; Mk. 9. 2 To break, break open, अन्वाहं निमित्तं मया विधि पाटिताह Mk. 3. 14. 3 To pierce, prick, penetrate; दुर्धवा-दिनलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31. 4 To remove, eradicate. 5 To pluck out. —**With** उद् 1 to tear up or out, draw out; द्वैतेनिराशयेनान्तरम् Ms. 4. 69, कीलकपाटयितुंनान्तरम् Pt. 1. 2 to root up, eradicate; Ku. 2. 43; R. 13. 49. 3 to extract. —**वि** 1 to tear up or out, (केनकवर्धे) विपाटयामासशुभा नम्रभिः B. 6. 17. 2 to pull or draw out, extract —**II.** 10. U. (पाटयति-ते) 1 To string or weave; कुर्विदस्व तावत्पाटयति गुणग्राम-भिः K. P. 7. 2 To clothe, envelope. 3 To Surround, encircle.

—**पटः** —**ह** 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth; अयं पटः सुवद्वि-द्रतां गतो हयं पटद्विद्रशिरलेकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9; मेवाः तथेति बलदेवपटप्रकाशाः 5. 45 2 Fine cloth. 3 A veil, screen. 4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. —**ह** A thatch, roof. —**Comp.** —**उटजं** a tent. —**कारः** 1 a weaver. 2 a painter. —**कुटी** *f.* —**संढपाः**, —**वापः**, —**वेष्टमन्** *n.* a tent; Si. 12. 63. —**वासः** 1 a tent. 2 a petti-coat. 3 perfumed powder; Ratn 1. —**वासकः** perfumed powder.

—**पन्क** 1 A camp an encampment. 2 Cotton cloth

पटवस्त्रः A thief; cf. पटवस्त्र. -रं Old or ragged clothes.

पटवस्त्रः A thief.

पटपटा इति. An imitative sound.

पटलं 1 A roof, thatch; दिनमिपटलां नन्दन सीनेकुलं Ms. 3. 15. 2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general.) गिरसि मसीपटलं द्याति रीतः Br. 1. 74. 3 A film or coating over the eyes. 4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity; यथापणः पटलेन रोचिषां Si. 1. 21; जलपटलानि Pt. 1. 361. सौंदर्यपटलैः R. 4. 63; मुक्तपटलं 13. 17; नारकपटलं Gt. 7. 5 A basket. 6 Retinue, train. -लः, -ली 1 A tree. 2 A stalk. -लः, -लं A section or chapter of a book. -Comp. -दानः the edge of a roof.

पटहः 1 A kettle-drum, a war-drum, drum, tabour; कुर्वद् नृपञ्चालिपटहतां सुलिनः मन्त्राचार्यो Mo. 24; पटहपटहनिमिषिनीतिनिद्रः R. 9. 71. 2 Beginning, undertaking. 3 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -घोषकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). -ध्वजं going about with a drum to call people together.

पटालुका A leech.

पटिः -टी f. 1 The curtain of a stage. 2 A cloth. 3 Coarse cloth, canvas. 4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -Comp. -क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage); used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage; cf. अवतीक्षेप.

पटिमन् m. 1 Dexterity, cleverness. 2 Sharpness. 3 Acidity. 4 Sharpness. 5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीरः 1 A ball for playing with. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 Cupid, the god of love. -रं 1 Catechu. 2 A sieve. 3 The belly. 4 A field. 5 A cloud. 6 Height. -Comp. -जम्बन् m. sandal-tree; वहति विषयस्य पटीरजम्बा Bv. 1. 74.

पटु a. (हु or टी f.; compar. पटीयत्, superl. पंडित) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.). वाचि पटुः &c. 2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. 3 Sharp, smart (as intellect). 4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense; अयमपि पटुर्वासासो न बाणपरंपरा V 4. 1; U. 4. 3. 5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding; किमिदं पटुवदहोसनिश्रो नदीनादः Mu. 6; पटुवदहोसनिमिषीतिनिद्रः R. 9. 71, 73. 6 Apt, disposed; Si. 15. 43. 7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. 8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. 9 Healthy, sound. 10 Active, busy. 11 Eloquent, talkative. 12 Blown, expanded. -हुः, -हु n. A mushroom (कृष्ण). -हु n. Salt. -Comp. -कल्पः, -हेरीय a. pretty clever, tolerably sharp.

पटोक्षः A species of cucumber (Mar. पटोक्ष). -लं A kind of cloth.

पटोक्षः An oyster

पट्टः इ 1 A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general; किरा-पट्टमिहवदत्ता Si. 3; so माहवत् &c. 2 A royal grant or edict; Y. 1. 317. 3 A tiara, diadem; R. 18. 44. 4 A strip; किरा-पट्टः कपिभिर्विमुक्तः R. 16. 17. 5 silk; पट्टोपधानं K. 17; Bh. 3. 74; so पट्टाङ्कः. 6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. 7 An upper garment; Bk. 10. 60. 8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban; especially, a coloured silk turban; Ratn. 1. 4. 9 A throne. 10 A chair or stool. 11 A shield. 12 A grinding stone. 13 A place where four roads meet. 14 A city, town. 15 A bandage, ligature. -Comp. -अर्हा the principal queen. -उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. -जं a sort of cloth. -देवी, -महिषी, -राज्ञी the principal queen. -वस्त्र, -वासन् a. attired in wave silk or coloured cloth.

पट्टनं -नी A city.

पट्टिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in द्रव्यट्टिका. 2 A document. 3 A piece or fragment of cloth, बल्लकट्टिकादि-पाटव पट्टिका K. 149. 4 A piece of silken cloth. 5 A ligature, bandage. -Comp. -वायकः a silk-weave.

पट्टि (टी) शः (सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्ट), कणपरासपट्टिश्च &c. Dk; (पट्टिश्चो लोहवदो वस्तीक्ष्णः सुरोपमः Vajrayanti).

पट्टोलिका A kind of bond or lease (भूमिकस्य गन्धर्वस्थापकः पट्टभेदः Tv.).

पट् 1 P. (पठति, पठित) 1 To read or repeat aloud; recite, rehearse; वः पठेच्छ्रुयामहे. 2 To read or recite to oneself, study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं सुप्रश्रोक्तं पठत् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126. 4. 98. 3 To invoke (as a deity). 4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); वदति वदन्त्यहं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. 5 To declare, describe, express; मार्शं च परमो हर्षः वृत्रपत्येह पठ्यते; Mb. 6 To learn from (with abl.). -Caus. (पाठयति-ते) 1 To cause to read aloud. 2 To teach, instruct. -Desid. (पिपठिषति) To wish to recite &c. -With पठि to mention, declare. (-Caus.) To teach; नो सर्वं विद्याः परिपाठितो U. 2. -सं to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं 1 Reading, reciting. 2 mentioning. 3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः f. Reading, studying, perusal.

पठ् 1. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. 2 To bargain, transact business. 3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.). प्राणानामपणि-स्तो Bk. 8. 121 पणस्य कृष्णो पण्यस्तो Mb

4 To risk or hazard (a battle). II. 1 A., 10. U. (पणते, पणयति-ते) 1 To praise. 2 To honour. -With चि to sell, barter; अपरीरदेशो किल चंद्रकांतं विमिव-रदिविपणंति गीर्वाः Subhāsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. 2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; दमयत्या पणः साधुर्वर्तता Mb. 3 The thing staked. 4 A condition, compact, agreement, संधिं करोतु भवतां वृषिः पणं Ve. 1. 15, a stipulation, treaty; H. 4. 118, 112. 5 Wages, hire. 6 Reward. 7 A sum in coins or shells. 8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 cowries, अशीतिमिहैराटकेः पण इत्यभिधीयते. 9 Price. 10 Wealth, property. 11 A commodity for sale. 12 Business, transaction. 13 A shop. 14 A seller, vendor. 15 A distiller. 16 A house. -Comp. -अंगना, स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. -ग्रंथिः a market, fair. -बंध 1 making a treaty or peace (संधि); पण-बंधस्यार्थं गुणानजः पट्टपाद्युक्तं समीक्ष्य तत्कर R. 8. 21, 10. 86. 2 an agreement, stipulation; (यदि भवानिदं कुर्याच्छर्द्धिदत्तं भवते दास्यामीति समयकरणं पणबंधः Manorama.)

पणनं 1 Bartering, purchasing. 2 Betting. 3 Sale.

पणवः A sort of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13; Si. 13. 5.

पणया 1 Transaction, business, dealing. 2 A market-place. 3 Profits of a trade. 4 Gambling. 5 Praise.

पणिः f. A market. -m. 1 A miser, niggard. 2 An impious man.

पणित p. p. 1 Transacted (as business). 2 Betted; see पण.

पण् 1. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) To go or move. -II. 10. U. (पणयति-ते) To collect, pile up, heap together.

पण्डः A eunuch.

पण्डा 1 Wisdom, understanding. 2 Learning, science.

पण्डावत् m. A learned man.

पण्डित a. 1 Learned, wise; स्वस्थे को वा न पण्डितः 2 Shrewd, clever. 3 Skilled in, proficient, skilful (generally with loc. or in comp.); मधुरालापविस्मय-पण्डितः Ku. 4. 16; so रतिपण्डित 4. 18; नय पण्डित &c. -तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Pandita. 2 Incense. -Comp. -जातीय a. somewhat clever. -मानिक, -मानिन्, पण्डितमन्त्र a. fancying oneself to be learned, a conceited person, a pedant who fancies himself to be a Pandita.

पण्डितमन्त्र m. Learning, scholarship, wisdom.

पण्य a. 1 Saleable, vendible. 2 To be transacted. -पणः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; दूरावभाते विपणिस्थ पण्य R. 16. 41. पण्यनां गोविन्दं पण्यं Pt. 1. 13 Ms. 5. 29 Y. 2. 245 M. 1. 16

2 Trade, business. 3 Price; महता प्रत्ययवेव कतिरे कायनेत्यया Sānti. 3. 1. -COMP. -अंगना, योषित् f. -विदासिनी, -स्त्री f. a harlot, a courtesan; पत्न्यैषु विरक्तवल्किनाः कश्चिद् रज्ज्वेन कः Bh. 1. 90; Me 25. -अजिरं a market. -आजीवः a trader. -आजीवकं a market, fair. -पतिः a great merchant. -भूमिः f. a warehouse. -बीथिका, -बीथी, -शाला 1 a market, 2 a stall, shop.

पत् 1 P. (पति, पति) 1 To fall, fall down, come down, alight; अवा-
हस्यस्वायिर पुनरुदतिः पतत विदाधरहस्तवका R. 2 60; दुष्टिर्भवेन चास्पृश्यो 10. 77; (पुः) पतति परितारुण्यकाशः शलमसह इवाधनद्रुमेभु S 1. 31; Me. 105; Bk. 7. 9, 21. 6. 2 To fly, move through the air, soar; हतु कलहकारोऽसौ शब्दकारः पतत खं Bk. 5. 100; see पतत् below. 3 To eat, sink. (below the horizon); सोमं चंद्रः पतति गगनादपश्येयैर्मयूखैः S. 4. v. 1. पतरस्तगमनिमस्त-
पोनिधिः Si. 1. 12. 4 To cast oneself at, throw oneself down; मयि ते पादपतिनि किरणदुष्प्राप्ते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतितं Me. 105. 5 To fall (in a moral sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's rank or position, fall off; परधर्मं जीयन् हि सद्यः पतति जातिः Ms. 10. 97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. 6 To come down (as from heaven); पतति तितरे होषा हतपिंडोदकक्रियाः Bg. 1. 41. 7 To fall, be reduced to wretchedness or misery; प्रायः कंडुकपातनोत्पत्त्यायः पतनवि Bb 2. 123. 8 To go down into hell, go to perdition; Ms. 11. 37; Bg. 16. 16. 9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीयं पतति तत्र विद्वत्-
द्वारा इव व्यापदः Subhāsh. 10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसादसौम्यनि सतां सुहृन्ने पतति चक्षुःि न दाक्षिणः शराः S. 6. 28. 11 To fall to one's lot or share. 12 To be in, fall in or into. -Caus. (पातयति-ते, पतयति rarely) 1 To cause to fall down descend or sink &c.; निपतन्ती पतिनप्यपात-
यद् R. 8. 38, 9. 81, 11. 76. 2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down, (as trees &c.). 3 To ruin, over-
throw. 4 To shed (as tears). 5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -Desid. (पिपतिषति or पिपसति) To wish to fall &c. -WITN अयु 1 to fly to or towards. 2 to fly or run after, follow, pursue, chase; सुहृदुपतति स्वंदे द्वाहतिः S. 1. 7, Māl. 9. 8; Si. 11. 40. -अभि 1 to fly near, go or hasten near, approach; अधिरोद्धुमस्तगिमिमप्यपतत् Si 9. 1; Ki. 12. 36. 2 to attack, assail, fall upon; R. 7. 37. 3 to overtake in flying. 4 to get back, retire, withdraw. -अभ्युद् 1 to fall upon or attack. -आ 1 to fall upon, attack, assail; R. 12. 44, 5. 50. 2 to fly towards, rush upon, come or drive in haste towards. 3 to ap-
proach 4 to take place occur,

happen; कथमिदमपतिनं U. 2; अहं न जीव-
नमपतिनं Pt. 2. 5 to occur to, cross (the mind); इति हृदये नापतिनं K. 288. -उड् 1 to fly or jump up; संभुद्राणि परितः पड्येरुदन्ति Si. 5. 37; oft. with acc. or dat. of place; उड्यते दुष्टमुखः सं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30; स्वर्गलोचनित नवत् V. 4. 2; Ku. 6. 35. 2 to start up, emerge into view; R. 13. 11. 3 to rebound (as a ball); Bk. 2. 85. 4 to rise, originate, spring or proceed from, be produced; निमित्तपतितान् R. 4. 77; स्मरस्मद्वरिच उड्यतुः Rām. -नि 1 to fall or come down; descend, alight, sink down; निपतन्ती पतिनप्यपातयद् R. 8. 38; Bk. 15. 27. 2 to be cast at, be directed towards; R. 6. 11. 3 to throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate; देवास्तदेते हरमुदमार्गं किरीटवज्राजलसो निपाय Ku. 7. 92; Bk. 2. 31. 4 to fall or descend into, meet in; R. 10. 26. 5 to fall upon, attack, rush at or upon; सिंहो शिशुरपि निपतति नमस्तस्मिन्कथमिदमिति पुनः Bk. 2. 38. 6 to happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot; सहृद्वो निपतति Ms 9. 47. 7 to be placed, occupy a place; अम्बुदितं पूर्व निपतति. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down, throw or hurl down. 2 to kill, destroy, ruin. -निस् 1 to issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of; अन्वि-
वेत्यथातर्कनिष्पततिः S. 7. 7; दया विदुर्निवतः सहृद्वारसकानना निवततीव भूमिः R. 13. 15, Ms. 8. 55; Y. 2. 16; Ku. 3. 71; Me. 60. -परा 1 to arrive, draw near, approach. 2 to return. -परि 1 to fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; विदुःक्षेपान् पितरः परिततति शिखी प्रातिनद्वारिखं M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. 2 to spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). 3 to run in all directions; (ह्यः) परितु-
दिशो दश Mb. 4 to go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. -प 1 to come down, fall down, descend. 2 to fall off or away from. 3 to fly, fly or move about. -प्रति 1 to bow down to, salute (with acc. or dat.); प्रणिपत्य भुरास्तसे R. 10. 15; वागीशं वाग्भिर्ध्यायिभिः प्रणिपत्योपतस्थिरे Ku. 2. 3. -प्रोड् 1 to fly up, soar. -तिनि 1 to fly at, fall down, descend; Rs. 4. 18. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down, ruin, destroy; Mk. 2. 8. -स्त 1 to fly or meet together, assemble. 2 to go or roam about. 3 to attack, fall upon, assail. 4 to come to pass, happen. (-Caus.) 1 to bring near. 2 to collect or assemble together, bring or call together; R. 14. 36, 15. 75.

पतः 1 Flying, flight. 2 Going falling, alighting. -COMP. -नः a bird; Ms. 7. 23.

पतंगः 1 A bird; नृपः पतंगं सनधत् पतंगेना N. 1. 124; Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sun : विकसति हि पतमस्योदये पुनरीक U 6 12

Māl. 1. 12; Si. 1. 12; R. 2. 15. 3 A moth, locust, grass-hopper; पतंगवद्वाहि-
सुचं विविशः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20; Pt. 3. 126 4 A bee. -नं 1 Quicksilver. 2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird, 2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. 2 A kind of small bee.

पतंगिन् m. A bird.

पतंगिका A bow-string.

पतंगलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāṣya, the great com-
mentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् a. (स्त्री f.) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -m A bird; पततः पुनरितिव र्नि पततो Ki. 6. 1, कचित्पथा संचरति सुराणां कचित्पथानां पतता कचित् R. 13. 19; Si. 9. 15. -COMP. -ग्रहः 1 the reserve of an army. 2 a spitting-pot, spittoon; तमेकमाविक्षमय नहोन्नतं पतद्ग्रहं ग्राहितवाक्चलेन सः N. 16. 27. -भीकः a hawk, falcon.

पत्रकं 1 A wing, pinton. 2 A feather. 3 A vehicle.

पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् m. 1 A bird; दयिता दुष्टचरं पत-
त्रिणं (पुनरिति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12, 48; Ku. 5. 4. 2 An arrow. 3 A horse. -COMP. -केतनः an epithet of Vishnu.

पतनं 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throw-
ing oneself down at. 2 Setting (as of the sun). 3 Going down to hell. 4 Apostasy. 5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. 6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय); ग्राह-
यन्ता नरोद्गाणसुद्वाराः पतनानि च Y. 1. 307 7 Death. 8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). 9 Miscarriage.

पतनीय a. Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. -यं A degrading crime or sin; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतनः, पतसः 1 The moon. 2 A bird. 3 A grasshopper.

पतयाद् a. Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also),
वं कामधेजो कामधेते स हतु दुमयपताका Dk. 47 'let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune'. 2 A flagstaff. 3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. 4 An episode or episodic incident in a drama, see पताकास्थानक below. 5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -COMP. -अंशुकं a flag. -स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodic incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance, (मर्त्योय चितितेऽप्यस्मिन्तद्दिगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । आयुर्द्वेन मायेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् 8 D

409) (for its different kinds, see 309-314).

पताकिक *a.* Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् *a.* Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. —*m.* 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. 2 A flag. —*नी* An army; (न प्रदे) एवम्-इति प्रत्यय कृत एव पताकिनी R. 4. 82; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः 1 A master, lord; as in पतिव्रतः. 2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; स्वपतिः. 3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over; आधीश्वरः, वरपतिः, कुलपति &c. 4 A husband; प्रसूतः पतिव्रतमा इति प्रसूतं हि पतिव्रतं Ku. 4. 33. —*Comp.* —**पतिनी**, —**प्री** a woman who murders her husband. —**देवता**—**देवा** one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, chaste woman; कः पतिव्रतमभ्यः परिभारमुक्ते S. 6; तनहमेत पतिपतिव्रतः दिव्यरामिव सागरावगाः R. 9. 17; इति स्थिता त्वं पतिव्रतायां 14. 74. धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. —**प्राप** a chaste wife. —**लोकः** the world of husbands in a future life. —**व्रता** a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; त्वं fidelity to a husband. —**सेवा** devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband; R. 6. 10. 67.

पतितः *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. 2 Dropped. 3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. 4 Apostate. 5 Degraded, outcast. 6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. 7 Being in, fallen into; as in अवस्थापितः.

पतेरः 1 A bird. 2 A hole or pit.

पत्तनं A town, city (opp. ग्रामः); पत्तने नियन्तरेण ग्रामे स्तपतीति M. 1.

पतिः 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian. 3 A hero.

—*f.* 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. 2 Going, walking. —*Comp.* —**कायः** infantry. —**गणकः** an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. —**संहतिः** *f.* a body of infantry, infantry.

पत्तिन् *m.* A foot-soldier, footman.

पत्रं 1 A leaf (of a tree); अथ मरु कुसुमपत्रकण्ठावलीनां By. 1. 94. 2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; नीलोत्पलपत्रसारया S. 1. 17. 3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रादीन् दीदता S. 6. 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. 4 A letter, document. 5 any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. 6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather. 7 The feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31. 8 A vehicle in general (car, horse, elephant &c.); सिंह पत्रत एवमेव वेत्तिव्यक्ते

द्वत् R. 15. 48; A. 3. 15. 9 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रज्ज्व. कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुचस्य कपोलयोः Git. 12; R. 13. 55. 10 The blade of a sword, knife &c. 11 A knife, dagger. —*Comp.* —**अंगं** 1 the Bhūrja tree, 2 red sanders. —**अंगुलिः** drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. —**अञ्जनं** ink. —**आवलिः** *f.* 1 red chalk. 2 a row of leaves. 3 the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. —**आवली** 1 a row of leaves. 2 = आवली (3). —**आहारः** feeding on leaves. —**ऊर्षी** wovesilk, a silk-garment; स्वर्णयवत्र-विषया पत्रेण चोपयुक्ते M. 5. 12. —**काहला** the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. —**दारुका** a saw. —**नाडिका** the fibre of a leaf. —**परशुः** a file. —**पालः** a long dagger, large knife. —**(ली)** 1 the feathered part of an arrow. 2 a pair of scissors. —**पादय** an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. —**पुटं** a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. —**वा (वा)** लः an ear. —**भंगः**, —**भंगिः** —**नी** *f.* drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरिपत्रवर्ममणिकरो वृष्टे न गंडस्थले S. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). —**योवनं** a young leaf or sprout. —**रथः** a bird; व्यधीकृतं पत्रयेन तेन N. 3. 6. —**ईश्वरः** N. of Garuda. —**ईश्वरकेतुः** N. of Vishnu; R. 18. 30. —**रे (ले)** खा, —**वहरी**, —**वहरी** *f.* see पत्रम above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Rs. 9. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. —**वज्र** *a.* furnished with feathers (as an arrow) —**वाहः** 1 a bird; Si. 18. 73. 2 an arrow. 3 a letter-carrier. —**विशेषकः** lines of painting &c.; see पत्रम; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. —**वेष्टः** a kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. —**शाकः** a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. —**श्रेष्ठः** the Bilva tree. —**शुचिः** *f.* a thorn. —**हिमं** wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. 2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणम् 1 A Drawing lines of figures of painting on the body as a decoration. 2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. 2 A letter, document.

पत्तिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Winged, feathered; मरु R. 3. 56. 6 Having leaves or pages. —*m.* 1 An arrow; नां दिलोय वनिताये वृष्टां पत्रिणा सह मुनेच रावः R. 11. 17. 3. 53; 57: 9. 61. 2 A bird R. 11. 29 3 A facon 4 A

mountain. 5 A chariot. 6 A tree. —*Comp.* —**वाहः** a bird.

पत्नी A wife. *Comp.* —**आहः** seraglio, women's apartments. —**सजहन** the girdle of a wife.

पत्तलः A way, road.

पथः A way, road; reach, end (at the end of comp.). —*Comp.* —**कल्पना** juggling tricks. —**दर्शकः** a guide.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer, पथिकवनिताः Me. 8; Amaru. 93. 2 A guide. —*Comp.* —**संततिः**, —**संहतिः**, *f.* —**सार्थः** a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिन् *m.* (Nom. पथाः, पथानी, पथान, acc. pl. पथः, instr. pl. पथिभिः &c, the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तयापारपथाः, इष्टिपथः, नष्टपथ, सप्तपथः, प्रतिपथ &c.) 1 A road, way, path; श्रेयसमेव पथाः Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पथा Me. 27. 2 Journey, way-faring; as in शिवास्ते संतु पथानः (I wish) a happy journey to you! God speed you on your journey! 3 Range, reach; as in कर्मपथ, श्रुति, दर्शन. 4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः श्रुतेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वरा महीन-ज्ञानाददत्ते न पद्धति R. 3. 46. 5 A sect, doctrine. 6 A division of hell. —*Comp.* —**देयं** a toll levied on public roads. —**ह्रमः** the Khadira tree. —**पज्ञ** *a.* acquainted with roads. —**वाहक** *a.* cruel. —**(कः)** 1 a hunter, fowler 2 a burden-bearer, porter.

पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य *a.* 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अत्रियस्त्वपथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām., Y. 3. 65; पथ्यमन्त्रं &c. 2 Fit, proper, suitable (in general). —**अथ** 1 wholesome diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वानी वर्तते 2 Welfare, well-being; उच्चिन्मानसु परो नोपपन्नः पथ्यनिच्छता Si. 2. 10. —*Comp.* —**अपथ्य** the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पठ् I. 10. A (पठ्यते) To go or move. —II. 4. A. (पठ्यते, पठ्; *Caus.* पाठयति ते, desid. पठ्यते) 1 To go, move. 2 To go to, approach (with acc.). 3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्योतिषमाधिपत्यं च प्रभावं चाप्यपठत Mb. 4 To observe, practice; स्वधर्मं पथमानास्ते Mb. —**WITH** अह् 1 to go after, follow, attend. 2 to be fond of, be attached to. 3 to enter, go into. 4 to betake oneself to. 5 to find, notice, observe, understand. —**अभि** 1 to go to, draw near, approach; रावणावयजा तत्र रावणं नदनातुरा। अभिपेदे विद्यापार्ता व्याखीय मलयदुर्गं R. 12. 32; 19. 11. 2 to enter into; Si. 3. 25 3 to look upon, consider, regard, take or know to be; क्षणमव्यप-पत जीर्णं स्वा मनः Si 9

27. 4 to help, assist; मगानिपक्षं तं Mb. 5 to seize, overpower, attack, catch hold of, take possession of, afflict; सर्वश्रमिपक्षेण धातराष्ट्री महाबलः; चङ्खानामिपक्षेणानुद्विगानिबन्धनः Mb.; see अभिपक्ष. 6 to take, assume; Ms. 1. 3. 7 to accept, receive. -अभ्युप 1 to take pity on, console, comfort, pity, favour, deliver (from distress); Ku. 4. 25, 5. 61. 2 to ask for help, submit. 3 to agree or assent to. -आ 1 to go near, walk towards, approach, Bk. 15. 89. 2 to enter into, go or attain to (a place, state &c.); निर्विद्वनापद्यते Mk. 1. 14 becomes disgusted; अविद्विरेऽप्यपथं परितः पथंगः Bv. 1. 17 so क्षीरं दधिमात्रमापद्यते S. B. 3 to get into trouble, fall into misfortune; अर्थवर्षी परितप्य नः काममनुष्यते। एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दशरथो यथा। Rām. 4 to happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31 (-Caus.) 1 to bring about, bring to pass, effect, accomplish; K. 2. 12. 2 to bring on, cause, produce; लज्जामानमापद्यति R. 105. 3 to reduce to, cause to suffer, lead or bring to; R. 55. 4 to change into. 5 to bring under control or subjection. -उद् 1 to be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्त्येतदस्ति मनः कौशिल्यं समानयमां Māl. 1. 6; Ms. 1. 77. 2 to occur, happen. (-Caus.) 1 to produce, create, beget, cause, effect, bring about; पञ्चाण्डुलापद्यति Pt. 2. 2 to bring forward. -उप 1 to reach, go near, approach, arrive at; यमुनातटमुपेदे Pt. 1. 2 to be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. 3 to take place, occur, happen, be produced; देवि वसुधापद्यते M. 1; उपपत्ता हि दारेषु प्रसूता सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26; R. 1. 60. 4 to be possible or probable; नेधरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B.; Ku. 6. 61. 3. 12. 5 to be suitable, be fit or adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); ना क्लृप्तं गच्छ कर्तव्यं नेतस्त्वमुपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7. 6 to attack. (-Caus.) 1 to bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपाद्यति. 2 to lead or take to. 3 to get ready; रघुमुपापद्य Ve. 2. 4 to give or offer, present any one with; R. 14. 8, 15. 13, 16. 32; Y. 1. 315. 5 to bring about, accomplish, achieve, effect, do, perform; राक्षसु मातृष्वके शक्यमुपापद्यितुं K. 62; देवकार्यमुपापद्यिष्यतः R. 11. 91; 17. 55. 6 to justify, give reasons for, demonstrate, prove. 7 to furnish or endow with. -निष् 1 to issue out of, spring from. 2 to be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पद्यते च सत्यानि Ms. 9. 247. (-Caus.) to produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare; खं नित्यमेकमेव पदं निष्पादयति Pt. 5 -य 1 (a) to go to or towards, approach, resort or attain

to, reach; ना जन्मने षेड्ययुं प्रेदे Ku. 1. 21; (प्रित्तिज्ञा) कौशः प्रेदे चानुद्विगः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 6, R. 8. 11. (b) to take shelter with; दुराचार्यस्य कथं वरस्ये त्यसि द्वाप्यमने R. 14. 64. 2 to go or come to a particular state, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रघुः प्रेदे पथि पकमात्रे R. 16. 39; सुहृत्कर्तृत्वमनं प्रेदे Ku. 7. 81; इष्टमिदमवस्थां प्रकरोमि S. 5; नदिनिर्गतेति संशयः प्रेदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 27. 3 to get, find, secure, obtain, attain; सहकारं न प्रेदे सधुपेन भवस्तदं जगति Bv. 1. 21; R. 5. 51. 4 to behave or act towards, deal with; किं वदते वदमः M. 1 'what does he propose to do'; एवामेव नदि किं वदते Amaru. 20. 5 to admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. 6 to draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). 7 to be going on or proceed. 8 to perceive. -यति 1 to step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उमासुखं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विस्रयां प्रीतिमवाप नृभिः Ku. 1. 43. 2 to enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.); इतः पथानं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; प्रतिपद्ये पद्मोदधे नव Ku. 4. 10. 3 to arrive at, reach, attain; Si. 6. 16. 4 to get, gain, obtain, share, partake; स हि नव्यं न केवला शिवं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 44; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; Bg. 14. 14; Si. 10. 63. 5 to accept, take to; Si. 15. 22; 16. 24. 6 to recover, reobtain, regain; to receive; S. 6. 31; Ku. 4. 16; 7. 92. 7 to admit, acknowledge; न मत्ति प्रतिपत्ताय ना चेन्मतीति मेमिहिले Bk. 8. 75; S. 5. 22; प्रमदाः प्रतिवर्त्तमा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचिन्तनेरपि Ku. 4. 33. 8 to hold, grasp, seize; सुवेप्रतिपत्तस्मिन्मिः R. 14. 47. 9 to consider, regard, deem, look upon; तज्जुह्यहमेव राक्षसः परपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. 10 to undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नयस्तु सत्तानेतद्वि गोत्रजं Mu. 2. 18; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; R. 10. 40. 11 to assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपन्नय R. 15. 93. 12 to do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance'; शासनमर्हतां प्रतिपद्यस्व Mu. 4. 18 act up to or obey. 13 to act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालयवनश्रापि किं कृष्ये त्रयपद्यतः Hariv. 1; स भवान् मातृविद्वदस्मात् प्रतिपद्यतां Mb.; कथनं प्रतिपद्ये S. 5; न युक्तं भवतास्मात् प्रतिपद्युमसत्ततं Mb. 14 to give or return (as a reply); कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न प्रतिपद्यसे Mu. 6. 15 to perceive, become aware of. 16 to know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. 17 to roam, wander. 18 to take place, occur. (-Caus.) 1 to give, present, bestow confer upon impart; अर्थयः

ब्रह्मानं शक्तिं पद् Bh. 2. 18

Ms. 11. 4; गुणवते कथा प्रतिपद्यति S. 4. 2 to substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उत्कमेवायमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपाद्यति. 3 to explain, expound. 4 to bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). 5 to regard, consider. 6 to declare to be, represent. 7 to procure. 8 to effect, accomplish. -यि 1 to go badly, fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). 2 to fall into misfortune or bad state; स बंधुर्यं विपन्नाना-सायदुःखममः H. 1. 31. 3 to be disabled or incapacitated. 4 to die, perish; नाथयंतस्त्वया लोकान्त्वमनाथा विपश्यन्ते U. 1. 44; Mk. 1. 33. -य्या 1 to come down (to the earth), fall down. 2 to die, perish, see व्यापद्. (-Caus.) to kill, slay. -सं 1 to turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; संपद्यते नः कामो वं कलाः कश्चिन्नती-क्ष्मा Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. 2 to be completed, to amount to (as a number); व्याहृता पंच पंचदश संपद्यते. 3 to turn out to be, become; संपद्यते नमसि भवतो राजहसा महायाः Me. 11, 23; संपेदे भनवल्लोदना विहृषां Ki. 7. 5. 4 to arise, be born or produced. 5 to fall or come together, unite. 6 to be provided or furnished with, be possessed of. अशोकं यदि सद्य एव कुचुर्न संपद्यसे M. 3. 16; see संपद्. 7 to tend to, bring about, produce (with dat); सार्धः शिक्षा गुणय संपद्यते नासाधः Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. 8 to obtain, attain to, acquire, get. 9 to enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). (-Caus.) 1 to cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; इति स्वधर्मैर्ज-कुलपदीपः संपादय साधियङ्गं स राजा R. 7. 29. 2 to procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. 3 to obtain, acquire, attain to. 4 to furnish, provide, endow with. 5 to change or transform into. 6 to make an agreement. -संपति 1 to go towards, approach. 2 to consider, regard; Ku. 5. 39. -सम्प 1 to take place, happen, occur. 2 to get, obtain, attain to.

पद् m. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. 2 A quarter., a fourth part (as of a stanza.) -Comp, काशिन m. a footman. -य footman -ज, रथः, (पजः, पद्मः) a foot-soldier, footman. -हति-ती f (पद्म-ति-ती) 1 a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहना वीर्यप्रतिपद्मतिः U. 5. 22; R. 4. 46, 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपद्मतिं 15. 33; 'the first way shown to poets' 2 a line, row, range. 3 a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names

e. g. दन्त, दाह, दत्त &c. 4 N. of a class of writings. -हिमं (पङ्क्तिम्) coldness of the feet.

पदं A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदे न्यस्य Me. 13; अपये पदमयेवंति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदे हि तद्वत् गुणैः निर्वीर्ये 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere'; i. e. command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पदमादवी 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; यद्वदि न पदं दधाति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14; **पदं कृ** (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.); दाति करिष्यसि पदं पुनराश्रमेस्मिन् S. 4. 25; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृते वपुषि नववीर्येन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रस्तावकाशया हृदि पदं 133; so Ku. 5. 21; Pt. 1. 240; कृता पदे नो मले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us'; (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूढिनं पदे कृ 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषाद्वाः पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)'; जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4 'made to have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मैः शर्वैः पार्वती प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. 2 A step, pace, stride; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदाणि गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे at every step; अक्षमा-लामवृत्वा पदास्यमसि न गतमेव or चलितमेव, 'do not move even a step &c.'; पितुः पदे नच्यमस्यसतीति V. 1. 19 'the middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; i. e. the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); so अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणतः पदं विमानेन विगाद-मानः R. 13. 1. 3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदचिह्नः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमुविधेयं न महता Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'. 4 A trace, mark, impression, vestige; रतिवलय-पदं चापमास्य कटे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35. 96; M. 3. 5 A place, position, station; अधोयः पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1. 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble'; तदलम्बपदं हृदि शोकवने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart'; अपदे शक्तिरिति M. 1 'My doubts were out of place'; i. e. groundless; कृशकृदुद्वेगं लोभः पदनपत Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72. 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृशपदं स्तनमुत्तलं U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. 6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; मगवत्या प्रादिनकपदमव्यासितत्वं M. 1; यत्नेनैव युधिष्ठीपदे युवतयः S. 4. 18 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; सुविप°, राज° &c. 7 Cause, subject, occasion thing-
matter पदमापदं हि तत् Y 2 5 occurs on

or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding कर्ता हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1. 22; वाङ्मनकलप्रतिः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. 8 Abode, object, receptacle: पदे दद्याः स्वाः कथमीनां मादवां Si. 1. 37, 14. 22; अग्निरात्मा पदे नृपप्रियाः Ki. 2. 14; अविधेयः परमापदं पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्युः परिमत्रपदं लिङ्गकारमवस्थाः Me. 54; H. 4. 69. 9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विरचितपदं (मेघं) Me. 86; 133; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 16. 10 A complete or inflected word; सुविदितं पदं P. I. 4. 14; वर्णाः पदं त्रयोणाहिनश्चित्कार्यवर्णकाः S. D. 9; R. 8. 77. 11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. 12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. 13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. 14 A square root. 15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence). 16 A measure of length. 17 Protection, preservation. 18 A square or house on a chess-board. —**पदः** A ray of light. —**Comp.** —**अंकः** -चिह्न a foot-print. —**अंगुष्ठः** the great toe, thumb (of the foot). —**अनुगः** a follower, companion. —**अनुशासनं** the science of words, grammar. —**अन्तः** the end of a word. —**अन्तरं** another step, the interval of one step; पदान्तरं स्थित्वा S. 1. —**अवजं**, —**अंभोजं**, —**अरविंदं**, —**कमलं**, —**पंकजं**, —**पद्मं** a lotus-like foot. —**अर्थः** 1 the meaning of a word. 2 a thing or object. 3 a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). 4 anything which can be named (अभिधेयं); a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaisesikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. —**आघातः** 'a stroke with the foot,' a kick. —**आज्ञः** a foot soldier. —**आवली** a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (काव्यस्य शरीरं तावदिदं अर्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; सधुरकीलकं तावदावलीं शृणु तवा जयदेवसर-स्वती Gīt. 1. —**आसनं** a foot-stool —**क्रमः** walking, pace. —**गः** a foot-soldier. —**छेदः**, —**विच्छेदः**, —**विभ्रतः** separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. —**च्युतः** a. dismissed from office, deposed. —**न्यासः** 1 stepping, tread, step. 2 a foot-mark. 3 position of the feet in a particular attitude. 4 the plant गोक्षुर. —**पङ्क्तिः** f. 1 a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 9; V. 4. 6. 2 a line or arrangement of words; Ki. 10. 30. 3 an *ishtak* or sacred brick. —**पाठः** an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original

form and independently of phonetic changes (opp. संक्षिप्तापाठ). —**पातः**, विक्षेपः step, pace (of a horse also). —**संजनं** analysis of words, etymology. —**संज्ञिका** a commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. —**नाला** a magical formula. —**वृत्तिः** f. the hiatus between two words.

पदकं A step, position, office; see पद. —**कः** 1 An ornament of the neck. 2 One conversant with the पदपाठ. q. v. **पदविः** -वी f. 1 A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी Me 8; अक्षयहि साधुपदवी Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99, Bh. 3. 45; Ye. 6. 27; so जीवनपदवीमालम् Pt. 1 'attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate) 2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post 3 A place, site.

पदातः, **पदातिः** 1 A foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. 2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12.

पदातिन् a. 1 Having foot soldiers (as an army). 2 Being or going on foot. —*m.* A foot-soldier.

पदिक a. Going on foot. कः A footman.

पदं 1 A lotus (*m.* also in this sense); पद्मपत्रसिंहे तीर्थं पदेष्टुकाफलप्रिय 2 A lotus-like ornament. 3 The form or figure of a lotus. 4 The root of a lotus. 5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. 6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. 7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). 8 Lead. —**मः** 1 A kind of temple. 2 An elephant. 3 A species of serpent. 4 An epithet of Rāma. 5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि. 6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —**मा** N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu; (तं) पद्म पद्मात्मन्य भजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R. R. 5. —**Comp.** —**अक्षः** a. lotus-eyed. (—**क्षः**) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (—**क्षं**) the seed of lotus. —**आलः** 1 a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. 2 or pond or pool of water in general. 3 an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. —**आलयः** an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (—**या**) an epithet of Lakshmi. —**आसनं** 1 a lotus-seat, Ku. 7. 86. 2 a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरुसुहृते नामपाद पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं । वामेनो स्थापयित्वा तु पद्मासन-मिति सूत्रं ॥ (नः) an epithet or Brahman, the creator. —**आहं** clothes —**उद्धवः** an epithet of Brahmā. —**कर**, —**हस्तः** an epithet of Vishnu. (—**रा**, —**स्ता**) N. of Lakshmi. —**कलिका** the pericarp of a lotus कलिका भा

unolown lotus. -केशरः -कं the filament of a lotus. -कोशः, -कोषः 1 the calyx of a lotus. 2 a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. -खंडः, -खंडं a multitude of lotuses. -गंधः, -गंधि a. lotus-scented or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Vishnu. 3 the sun. -गुणा, गृहा an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -जः, -जातः, -भवः, -भूः -योनिः, -संभवः epithets of Brahmā, the lotus-born god. संतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. -नाभः, -भिः an epithet of Vishnu. -नालं a lotus stalk. पद्मजिः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Vishnu. -गुण्यः the Karnikāra plant. -वैद्यः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P 9 *ad. loc.* -वंधुः 1 the sun. 2 a bee. -रामः, नं a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23, Ku. 3. 53. -रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. -लोटन 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 of Kubera. 3 the sun. 4 a king. (नर) 1 an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. 2 or of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning. -वासि an epithet of Lakshmi.

पद्मक 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. 2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. 3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् m. 1 An elephant 2 The *Bhūrja* or birch tree.

पद्मादनी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. 2 N. of a river; Māl. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. 1 Possessing lotuses. 2 Spotted. -m. An elephant. -नी 1 The lotus plant; हयज इव पद्मिनी वनलग्ना Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 88; Me. 33; M. 2. 13. 2 An assemblage of lotus-flowers. 3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. 4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. 5 A female elephant. 6 A woman of the first of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women; the रति-मजरी thus defines her:—भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाशुभ्रंश्चा अशिरलकुचशुभा चारुकेरी कुशंगी । सुदुरचनवशीला गीतवाद्यातुरका सकलतनुष्वेता पद्मिनी पद्मर्था ॥

पद्मेशः An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्य a. 1 Consisting of Padas or lines. 2 Measuring a pada. -द्यः 1 A Sādra. 2 A part of a word. -द्या A foot-path, path, way. -द्वे 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीययत्नानां मंजुषैव मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 2. 2 Praise. paṇḍyā (स्तुति)

पद्मः A village.

पद्मः 1 The world of human beings (भुलोक). 2 A car. 3 A road.

पद्म 1 U. (पद्मवति-ते, पद्मादित or पदित) To praise, extol; cf. पद्म.

पद्मसः 1 The bread-fruit tree. 2 A thorn. -सं The fruit of the bread-fruit-tree.

पद्मक a. Produced in or on the way.

पद्म p. p. 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. 2 Gone; see पद्. -COMP. -नः a snake, serpent; विद्रुतः पद्मनः कणां कुर्वते S. 6. 30. (-नं) lead. -अरिः, -अज्ञानः, -नाशनः epithets of Garuda.

पद्मिः The moon.

पद्मिः 1 The sun. 2 The moon.

पद्म a. Fostering, protecting. -पुः f. A foster-mother.

पद्मा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandakā forest; इवैव पद्माश्रितं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73. 2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पद्मन् n. 1 Water. 2 Milk; पद्मपानं मुञ्जगानां केवलं विषयवर्तनं H. 3. 4; R. 2. 36. 63; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended) 3 Semen virile; (पद्म is changed to पद्मे before soft consonants). -COMP. -गलः, -हः 1 hail. 2 an island. -चनं hall. -चयः a reservoir or lake. -जन्मन् m. a cloud.

-दः a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. -सुहृद् m. a peacock. -धरः 1 a cloud. 2 a woman's breast; पद्मापयोधरती Gīt. 1. दिवांभुमिर्लोकतया पयोधरेः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22. 3 an udder; R. 2. 3. 4 the coconut tree, 5 the back bone or spine (करोटक). -ध्व m. 1 the ocean. 2 a pond, lake, a piece of water. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean; Rs. 2. 7; N. 4. 50. -सूत्र m. a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5. -वाहः a cloud; R. 1. 36.

पद्मस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk. 2 Watery. -स्यः A eat -स्यः Curds.

पद्मस्रल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. -लः A goat.

पद्मसिन् a. Milky, juicy. -नी 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. 2 A river. 3 A she-goat. 4 Night.

पद्मोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पद्मोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tapti river, but more correctly with Purnā, a feeder of that river).

पर a. (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर m. also. 2 Distant, removed, remote. 3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; लङ्छेदशतः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158. 4 Subsequent, following next to (usually with ab) वात्यात् र पिच दश मन्त्रं अमुक्त R

o. 63; Ku. 1. 31. 5 Higher, superior; शिकतावदपि परं क्रौञ्चं परमाद्युतां R. 15. 22; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुर्विन्द्रियेभ्यः परं मनः । मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्वा बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः ॥ Bg. 2. 43. 6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre eminent, chief, best, principal; न त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टं S. 2; Ki. 5. 28. 7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.) 8 Alien, estranged, stranger. 9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. 10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं ज्ञान exceeding or more than a hundred 11 Final, last. 12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in; पत्विर्चापरः R. 1. 91; so व्यापार, शोकर, देवपर, चित्तापर &c. -रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां कृष्णप्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also. 2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उच्छिष्टानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यनिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. -रं 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. 2 The Supreme spirit. 3 Final beatitude.

Note—The acc., instr., and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially, a. g. (a) परं 1 beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वर्त्मनः परं R. 1. 17. 2 after (with abl.); अस्मात्परं S. 4. 16, ततः परं &c. 3 thereupon, thereafter. 4 but, however. 5 otherwise. 6 in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. 7 at the utmost. (b) परेण 1 farther, beyond, more than; त्विवा मुखोः परेण विधास्यति Māl. 2. 2. 2 afterwards; मयि तु कृतनिधाने किं विद्वद्भ्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. 3 after (with abl.); स्तन्यपापाख्येण U. 2, 7. (c) परे 1 afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशहृतः परे R. 8. 73. 2 in future. -COMP. -अर्धं the hinder part of the body. -अंगद an epithet of Siva. -अङ्गः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. -अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ms. 10. 54, 83. -अंताः (m. pl.) N. of a people. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -अन्न a. living or subsisting on another's food. (-कं) the food of another. -परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. -भोजिन् a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139. -अपर a. 1 far and near, remote and proximate. 2 prior and posterior. 3 before and beyond, earlier and later. 4 higher and lower, best and worst. (-रं) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest

numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual.)
 -अमृत ruin. -अयण (अयन) a. 1 attached or devoted to, adhering to. 2 depending on, subject to. 3 intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रसूतनयणः Bh. 2. 56; so शोक^o Ku. 4. 1; अग्निहोत्र^o &c (-ण) the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort.
 -अर्थ a. 1 having another aim or meaning. 2 intended or designed for another, done for another. (-र्थः) 1 the highest interest or advantage. 2 the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थ); स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स दुःसाधकः सतामग्रणीः Subhāsh.; R. 1. 29. 3 the chief or highest meaning. 4 the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (-र्थ-र्थे) ind. for the sake of another.
 -अर्ध 1 the other part (opp. पूर्वार्ध); the latter half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिरु कथय मेरी खलज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. 2 a particular high number; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000; एकत्रादिवराध-पर्यन्त संख्या T. S. -अर्थ्य a. 1 being on the farther side or half. 2 most distant in number; हेमन्त वसन्तात्पर्याः Sat. Br. 3 most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. 4 most costly; Si. 4. 11. 5 most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. (-र्ध्व) 1 a maximum. 2 an infinite number. -अवर a. 1 far and near. 2 earlier and later. 3 prior and posterior or subsequent. 4 higher and lower. 5 traditional; Ms. 1. 105. 6 all-including. -अहः the next day. -अहः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. -अश्रित a. fostered or brought up by another. (-त्तः) a slave. -आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. -आयत्त a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; परावत्तः प्रीति कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. -आयुस् m. an epithet of Brāhmā. -आविष्टः 1 an epithet of Kubera. 2 of Vishnu. -आश्रयः, -आसंगः dependence upon another. -आसक्तं m. a thief, robber. -इतर a. 1 other than inimical; i. e. friendly, kind. 2 one's own; Ki. 1. 14. -ईशः an epithet of Brāhmā -उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. -उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; प्रेषकारः पुण्याय पापाय परीडनं. -उपजापः causing dissession among enemies. -उपसर्द्ध a. besieged by an enemy. -ऊढा another's wife. -एषित a. fostered or brought up by another. (-त्तः) 1 a servant. 2 the (Indian) cuckoo. -कलत्रं another's wife. °अभि-यन्त adultery; H. 1. 135. -कार्यं another's business or work क्षेत्रं 1

another's body. 2 another's field; Ms. 9. 49. 3 another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. -गामिन् a. 1 being with another. 2 relating to another. 3 beneficial to another. -ग्रंथिः a joint (as of a finger). -चक्रं 1 the army of an enemy. 2 invasion by an enemy, one of the six *itis*, q. v. -छन्दः the will of another. °अनुवर्तन् following the will of another. -छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. -जात a. 1 born of another. 2 dependent on another for livelihood. (-त्तः) a servant. -जित a. conquered by another. (-त्तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -क्षेत्र a. dependent on another, dependent, subservient. -द्वाराः (m. pl.) another's wife. -द्वारिन् m. an adulterer. -दुःखं the sorrow or grief of another; विलसः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सन्ध्याहुः V. 4. 13. -देशः a foreign country. -देशिन् m. a foreigner. -द्वेहिन्-द्वेषिन् a. hating others, hostile, inimical. -धनं another's property. -धर्मः 1 the religion of another; स्वधर्मं निराने धेयः परधर्मो भयादहः Bg. 3. 35. 2 another's duty or business. 3 the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. -निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; e. g. द्युतपूर्वः where the sense is पूर्व द्युतः; so राजर्षेण, अग्न्याहितः &c. -पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. -पदं 1 the highest position, eminence. 2 final beatitude. -पिण्डः another's food, food given by another. °अद् a. one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (-m.) a servant. °रत्न a. feeding upon another's food. -पुरुषः 1 another man, a stranger. 2 the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. 3 the husband of another woman. -पुष्ट a. fed or nourished by another. (-ष्टः) the (Indian) cuckoo. °महोत्सवः the mango tree. -पुष्ट 1 the (Indian) cuckoo. 2 a harlot, prostitute. -पूर्वा a woman who has had a former husband. -द्वेष्य a servant, menial slave. -ब्रह्मन् n. the Supreme spirit. -भागः 1 another's share. 2 superior merit. 3 good fortune, prosperity. 4 (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy; दुष्टदिग्गजः परमाणो वायुस्त्वेषण वीर्यं न कृते Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (b) excess, abundance, height; स्थलक-मलयजने मम हृदयरजं जनिवर्तिरपरमानं Gt. 10; आमाति लक्ष्यपरमाणवतापरिहे R. 5. 79; Ku. 7. 17; Ki. 5. 30. 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86. -भाषा a foreign tongue. -भुक्त a. enjoyed or used by another. -भृत् m. a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo) -भृत् ता the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another; i. e. by a crow); cf. S. 22 Ku. 6. 2 R. 9. 43 S. 4. 9

-भृत् a crow. -रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. -लोकः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. °विधिः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. -वशः, वश्य a. subject to another, dependent. -वाच्यं a fault or a defect. -वाणिः 1 a judge. 2 a year. 3 N. of the peacock of Kārtikeya. -वादः 1 rumour, report. 2 objection, controversy. -वादिन् m. a disputant, controversialist. -व्रतः an epithet of Dhritarāshira. -व्यस् ind. the day after tomorrow. -संज्ञकः the soul. -सवर्ण a. homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.). -सेवा service of another. -श्री another's wife. -स्वं another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. °हरणं seizing another's property. -हृत् a. killing enemies. -हितं the welfare of another.
 परकीय a. 1 Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कस्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. -या Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अयस्त्री and S. D. 108 et seq.
 परंजः 1 An oil-mill. 2 The blade of a sword.
 परंजनः, परंजयः An epithet of Varuṇa.
 परतस् ind. 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. 2 From an enemy; R. 3. 48. 3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with able) बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः Bg. 3. 42. 4 Otherwise. 5 Differently.
 परव ind. 1 In another world, in a future birth; परज्ज्ञे च ज्ञेये R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 276, 5. 166, 8. 127. In the sequel, further or later on. 3 Hereafter, in future. -Comp. -भीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.
 परतप a. Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. -वः A hero, conqueror.
 परम a. 1 Most distant, last. 2 Highest, best, most excellent, greatest, प्रमिति परमा गतिः Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. 3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. 4 Exceeding, extreme. 5 Adequate, sufficient, -मे The utmost or highest, the chief or prominent part (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामोपयोगपरमा एतावदिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11, Ms. 6. 96. -मे ind. 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परमतिष्ठन्वा प्रत्ये सुनिर्मलं Ku. 6. 35. 2 Exceedingly, very much; परमक्रुद्धः &c. -Comr -अयना an excellent woman

—अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परमाणुपरमाणु पर्वतीकृत्य निर्य Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी निर्या परमाणुरूपेण T. S. (a परमाणु is thus defined:—जालांतरगतो रश्मिः परमाणुं दृश्यते रजः । तस्य विशिष्टमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥). —अद्वैतं 1 the Supreme spirit. 2 pure unitarianism. —अन्नं rice boiled in milk. —अर्थः 1 the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spirit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. 2 truth, reality, earnestness; परिहात-विजयितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; oft in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; नमः R. 7. 40; Mv. 4. 30. 3 any excellent or important object. 4 the best sense. —अर्थतः ind. truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वानारोपः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच चैन परमार्थतो हरे न वेदितुं दूनं यत् एवमाद्य मां Ku. 5. 75; Pt. 1. 136. —अहः an excellent day. —आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit or Brahman. —आपद् f. the greatest calamity or misfortune. —हंसः an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 of Siva. 4 the Almighty God, the Supreme Being. —ऋषिः a great sage. —ऐश्वर्यं supremacy. —नतिः f. final beatitude, emancipation. —गवः an excellent bull or cow. —पद् 1 the best position, highest rank. 2 final beatitude. —पुरुषः, —पुरुषः the Supreme spirit. —प्रख्य a. celebrated, renowned. —अद्भुत n. the Supreme spirit. हंसः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक.

परमेशः An epithet of Brahman.

परमेशिन् m. 1 An epithet of Brahman. 2 of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. 4 of Garuda. 5 of Agni. 6 Any spiritual teacher.

परंपर a. 1 One following the other 2 Successive, repeated. —रः A great-grandson. —रा 1 An interrupted series, regular series, succession; महतीयं खल्वनर्थपरं रः K. 103; कर्णपरं रः 'from ear to ear' by hearsay; रं परया आगम् 'to be handed down in regular succession.' 2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयार्त्तमास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरं रः Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35, 40; 12 50. 3 Method, order, due arrangement. 4 Race, family, lineage. 5 Injury, hurting, killing.

परंपराक a. Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण a. 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मी परंपरीणां स्वं पुनरीजीवतां नय Bk. 5. 15. 2 Traditional.

परवत् a. 1 Dependent upon or subject to another ready to obey

सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 2; मयवत्पर-वानये जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 26: oft. with instr. or loc. of person; ब्राह्म यदिदं पर-वानति स्वं R. 14. 59. 2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless परवा-निव क्षरीतोपतयेन Māl. 3. 3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानति U. 5; आनन्देन परवानति U. 3; सावसेन Māl. 6.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; वर्जितः परशुवासा नम R. 11. 78. 2 A weapon in general. 3 A thunderbolt. —COMP. —धरः 1 an epithet of Parasurama. 2 of Gapesa. 3 a soldier armed with an axe. —रामः 'Rāma with axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. [While young he cut off with his axe, the head of his mother Renuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so: see Jamadagni. Some time after this, king Kartavīrya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurama, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry and, repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurama, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race' He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was, defeated by Rama, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68. 91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kartikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Meheadra mountain cf. Gīt. 1:—सुनिवृत्तविरम्ये जगद्विगतपापं स्वयमसि पयसि शमितमवनापम् । केशव धृतभृगुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ।]

परश्व (स्व) धः A hatchet, a battle-axe; धारो शितां रामपरश्वस्य सभायवस्तुल्यलपन-सारा R. 6. 42.

परश्च ind. (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than. 2 On the other side of. 3 Far away, at a distance. 4 With the exception of. —COMP.

—कृष्ण a very black —पुरुष a higher

than a man. —ज्ञात a. more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50.

—श्च ind. the day after tomorrow.

—सहस्र a. more than a thousand; परः सहस्राः शरद्वस्तपसि तन्वा U. 1. 15, परः सहस्रेः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् ind. 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमनः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9 2 Hereafter, afterwards. 3 Higher than.

परस्पर a. Mutual; परस्परां विस्मयवति लक्ष्मीनालोकाचक्रं विवादेण Bk. 2. 5. —pron. a. Each other, one another (used in the sign only; often in comp) परस्परस्वोपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; 7. 35; अवि-ज्ञातपरस्परैः अपर्तयः 17. 51; परस्परशिक्षाद्वय 1. 40; 3. 24, Note. The acc., instr. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually', 'reciprocally', 'with one another', 'by from, or to one another', 'against one another' &c, see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46, 7. 17, 53; 12. 94.

परस्मैपद्, परस्मैभाषा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

पर ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of पर are— 1 Killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). 2 going (परागत). 3 seeing, encountering (परावृष्ट). 4 prowess (पराक्रांत). 5 direction 'towards' (परावृत्त). 6 excess (परजित). 7 dependence (पराधीन). 8 liberation (पराकृत). 9 inverted order, backwards (पराद्वय). 10 setting aside, disregarding.

पराकरणं The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding or disdain- ing.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिजेवे Si 2 44. 2 Marching against, attack. 3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. 4 N. of Vishnu.

परामः 1 The pollen of a flower, सुकुटपरामपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. 2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. 3 Fragrant powder used after bathing 4 Sandal. 5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. 6 Fame, celebrity. 7 Independence.

परागवः The ocean.

परा (रं) च् a. (चि f.) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; दे चाहुमासरांचो लोकः Ch. Up. 2 Having the face turned away. (परावृत्त), Si 18. 18. 3 Unfavourable, adverse; देवे परां चि Bv. 1. 105; or देवे परावृत्तशालिनि हंत जाते 3. 1. 4 Distant. 5 Directed outwards —COMP —पुष्प a ()

1 having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विग्रहाच्च जयने पराङ्मुखीणां तु नेतुमवलाः स तत्पर R. 19. 38; Amaru. 90; Ms. 2. 195; 10. 119. 2 (a) averse from; मातुने केवळं न्यस्याः श्रियाऽन्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (b) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखो मादः V. 4. 20; S. 5. 28. 3 adverse, unfavourable; तद्वरपि न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विधिसु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27. 4 not caring about, मर्त्यैवास्यापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43.

पराचीन *a.* 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to. 3 Not minding, not caring about. 4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालम्). 5 Situated on the other side, being beyond.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. 2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अध्ययनार-राज्यः. 3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a law-suit); अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य युवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2. 79. 4 Deprivation. 5 Desertion.

पराजित *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. 2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a law-suit).

परान (ज) सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परामर्शः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; परामर्शोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनः Ki. 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुलेत्येव नमःशाल्यं शंसतीव परामर्शं Ku. 2. 22; तव पदमवलंबैविरपरामर्शमिदममुभवत् सुदेशं Git. 12. 3 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. 3 Destruction. 4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written परामर्श).

परामृतिः *f.* See परामर्श.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपरामर्शः. 2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). 3 Violence, attack, assault, काजसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. 4 Disturbance, hindrance; तपः परामर्शविबुद्धमन्योः Ku. 3. 71. 5 Calling to mind, recollection. 6 Consideration, reflection, thought. 7 Judgment. 8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्याहिमिशेषपक्षवर्तमानं परामर्शः T. S.; or व्यास्य पक्षवर्तमानः परामर्शो उच्यते Bhāṣā P. 66.

परामृष्ट *p. p.* Touched, handled, seized, grasped. 2 Roughly treated, violated. 3 Weighed, considered, judged. 4 Endured. 5 Connected with. 6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see हृष्ट with परा.

परारि *ind.* The year before last. प्ररायण See under पर (पर अयन).

परावर्तः } 1 Turning back, return, परावृत्तिः } turn, retreat. 2 Exchange, barter. 3 Restoration. 4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

परासं Tin.

परासनं Killing, slaughter.

परास्त *a.* Lifeless, dead; प्राश् परा-सृष्टिनात्मजः R. 15. 56; 9. 78.

परास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast away. 2 Expelled, turned out. 3 Repudiated. 4 Refuted, rejected. 5 Defeated.

पराहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down or back. 2 Driven back, repelled.—सं A stroke.

परि *ind.* (Sometimes changed to परि as परिदाह or परिवाह, परिहास or परिहास)

1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. 2 As a separable preposition it means

(a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to; (with an acc.); वृक्षं परि विद्योते विद्युत्. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.); वृक्षं वृक्षं परि सिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot of (showing योग or participation) (with acc वदन् नः परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot'; or स्वर्णमहीरं परि Sk. (d) from, out of, (e) exception of (with abl.); परि निवर्तेतेऽग्रे ह्यग्रे देवः, or पर्यन्तास्त्रयस्तापाः Vop. (f) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. 3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in पर्यश्रु 'bursting into tears'; परितुष्टुशब्द, परितुष्टुत्व. 4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, outside, with the exception of; as in परिजिगर्त वृद्धो देवः P. II. 1. 12; VI. 2. 33 According to P. II. 1. 10. परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अक्ष, शलाका and a numeral to denote loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice (कृतशब्दहारे पराजये एवायं समाप्तः); i. g. अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, एकपरि; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by; as in पर्यग्नि 'in the midst of flames'. 5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by,' or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्यथयनः=परिलानोऽयनाय.

परिक्रमः -कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction.

परिकल्पनं Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकल्पनं-ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. 2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging, Mu. 7. 15. 3 Providing, furnishing, 4 Distributing.

परिकाशितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. 2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16-10; R. 8. 45.

परिकूटः A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रान्तः 1 Roaming about; moving about; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. 3 Circumambulating. 4 Walking for pleasure. 5 Series, order. 6 Succession. 7 Penetrating. -COMP.-सहः a goat

परिक्रयः -क्रियणं 1 Wages, hire. 2 Employing on wages. 3 Purchasing or buying off. 4 Barter, exchange. 5 A peace purchased with the payment of money cf. H. 4. 122

परिक्रयः 1 Great terror. 2 Violent temour or trembling Mv 2. 27

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers, 2 A multitude, collection, crowd; Rām. 3. 5. 3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1. 6. 4 A girth, waist band, cloth worn round the loins; अहिपरिकरमाज Si. 4. 65; परिकरं बन्धं or कृत्वा to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action; दधन्मन्त्रेण परिकर K. 170; कृतपरिकरस्य मनीषास्य वैलोक्त्वमपि न ह्यमं परिपथीभवितुं Ve. 3; G. L. 47, Amaru. 92. 5 A sofa. 6 (In Rhet.) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषणैर्व्यस्ताकृतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु स K. P. 10; e. g. सुधांशुकलितोत्तमस्तोत्रं हस्तु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. 7 (In drama-turgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ of the वज्रि q. v; see S. D. 340. 8 Judgment.

परिकर्तु *m.* A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता वाजकः Hārita; cf. परिवित्तु.

परिकर्मन् *m.* A servant.—*n.* 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचार-परिकर्माणं S. 2. 2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. 3 Preparation. 4 Worship, adoration. 5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malh thereon). 6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions.)

परिकर्षणः -कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction.

परिकल्पनं Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकल्पनं-ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. 2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging, Mu. 7. 15. 3 Providing, furnishing, 4 Distributing.

परिकाशितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. 2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16-10; R. 8. 45.

परिकूटः A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रान्तः 1 Roaming about; moving about; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. 3 Circumambulating. 4 Walking for pleasure. 5 Series, order. 6 Succession. 7 Penetrating. -COMP.-सहः a goat

परिक्रयः -क्रियणं 1 Wages, hire. 2 Employing on wages. 3 Purchasing or buying off. 4 Barter, exchange. 5 A peace purchased with the payment of money cf. H. 4. 122

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. 2 Encircling or surrounding in general. 3 (In dramaturgy) = परिहर (7) q. v.

परिक्रान्त *p. p.* Exhausted, fatigued, tired out.

परिक्लेशः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिक्लेशः Hardship, fatigue, trouble.

परिक्षयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction; परिक्षयोपि अधिकतरं रमणीयः Mk. 1; क्लिप्तं Ku. 4. 46. 2 Disappearing, ceasing. 3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 59.

परिक्षान *a.* Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षालने 1 Washing, cleansing. 2 Water for washing.

परिक्षित *p. p.* 1 Scattered, diffused. 2 Encircled, surrounded; वृत्तपरिक्षिते मध्ये S. 3; Ku. 6. 38. 3 Intrenched. 4 Overspread, overlaid. 5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Vanished, disappeared. 2 Wasted, decayed. 3 Emaciated, worn away, exhausted. 4 Impoverished, entirely ruined; Bh. 2. 45. 5 Lost, destroyed. 6 Diminished, decreased. 7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षीव *a.* Quite intoxicated.

परिक्षेयः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. 2 Scattering, spreading. 3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfluence. 4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded; R. 12. 66.

परिक्षा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town; R. 1. 30; 12. 66.

परिक्षादे 1 A moat, ditch. 2 A rut, furrow. 3 Digging round.

परिक्षेदः Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude; Ku. 1. 60; Ra. 1. 27.

परिख्यातिः *f.* Fame, reputation.

परिगणनं-न (Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; अणुधृताः परिगणनया निर्दिशन्ते बलकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or हेतुक by Malli.)).

परिगत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled. 2 Diffused, spread around. 3 Known, understood; R. 7. 71; परिगतपरिगतव्य एव भवान् Ve. 3; Mv. 3. 47. 4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); Si. 9. 26. 5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. 6 Remembered.

परिगलित *p. p.* 1 Sunk. 2 Tumbled or dropped down. 3 Vanished. 4 Melted. 5 Flowing.

परिगर्हणं Excessive blame.

परिगुह्य *p. p.* 1 Quite secret. 2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. 2 Embraced, surrounded

3 Accepted, taken, received. 4 Assented or consented to, admitted. 5 Patronized, favoured. 6 Followed, obeyed. 7 Opposed; see ग्रह with परि-

परिगृह्या A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आननरुद्रपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; इक्ष्वापरिग्रहः Mn. 1 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. 2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round. 3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); मोक्षपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. 4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिग्रहः Amaru. 92; विवाहपरिग्रहः U. 4. 5 Receiving, taking; accepting, acceptance; जैनो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहः R. 13. 36: अर्घ्यपरिग्रहः 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापरिग्रहाय Māl. 1; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down'. 6 Possessions, property, belongings; व्यक्तवर्तपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. 7 Taking, in marriage, marriage; नन्दपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19; Māl. 5. 27; S. 1. 22. 8 A wife, queen; प्रयतपरिग्रहिनीः R. 1. 95. 92; 9. 14; 11. 33. 16. 8. S. 5. 27, 30; परिग्रहवद्वेषेण S. 3. 21. 9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. 10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. 11 A household, family, members of a family. 12 The seraglio or a household of a king, harem. 13 Root, origin. 14 The eclipse of the sun or moon. 15 An oath. 16 The rear of an army. 17 N. of Vishnu. 18 Summing up, totality.

परिग्रहीतु *m.* A husband, S. 4. 22. परिग्रहान *p. p.* 1 Languid, exhausted. 2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिग्रहः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्गल); एकः कृत्वा नगरपरिवारादुद्धारयति S. 2. 15; R. 16. 84; Si. 32; M. 5. 2. 2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; भार्गवस्य सुकुतोऽपि सोऽभवत्स्वर्गद्वारपरिग्रहो दुस्तव्यः R. 11. 88. 3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. 4 An iron club in general. 5 A water-jar, pitcher. 6 A glass pitcher. 7 A house. 8 Killing, destroying. 9 Striking, a stroke or blow.

परिग्रहणं Stirring up, stirring round.

परिग्रातः-चातनं 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. 2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिग्रावः 1 Noise. 2 Improper speech. 3 Thunder.

परिग्रहदशान् *a.* Fully fourteen.

परिग्रहः 1 Heaping up, accumulation. 2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, conversancy. दुष्टपरिग्रहेन Mk 1 56 आ

परिग्रहः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिग्रहेद्वयकिर्मावति न प्रत्यक्षेण विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिग्रहेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1 30. 'transcending all definition or determination': इत्यस्तद्वद्भूततर्कमपरिग्रहेन कुल ने मन S 5 9 3 Discrimination

परिग्रहः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिग्रहेद्वयकिर्मावति न प्रत्यक्षेण विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिग्रहेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1 30. 'transcending all definition or determination': इत्यस्तद्वद्भूततर्कमपरिग्रहेन कुल ने मन S 5 9 3 Discrimination

परिग्रहः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिग्रहेद्वयकिर्मावति न प्रत्यक्षेण विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिग्रहेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1 30. 'transcending all definition or determination': इत्यस्तद्वद्भूततर्कमपरिग्रहेन कुल ने मन S 5 9 3 Discrimination

परिग्रहः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिग्रहेद्वयकिर्मावति न प्रत्यक्षेण विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिग्रहेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1 30. 'transcending all definition or determination': इत्यस्तद्वद्भूततर्कमपरिग्रहेन कुल ने मन S 5 9 3 Discrimination

परिग्रहः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिग्रहेद्वयकिर्मावति न प्रत्यक्षेण विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिग्रहेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1 30. 'transcending all definition or determination': इत्यस्तद्वद्भूततर्कमपरिग्रहेन कुल ने मन S 5 9 3 Discrimination

परिग्रहः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिग्रहेद्वयकिर्मावति न प्रत्यक्षेण विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिग्रहेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1 30. 'transcending all definition or determination': इत्यस्तद्वद्भूततर्कमपरिग्रहेन कुल ने मन S 5 9 3 Discrimination

परिग्रहः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिग्रहेद्वयकिर्मावति न प्रत्यक्षेण विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिग्रहेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1 30. 'transcending all definition or determination': इत्यस्तद्वद्भूततर्कमपरिग्रहेन कुल ने मन S 5 9 3 Discrimination

परिग्रहः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिग्रहेद्वयकिर्मावति न प्रत्यक्षेण विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिग्रहेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1 30. 'transcending all definition or determination': इत्यस्तद्वद्भूततर्कमपरिग्रहेन कुल ने मन S 5 9 3 Discrimination

breeds contempt'; परिग्रहं बललक्ष्यनिधानेन R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिग्रहः K. 76 3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिग्रहस्थैर्वै वक्तव्यनिर्देश मा Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्णपरिग्रहं करोति S 5 4 Knowledge; Mv. 5. 10. 5 Recognition; Me. 9.

परिचरः 1 A servant, follower, an attendant. 2 A body-guard. 3 A guard or patrol in general. 4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant.—ण 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. 2 Going about.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1. 91; Bg. 18. 44. 2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

परिचायः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance. 2 A servant. 3 A place for walking.

परिचारकः, परिचारिकः A servant, an attendant.

परिचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated. 2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with. 3 Learnt, practised.

परिचितिः *f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिच्छद् *f.* 1 Retinue, train. 2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छदः 1 A covering, cover. A garment, clothes, dress; शास्त्रावसकक्रमणीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40. 3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. 4 Paraphernalia, external appendage; (as छत्र, चामर), सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 17. 5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विवास्यो वा भवेद्राष्ट्रास्तद्वयः सपरिच्छदः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405, 9. 78; 11. 76. 6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छदः Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. 2 Overspread or overlaid. 3 Surrounded with (a retinue). 4 Concealed.

परिच्छिन्तिः *f.* 1 Accurate definition, limiting. 2 Partition, separation.

परिच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, divided. 2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. 3 Limited, circumscribed, confined; see छिद् with परि.

परिच्छिन्तिः 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). 2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न प्रत्यक्षेण विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1 30. 'transcending all definition or determination': इत्यस्तद्वद्भूततर्कमपरिच्छेदेन कुल ने मन S 5 9 3 Discrimination

judgment, discernment; पारच्छेदो वा पादित्यं यदापश्चाद्विपत्तयः । अपरिच्छेदकत्वेना विपद्ः सुः पदेन H. 1. 148; किं पादित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147 4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to; circumscribing; अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. 5 A section, chapter or division of a work (for the other names for sections &c. see under अन्वयः).

परिच्छेद्य *a.* 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28 2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजने राजानमपितः स्थितः M. 1. 2 Especially the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23 3 A single servant.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvala-mani thus defines it:—नमोर्निर्द्वेषतांशाटय-चापलाद्युपपादनाद् । स्वविचक्षणताव्यक्तिर्नया स्वास्तरिजल्पितम् (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञप्तिः 1 Conversation, discourse. 2 Recognition.

परिज्ञानं Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance.

परिड्विजं The flight of a bird in circles; see डीन.

परिणद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or wrapped round. 2 Broad, large; परिणद्धकेशः R. 3. 34.

परिणत *p. p.* 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Ms. 2. 2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62; 63 3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed शब्दब्रह्मविदः कवेः परिणतप्रज्ञस्य बाणीमिमां U. 7. 21; Ms. 23; परिणतमकरंदेमायिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. 4 Full grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्छक्रिकलैः Bh. 5. 49; Ms. 100. 5 Digested (as food). 6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. 7 Ended, come to a close, terminated; अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. 8 Set (as the sun).—तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side blow with his tusks; (सिंह्यन्दतप्रहारश्च गजः परिणतो नतः Halāy.); Si. 2. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः *f.* 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. 2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 14. 3 Change, transformation, transmutation. 4 Fulfilment. 5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यस्मिन् पंडितेन Bh. 2. 94; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28. 6 End, conclusion, close termination परिणतिः स्वकीया Māl. 6 7 16 Si

11. 1. 7 Close of life, old age, सव. कार. परिणतिरित्यु V. 3. 1; अमनद्वतः परिणतिं शिथिलः परिमद्वदनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3 where *p.* means 'end or conclusion' also). 8 Digestion (of food).

परिणयः—णयने Marriage; नवपरिणया वधूः शयने K. P. 10.

परिणहन Girding on, wrapping round.

परि (री) णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. 2 Digestion; अन्नं न सत्यं परिणाममेति Susr.; युक्तस्य परिणामहेतुविषयं T. S. 3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अग्निद्वस्वापि पथ्यस्य परिणामः सुतामहः H. 2. 135. Mk. 3. 1. परिणाममुले गरीयसि नचासि औषधं च Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. 4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपैति शस्यं परिणामम्यतां Ki. 4. 22. फलमपरिणाममयमज्जु &c. U. 2. 20; Māl. 9. 24. 5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसः परिणाम-रन्ध्रणीयः S. 1. 3. वयः परिणामपान्दुरागिरसं K. 10; परिणाममुपैति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. 6 Old age; परिणामे हि विलीयदंशजाः R. 8. 11. 7 Lapae (of time). 8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The Chandraloka thus defines and illustrates it:—परिणामः त्रिषाधोक्षोद्धिपथी विषयस्मना । प्रसजेन दृग्भजेन वीक्षिते मरिचिष्णा 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिणाम.) COMP. -दक्षिण *a.* prudent, foresighted. -दृष्टि *a.* prudent. -हिः *f.*) prudence, providence. -पथ्य *a.* salutary in the end. झूलं violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परि (री) णयः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c 2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. 2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परी (री) णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; सनयनपरिणहाच्छाविता वल्कलेन S. 1. 19; सनपरिणहविलासवेजयंती Māl. 3. 15. large or expansive breasts; ककुद्वे वृषस्य कृतबाहुमृदुसपरिणामशालिनि Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 9; Ratn. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24. 2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाहवत् *a.* Large, big, expansive.

परिणाहिन् *a.* Large, big; Ku. 1. 26.

परिणिमक *a.* Tasting, eating; पक्षानां परिणिमकः Bk. 9. 106. 2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणीत *p. p.* Married. -ता A married woman.

परिणेतु *m.* A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25, 14. 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परितृपणं Gratifying, satisfying.

परितव्य *in* (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1

A.I around, on all sides round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षासि वेदं परितो निरास्यत् Bk. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36; Ki. 1. 14, गहितमसिलं गहनं परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 Towards, in the direction of; अपरिदिर्ज्वरपथं परितः पतंगाः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादपः) क्षमयति परितान् छायाया संश्रितां S. 5. 7; युष्मदपरितापानि गात्राणि 3. 18, Rs. 1. 22. 2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसक्ते निवागे हृदय परितापं दहति किं M. 3. 1. 3 Lamentation, wailing; विरचितविशेषविलापं सा परितापं चकारोत्तेः Gīt. 7. 4 Trembling, fear.

परितुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलेस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50; so मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः *ibid.* 2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः *f.* 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. 2 Delight, joy

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ); सम इह परितोषा निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50; 2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषा-द्विदुषा न साधु मये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2 3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.); Ku. 6. 59; R. 11. 92; कुपिति परितोषः &c.

परितोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying. —णं Satisfaction.

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. 2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). 3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). 4 Wanting.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमन्वाचश-स्मनः R. 8. 12; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 15. 1 2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्नानम-परित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 25. 3 Neglect, omis- sion; नोदात्तस्य (कर्मण) परित्यागस्तामसः परि- कीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. 4 Giving away, liberality. 5 Loss, privation.

परित्राणं Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्रा- णाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां Bg. 4. 8, रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोधं सेननिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49.

परित्रासः Terror, fright, fear.

परिदुक्षित *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange. 2 Devotion. 3 Restitution or restora- tion of a deposit.

परिदयिन् *m.* A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; cf. परिवेनु.

परि (री) दाहः 1 Burning 2 An- guish pa n sorrow

परिवेव *Wailing, lamentation.*
परिवेवनं, -ता, **परिवेवितं** 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; अथ तेः परिवेवितासुः Ku. 4. 25. R. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिवेवना Y. 3. 9; H. 4. 71.
2 Repentance, regret.
परिवेवन *a.* Sorrowful, sad, miserable.
परिवेव *m.* A spectator, looker on.
परिवेवणं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. 2 Insult, affront, abuse. 3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.
परि (री) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. 2 A garment, especially an under-garment, clothes in general; आचक्षिपपरिधानमिदम् Ki. 9. 1, Si. 1. 51, 61; 4. 61.
परिधानीयं An under-garment.
परिधायाः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. 2 A receptacle, a reservoir. 3 The posteriors.
परिविः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. 2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिविर्लुक् इथोष्मदीधितिः R. 8. 30; क्षाशिपरिविर्विर्वाक्षिर्ददस्तेन तेने N. 2. 108. 3 A circle of light, 4 The horizon. 5 The circumference or compass in general. 6 The circumference of a circle. 7 The periphery of a wheel. 8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सनात्पासन् परिविः विःसह समिधः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15.-Comp. -**परिविखेचरः** an epithet of Siva.-**रथः** 1 a guard. 2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp').
परिविपुषित *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.
परिविपुसर *a.* Quite grey; वसने परिविपुसरे वसना S. 7. 21; R. 11. 60.
परिवेनं An under-garment,
परिवेवसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. 2 Failure. Destruction. 4 Loss of caste.
परिवेवसिन् *a.* 1 Falling off. 2 Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 134.
परिविर्वाण *a.* Completely extinguished.—**न्** Final extinction (of the individual).
परिविर्मुक्तिः *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.
परिविज्ञा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). 2 Complete accomplishment. 3 Extreme limit.
परिविद्धित *p. p.* 1 Completely skilled in. 2 Not well fixed; अपरिविद्धितस्वोपदेशस्याप्यर्थं प्रकाशनं M. 1.
परिविक *p. p.* 1 Completely cooked. 2 Completely baked or burnt. 3 Quite ripe mature, perfected (fig

also); प्रकुललोभः परिविकृष्टालिः Rs. 4. 1; so परिविकृष्टिः 4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. 5 Fully digested. 6 Decaying; on the point of decay or death.
परिपणं (नं) Capital, principal, stock.
परिपणनं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.
परिपणित *p. p.* Plighted, pledged, promised; Si. 7. 9.
परिपथकः An antagonist, adversary, foe.
परिपथिन् *a.* Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but cf. the quotations given below) अर्थपरिपथी महानरादिः Mu. 5; नामविध्यमहं तत्र यदि तत्परिपथिनी Māl. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62; Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 103, 110.—*m.* An enemy; antagonist, opponent, a foe. 2 A robber, thief, highwayman.
परि (री) पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. 2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक. 3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. 4 Fruit, result, consequence; प्रयत्नानां मुक्तः सुकृतपरिपाको जनिमत् Mv. 7. 31; Bh. 2. Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. 5 Cleverness, shrewdness, skillfulness.
परिपादल *a.* Pale red; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.
परिपादि-दी *f.* 1 Method, manner, course; पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपादीनिमा-सुरीकहं Bv. 1. 12; कदम्बानां वाटी रसिकपरिपाटी सुकुदयति H. D. 24. 2 Arrangement, order, succession.
परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.
परिपार्श्व *a.* Near, at the side, close or hard by.
परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining; क्षिप्रं नति लब्धपरिपालनं चिरं S. 5. 6. 2 Nourishment, nurture; जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.
परिपिष्टकं Lead.
परिपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing out. 2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.
परिपुत्रनं 1 Removing off. 2 Losing the bark or skin.
परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.
परिपूत *p. p.* 1 Purified, quite pure; उग्रसावित्रिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनानिः U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. 2 Completely winnowed or threshed, freed from chaff.
परिपूरणं 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. 2 Perfecting, making complete.
परिपूर्ण *p. p.* 1 Quite full; चंद्रः the full moon; entire, complete, completely filled. 2 Self satisfied, content

परिपूतिः *f.* Completion, fulness.
परिपृच्छा Question.
परिपेक्ष *a.* Very delicate or fine, excessively tender.
परिपोषः, -पोषकः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).
परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourishing. 2 Furthering, promoting.
परिमहनः Inquiry, interrogation, question; कनकतवी जातिपरिमहने P. II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110, तद्विद्धि प्रणियतं परिमहनेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.
परिप्राप्तिः *f.* Acquisition, obtaining.
परिसेव्यः A servant.
परिलव *a.* 1 Floating. 2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. 3 Unsteady, restless, Si. 14. 68. -**वः** 1 Inundation. 2 Immersing, wetting. 3 A boat. 4 Oppression, tyranny.
परिफुल *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. 2 Overwhelmed; as in शोक°. 3 Wetted, bathed. -**तं** A spring, jump. -**ता** Spirituous liquor.
परिपुष्ट *p. p.* Burnt, scorched, singed.
परिव (व) हंः 1 Retinue, train, attendants; इयं प्रकुलपरिवहेवाः मयस्या संवर्धयता Dk. 108. 2 Furniture; परिवर्द्धयति वेदनामि R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with suitable furniture'. 3 Royal insignia. 4 Property, wealth.
परिव (व) हंणं Retinue, train 2 Attire, trim. 3 Growth. 4 Worship
परिवाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. 2 Fatigue, hardship.
परिवृत्तं (हं) हणं 1 Prosperity, welfare. 2 Appendix, supplement.
परिवृत्तं (हं) हित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Thriven, grown prosperous. 3 Accompanied by, furnished with. -**तं** The roar of an elephant.
परिमनः Shattering, breaking to pieces.
परिमर्शनं Threatening, menacing.
परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिमने धैर्याय सुतेतिव्य (धूपणं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Vc. 1. 25; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. 2 Defeat, discomfiture. -**Comp.** -**आस्पदं**, -**पदं** 1 an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. 2 a disgrace or disgraceful situation. -**विधिः** humiliation; नायो मूर्खः परिभवविभो नाभिमानं तयोति S. Til. 16.
परिभविन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. 2 Suffering disrespect.
परिभावः See परिभव.
परिभाविन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt. 8 4 2 Putting to shame surpass-

ing, excellng. 3 Setting at naught, defying; वैद्यमपरिभाषिने गद् R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies.'

परिभाषणं 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. 2 Expression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. 3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse. 2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. 3 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in a work); इति परिभाषाप्रकरणं Sk.; इको छपडूदीत्यादिका परिभाषा Mbh. 4 (Hoece) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनियमनिवारको न्यायविशेषः); परितः प्रतिभाषापरिभाषा सर्व विषयं प्रापयती गता प्रतिष्ठा । न खलु प्रतिहन्यते कदाचिद् परिभाषेव गयीसी यद्वाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. 5 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. 6 (in gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them.

परिभुक्त p. p. 1 Eaten, used. 2 Enjoyed. 3 Possessed.

परिभुज a. Bowed, curved, bent. **परिभुतिः** f. Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभूषणः (Soil संधि) Peace obtained by cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. 2 Especially sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. 3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. 2 Falling from. **परिभ्रमः** 1 Wandering, going about. 2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. 3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. 2 Revolving, turning round. 3 Circumference.

परिभ्रष्ट p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped off. 2 Escaped. 3 Cast down, degraded. 4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.). 5 Neglecting.

परिमंडल a. Globular, round, circular. -ल 1 A globe, sphere. 2 A ball. 3 A circle.

परिमंथर a. Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमंद a. 1 Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंदसूर्यनयो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. 2 Very slow. 3 Very tired or weak; Si. 9. 39. 4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः Destruction; चिराक्षनस्यास्तु प्रलय-रश्च चोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41.

परिमर्दः, **परिमर्दनं** 1 Rubbing, grinding. 2 Crushing, trampling. 3 Destruction. 4 Hurting, injuring. 5 Embracing, pressing.

परिमर्षः 1 Bovy, dislike. 2 Anger.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, scent; परिमलो गीर्वाणधैतोद्भूतः Bv. 1. 63,

63, 70, 71; Me. 25. 2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. 3 A fragrant substance. 4 Copulation; अथ परिमलज्जासवान् लक्ष्मी Ki. 10. 1. 5 A meeting of learned men. 6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित a. Perfumed. 2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परि (री) माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ma. 8. 133. 2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1. 319.

परिमाणः, **परिमाण्यं** 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. 2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. 3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिनाज्जनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off. 2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमित p. p. 1 Moderate, sparing. 2 Limited. 3 Measured, meted out. 4 Regulated, adjusted. -**COMR.** -**आभरण** a. wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned -**आयुस्** a. short-lived. -**आहार**, -**भोजन** a. abstemious, eating little food. -**कथ** a. saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमितिः f. 1 Measure, quantity. 2 Limitation.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact; Ratn. 2. 12. 2 Combination, union.

परिमुखं iud. About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुग्ध a. 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. 2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमुदित p. p. 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; परिमुदिनदृग्गालीमल्लानसं Mā. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. 2 Embraced, clasped. 3 Rubbed, ground.

परिमुष्ट p. p. 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. 2 Rubbed, touched, stroked. Ve. 3. 3 Embraced. 4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23.

परिमेष a. 1 Few, limited; परिमेषपुरा-सौ R. 1. 27. 2 Measureable, calculable. 3 Finite.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; शशो विशागपरिमोक्षलवृत्तनामान्दद्वगोश्चकार वृत्ति-निश्चिन्तः छुल्लैः R. 9. 62. removing the horns i. e. breaking them down. 2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. 3 Emptying, evacuation. 4 Escape. 5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणं Liberation, deliverance. 2 Untying.

परिमोषः Stealing, robbing, theft.

परिमोषिन् m. A thief, robber.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. 2 Bewildering, infatuating.

परिमलान p. p. 1 Faded, faint, withered; Ku. 2. 2. 2 Languid,

faint. 3 Waned, impaired, diminished. 4 Soiled, stained.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian. **परिरक्षणं**, **परिरक्षा** 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Ms. 5. 94, 7. 2. 2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमे ते Ki. 1. 45. 3 Deliverance, rescuing.

परिरथ्या A street, road.

परि (री) रम्भः, **परिरम्भं** Embracing, an embrace; द्रुतपरिरम्भनिपीडनक्षमत्वं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं पुरेव सप्त-भ्रमे परिरम्भं न ददाति Gft. 3.

परिरादिद् a. Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलघु a. 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.). 2 Very light or easy to digest; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु एवः क्षीणसौ चोपसृज्य Me. 13. 3 Very small, U. 4. 21.

परिलुप्त p. p. 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. 2 Lost, disappeared.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. 2 A picture.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. 2 Neglect, omission.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year; देव्या सूर्यस्य जगते द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवर्जने 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Giving up, resigning. 3 Killing, slaughter.

परि (री) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of planet). 2 A period, lapse or expiration of time; युगशतपरि-वर्तः S. 7. 34. 3 The expiration of a Yuga; Si. 17. 12. 4 Repetition, recurrence. 5 Change, alteration; तदीदृशो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; 80 जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनु-भवाणि Mā. 7; स्वरपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. 6 Retreat, flight, desertion. 7 A year. 8 Repeated birth, transmigration. 9 Barter, exchange; Si. 5. 39. 10 Re-quit, return. 11 An abode. 12 A chapter or section of a work. 13 N. of the Kūrma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्त्तक a. 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. 2 Requiring, exchanging.

परिवर्त्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13; Si. 4. 47. 2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. 3 Revolution, end of a period of time. 4 Change; धेवपरिवर्त्तनं विधाप Pt. 3. 5 Exchange, barter. 6 Inverting.

परिवर्त्तिका Phimosis or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्त्तिन् a. 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. 2 Ever-recurring,

coming round again and again; परि-
वर्तिनि संसारे वृत्तः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27.
3 Changing. 4 Being or remaining
near, moving round about. 5 Re-
treating, flying. 6 Exchanging. 7
Recompensing, requiting.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging.
2 Rearing, breeding. 3 Growing,
growth.

परिवसथः A village.

परिवहः N. of one of the seven
courses of wind; it is the sixth
course, and bears along the *Saptar-*
shis and the celestial Ganges; सप्त-
चक्र स्वर्गगं षष्ठः परिवहस्तथा; for the other
courses of wind see under वायु; cf.
the description of परिवह given by
Kālidāsa:—विज्रोतसं बहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठो
ज्योतीषि वर्तयति न प्रविभक्तदिनः। तस्य द्वितीय-
हृदिकमन्त्रिस्तमस्कं वायोनिं परिवहस्य बधेति मार्ग
S. 7. 6.

परि (री) वाद्: 1 Blame, censure,
detraction, abuse; अयमेव मयि प्रधानं परि-
वाद्गतः M. 1; Y. 1. 133. 2 Scandal,
stain, stigma, illrepute; ननु सुत्तरीवादन-
बावतारः R. 5. 24; 14. 86; Mv. 5. 28. 3
Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. 4
An instrument with which the lute is
played.

परिवाद्कः 1 A plaintiff, complain-
ant, accuser. 2 One who plays on
the lute.

परिवादिन् a. 1 Reviling, censur-
ing, abusing, slandering. 2 Accus-
ing. 3 Screaming, crying aloud. 4
Consigned, slandered. -m. An: accu-
ser, plaintiff, complainant. -नी A
lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Si. 6.
9; R. 8. 35.

परि (री) शयः 1 Shaving, shear-
ing. 2 Sowing. 3 A reservoir, pool,
pond, a piece of water. 4 Furniture.
5 Train, retinue.

परिवाधिव a. Shaven, shorn.

परि (री) वारः 1 Train, retinue,
attendants or followers collectively;
(यानं) अथास्य कन्या परिवारकोभि R. 6. 10;
12. 16; ग्रहणपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रवृत्तिः Mk. 1.
57. 2 A cover, covering. 3 A
sheath, scabbard.

परिवासः Residence, stay, sojourn.

परि (री) बाहः 1 Over-flowing, (of
a tank &c.), inundation, overflow
natural or artificial; प्रवेदं (कौतुहलं)
सपरिवाहमानीत् S. 2. 2 A water-course,
drain or channel to carry off excess
of water; पूतोपीडे तडागस्य परिवाहः प्रतिक्रिया
U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 105; Si. 16. 51; R.
8. 74.

परिवाहिन् a. Overflowing; as in
आनन्दपरिवाहिना चक्षुषा S. 4.

परिविण्णः (अः), परिविचः, परिविचिः
An unmarried elder brother whose
younger brother is married; see Ms.
3. 171; and परिवेत् also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविद्वकः, परिविद्वत् m. A younger
brother married before the elder.

परिविहारः Walking about, stroll-
ing, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल a. Extremely confused,
agitated or bewildered.

परिवारणं 1 A cover, an envelope.
2 A train, retinue. 3 Keeping or
warding off.

परिवारित् p. p. 1 Encircled, encom-
passed, surrounded, encompassed.
2 Pervaded, overspread; Si. 3. 34;
Ki. 5. 42. -त्तं The bow of Brahmā.

परिवृत्: A master, lord, owner,
head, chief (used adjectively also);
किं भुवः परिवृत्ता न विवेदुं तत्र तादृशता विवेदं
N 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25,
31, 48.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Surrounded, encom-
passed, encircled, attended. 2 Hid-
den, concealed. 3 Pervaded, over-
spread. 4 Known.

परिवृत्त p. p. 1 Revolved, turned
round; अधिमुखी V. 1. 17. 2 Retren-
ted, turned back. 3 Exchanged,
bartered. 4 Finished, ended. -त्तं
An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः f. 1 Revolution; Si. 10.
91. 2 Return, turning back. 3 Bar-
ter, exchange. 4 End, termination.
5 Surrounding. 6 Staying or dwell-
ing in a place. 7 (In Rhet.) A
figure of speech in which there is an
exchange of a thing for what is
equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो
योऽर्थानां स्वात्ममाद्युभिः K. P. 10; e. g. दत्त्वा
कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जयाह हृदयं मनः। मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा
युक्षीतो नन्दनवरः S. D. 734. 8 Substi-
tution of one word for another
without affecting the sense; as in
सन्दर्भपरिवृत्तिरुक्तं K. P. 10; e. g. in
वृषभञ्ज, वृज्ज may be substituted by
लौकिक or वाहन.

परिवृद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

परिवेत् m., परिवेदकः A younger
brother married before the elder; R.
12. 16; ज्येष्ठे अनिविर्धत् कनीयान् दिर्विशन् परिवेत्ता
भवति, परिविण्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परि-
दायी दाता, परिकर्ता याजकः, सर्वे ते पतिताः
Hārta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a youn-
ger brother before the elder 2 Marriage
in general. 3 Complete or accu-
rate knowledge. 4 Gain, acquisi-
tion 5 Maintaining the household
fire; (अन्यायात्); Ms. 11. 60. 6 Per-
vasion on all sides, universal per-
vasion or existence. -न्ता 1 Shrewd-
ness, wit. 2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of
a younger brother who is married
before the elders.

परि (री) वेजः (वः) 1 Waiting at
meals, distributing food, serving up
meals. 2 A circle, circlet, halo (cf.

lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 113; Si. 5.
52, 17. 9. 3 Especially, the halo
round the sun or moon; लक्ष्यते स्य तद-
न्तरं परिवेदनीयमपरिवेदमंडलः R. 11. 59. 4
The circumference of a circle. 5
The disc of the sun or moon. 6 Any
thing which surrounds or protects.
परिवेषकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेषणं 1 Serving up meals, wait-
ing, distributing food. 2 Enclosing,
surrounding. 3 A halo round the
sun or moon. 4 Circumference.

परिवेदनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing.
2 Circumference. 3 A cover, cover-
ing.

परिवेष्टु m. A waiter at meals, one
who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टारो
मरुत्स्वावसन्तुहे Ait. Br.

परिवेद्यः 1 Cost. 2 Condiment
spices.

परिवेद्यायः A species of reed.

परिव्रजः 1 Strolling, wandering
from place to place. 2 Turning a
recluse, leading the life of a
religious mendicant or recluse. 3
Renunciation of the world, ascetic
devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् m., परिव्राजः-जकः A
wandering mendicant, vagrant,
recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth
religious order) who has renounced
the world.

परिश्रवत् a. (नी f.) Perpetually
the same.

परिशिष्ट a. Left, remaining.—हं A
supplement, an appendix; as in
ग्रन्थपरिशिष्ट.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.);
ललितलक्ष्म्यमङ्गलापरिशीलनकोनलमलयसमीरे Git. 1;
so वदन्कमलपरिशिलिनमिडित &c. 11. 2
Constant contact, intercourse or
correspondence. 3 Study, applica-
tion or attachment (to a thing),
steady or fixed pursuit; काव्यार्थं S. D.

परिशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purifica-
tion, अग्निं U. 4. 2 Justification,
acquittal.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried,
completely dried or parched up; दूषा
महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. 2
Withered, shriveled; hollow (as
cheeks).—पक्कं A kind of fried meat.

परिशून्य 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. 2
Quite free from, completely devoid
of; 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परि (री) रेवाः 1 Remainder, reman-
ent. 2 Supplement. 3 Termination,
conclusion, completion.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying,
cleansing. 3 Quittance, discharging
or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशोधः Act of being completely
dry or parched up.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion,
trouble, pain; आरुता परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः।

S. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. 2 Exertion, labour. (Hence). 3 Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; अर्थे कृतपरिश्रमेति चतुर्विधेऽपि शब्दः शास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रमः 1 A meeting, an assembly 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly 2 Refuge, asylum.

परिश्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. 2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रेषः An embrace.

परिश्रष्ट *f.* 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपप्रवृत्तिः परिश्रष्टे S. 1. 2 A religious assembly or synod.

परिश्रद्धाः A member of an assembly.

परिश्रवकः परिश्रवचनं Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening.

परिश्रवण (न) *a.* Fostered by another. -णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिश्रवकं (स्त्र) *a.* Fostered by another. -वः 1 A foster-child. 2 A servant.

परिश्रवकः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिश्रवकः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. 2 Dressing, cooking. 3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. 4 Furniture. (also परिश्रवक in this sense).

परिश्रवक *p. p.* 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. 2 Cooked, dressed. 3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). (Also परिश्रवक in this sense).

परिश्रविका Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिश्रवो (स्त्र) *n.* 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. 2 A coverlet in general.

परिश्रवणं (स्त्र) *n.* 1 A train, retinue. 2 Decorating the hairs (with flowers &c.). 3 Ornament or decoration in general. 4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. 5 Provision, maintenance. 6 Crushing.

परिश्रवक *p. p.* Clasped, embraced.

परिश्रवः 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. 2 Touch, contact, union; Bh. 3. 17.

परिश्रवत्सर *a.* A whole year old. -रः A whole year परिश्रवत्सरान् after the expiration of one whole year; Ms. 3. 119.

परिश्रव्या 1 Enumeration, computation. 2 Sum, total, number; वित्तस्य विद्यापरिश्रव्या मे R. 5. 21 3 (In Mim. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned so that

everything else is excluded; (परिश्रव्या is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible; विधिरित्यतमप्राप्तौ नियमः प्राप्तिरिति सति। तत्र चाप्यत्र च प्राप्ता परिश्रव्येति गणिते *a. g.* पंच पंचनखा मध्याः usually quoted by Mīmāṃsakas; अत्र नियमविधिर्न तु परिश्रव्या Kull. on Ms. 3. 45. 4 (In Rhet.) Special mention or exclusive specification; *i. e.* where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a खेल or pun); परिश्रव्य मही शास्त्रे चित्रकर्मण्यु कर्णसंकराश्रयेषु युगच्छेदाः &c. or यस्य दुरोधं सुखरता विवादेषु कर्मदण्डं दुरोधं कशाभिघातः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.

परिश्रव्यात *p. p.* 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. 2 Specified exclusively.

परिश्रव्यानं 1 Enumeration, total, number. 3 Exclusive specification. 4 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिश्रवः Time of universal destruction.

परिश्रवपन, परिश्रवमहिः *f.* Fidiabing, completing.

परिश्रवमहनं 1 Heaping up. 2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समन्तात् माननं).

परिश्रवः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिश्रवस्य गिरेस्तदानी U. 3. 8; परिश्रवविषयेषु लौढमुक्ताः Ki 5. 38 2 Position, site. 3 Width, breadth. 4 Death. 5 A rule, precept.

परिश्रवणं Running about.

परिश्रवः 1 Going or moving about. 2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. 3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिश्रवणं 1 Walking or creeping about. 2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतंगपतेः परिश्रवणे च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परिश्रव (री) सर्पा, परि (री) सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिश्रवणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. 2 A covering, cover.

परिश्रव *a.* 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. 2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिश्रवणं 1 Quivering, shooting. 2 Budding.

परिश्रवः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. 2 A flow, stream. 3 A train &c. see परिश्रव

परिश्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. 2 Gliding down. 3 A river, torrent.

परिश्रवः Effluxion, efflux.

परिश्रव *f.* 1 kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिश्रवता A kind of intoxicating liquor. 2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिश्रव *a.* Loosened.

परिश्रवणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. 2 Avoiding, shunning. 3 Refuting. 4 Seizing, taking away.

परिश्रव (री) हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. 2 Removing, taking away; as in विरोधपरिहार. 4 Refuting, repelling. 5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. 6 Reserve, concealment. 7 A tract of common land round a village or town; यद्वा शतं परिहारो ग्रामस्य स्वात्समन्ततः Ms. 8. 237. 8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. 9 Contempt, disrespect. 10 An objection.

परिश्रवणिः (नि) *f.* 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. 2 Decay, decline, R. 19. 50.

परिश्रव *a.* To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. -र्यः A bracelet.

परिश्रव (री) हासः 1 Joking, jesting, mirth; merriment; त्वत्प्रस्तावोर्ध्वं न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः Māl. 6. 44. परिहासपूर्वं jokingly or in jest R. 6. 82; परिहासविजल्पिते S. 2. 18 uttered in jest; परिहासाश्रित्याः सततमववृत्तं येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. 2 Ridiculing, deriding. -Comp. -वेदित्र *m.* a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिश्रव *p. p.* 1 Shunned, avoided. 2 Left, abandoned. 3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). 4 Taken, seized; see कृ with परि परिश्रवः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परिश्रवणं Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परिश्रवा 1 Examination, test, trial, पक्षे निश्चयानेपि ग्रामे रत्नपरिश्रवा M. 1; Ms. 9. 19. 2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परिश्रवित *m.* N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura after Yudhishtira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परिश्रवित *p. p.* Examined, tried, परिश्रवितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परिश्रव *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed. 2 Expired, elapsed. 3 Departed, gone forth. 4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; कोपपरीतमात्स K. 2. 25- Mn 3. 30

परीताप, परीपाक, परीवार-ह, परीहास &c. see परिताप &c.

परीप्ता 1 Desire of obtaining. 2 Haaste, hurry.

परीरं A fruit.

परीरण 1 A tortoise. 2 A stick. 3 A garment (पट्टाटक).

परीष्टिः *f.* 1 Research, inquiry, investigation. 2 Service, attendance.

3 Respect, worship, homage.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. 2 A limp, member. 3 The occasion. 4 Heaven, paradise. 5 A mountain.

परुत् *ind.* Last year.

परुहारः A horse.

परुष *a.* 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. युद् or श्लक्ष्ण); परुषं चर्न, परुषा माला &c. 2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as word); (बाह्) अपरुषा परुषाक्षमीरिता R. 9. 8; Pt. 1. 50; said also of a person; Git. 9; Y. 1. 309. 3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.); हेतु वज्रपरुषस्य वदुः R. 11. 46; Me. 4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy (as hair); सुदुस्सनायपरुषमलकं Me. 19. 5 Sharp, violent, strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.), परुषपवन-योगेक्षितसंयुक्तपर्णः Rs. 1. 22; 2. 28. 6 Gross. 7 Dirty. -दं A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -COMP. -द्वतर *a* other than rough, soft, mild; R. 5. 68. -उक्तिः, -वचनं abusive or harsh language.

परुत् *n.* 1 A joint knot. 2 A limb or member of the body.

परेत *p. p.* Deceased, departed, dead. -तः A spirit, a ghost. -COMP. -भर्तुः, -राज *m.* the god of death, Yama; Si. 1. 57. -भूमिः *f.*, -वासः a cemetery; Ku. 5. 68.

परेदधि, परेदुस *ind.* The other day.

परेदुः *f.*, परेदुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष *a.* 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation, Absent; स्थाने वृता सुप्रतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13. 3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्षमन्त्रयो जनः S. 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love'; H Pr. 10. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. 2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. Note The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (*i. e.* परोक्षं, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back,' with or without a gen.; परोक्षे श्लोकीकृतं शक्यते न ममाश्रितः M. 2; परोक्षे कार्यहेतारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं Ch&p. 18; नोदाहरीदृश्य नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं Ms. 2. 119. -COMP. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner -वृत्ति *a.* living out of sight. (-क्तिः *f.*) an unseen or obscure life.

परोक्षिः, परोक्षी A cock-roach.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; ऋद्ध इव पर्जन्यः सारणिमिन्दितः R. 17. 15; यंतु नद्यो वर्षतु पर्जन्याः Tait. S.; Mk. 10. 60. 2 Rain; अन्नादुपैति धृतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसमयः Bg. 3. 14. 3 The god of rain, *i. e.* Indra.

पर्ण 10. U. (पर्णयति-ने) To make green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णयति चंपकं.

पर्णी 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण.

2 The feather of an arrow. 3 A leaf. 4 The betel-leaf. -र्णः The

Palāsa tree. -COMP. -अन्नं feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -असिः a kind of basil. -आहार *a.* feeding upon leaves. -उदञ्जं a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. -टिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कुच्छः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kus'a grass only for five days; see. Y. 3. 317 and Mit. thereon. -संहः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-हं) a collection of leaves. -चीरपटः an epithet of Siva. -चोरकः a kind of perfume. -नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. -मेदिनी the Priyangu creeper. -भोजनः a goat. -युग् *m.* the winter season (क्षिर). -सुगः any wild animal living in the boughs of trees. &c. -रुह *m.* the spring season (वसंत) -रुता the betel-plant. -चीटिका pieces of areca-nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betelleaves. -शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves, a hermitage; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास R. 1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल *a.* Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णसिः 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summerhouse. 2 A lotus. 3 A vegetable. 4 Decoration, toilet, adorning.

पर्णिन् *m.* A tree.

पर्णिल *a.* See पर्णल.

पर्ह 1 A. (पर्हते) To break wind.

पर्हः 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. 2 A fart, breaking wind.

पर्पः 1 Young grass. 2 A seat for cripples (पृष्टरीडं), a wheelcarriage in which cripples are moved about; येन पृष्टेन पंचवक्षरति स पर्पः Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. 3 A house.

पर्परीकः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 A reservoir, tank.

पर्यक्ष *ind.* Round about, in every direction.

पर्यकः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. 2 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; cf. अवसद्विषका. 3 A particular kind of posture

practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams; it is the same as वीरासन which is thus defined by Vasistha:—एकं पादमधेकस्मिन् विन्यस्योरा तु संस्थितं । इतरास्त्रैस्तथैवोक्तं वीरासनमुदाहृतं ॥

पर्यकवर्धिव &c. Mk. 1. 1. -COMP. -बंध sitting on the hams, the posture called पर्यकः पर्यकवधिरथरत्नकारं Ku. 3. 45, 59. -भोगिन् *m.* a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्युद्योगः An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (द्वुपार्थं जिज्ञासा Halāy), पतेनास्यपि पर्युद्योगस्यानवकाशः Dāy. B.

पर्यंत *a.* Bounded by, extending as far as; समुद्रपर्यंता पृथ्वी the ocean-bound earth. -उः 1 Circuit, circumference. 2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary; उदजपर्यंतचारिणी S. 4; पर्यंतवने R. 13. 38; Rs. 3. 3. 3 Side, flank; Ratn 2. 3; R. 18. 43 4 End, conclusion, termination; Pt. 1. 125. -COMP. देहाः, -भूः, -भूमिः an adjoining district or region. -पर्यंत an adjoining hill.

पर्यंतिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral turpitude.

पर्ययः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालपर्ययात् Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1. 30; 11. 27. 2 Waste or loss (of time). 3 Change, alteration. 4 Inversion; confusion, irregularity. 5 Deviation from customary observances; neglect of duty. 6 Op. position.

पर्ययण 1 Walking round, circumambulation. 2 A horse's saddle

पर्यवदात *a.* Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्यवरोधः Obstruction, hinderance.

पर्यवसानं 1 End, termination, conclusion. 2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्यवसित *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed. 2 Perished, lost. 3 Determined.

पर्यवस्था, पर्यवस्थानं 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. 2 Contradiction.

पर्यशु *a.* Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful; पर्यशुणी मेगलमंगमीरुनं लोचने वीरयितुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 36, पयशुरस्वजतं मृगनि चोपजघ्नी R. 13. 70.

पर्यसनं 1 Casting, throwing about. 2 Sending forth, throwing. 3 Sending away. 4 Putting off or away.

पर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; पर्यस्तो धनंजय रथोपरि शिलीमुखासारः Ve. 4; Si. 10 91. 2 Surrounded, encompassed. 2 Upset, overturned. 4 Dismissed, laid aside. 5 Struck, hurt; killed

पर्यस्तिः *f.*, पर्यस्तिका Sitting upon the hams; see पर्यक 3.

पलुष A kind of net or basket for
catching fish.

पलाङ्ग *m. n.* An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पलाङ्गः 1 The temples of an elephant. 2 A halter, rope.

पलायनं Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18, 43; R. 19. 31.

पलायित *p. p.* Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पलालः -लं Straw, husk; N. 8. 2. -COMP. -दोहदः the mango tree.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलाशः *N.* of a tree, also called किंशुक; नवपलाशपलाशवर्णं पुरः Si. 6. 2. -इ 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालेदुवकाप्याचिकाशमायाद्रुः पलाशा-न्यातिलोहितानि Ku. 3. 29. 2 A leaf or petal in general; चलयलाशातयोचरास्तरेः Si. 1. 21, 6. 2. 3 The green colour. पलाशिन *m.* A tree.

पलिकि 1 An old, grey-haired woman. 2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भिणी).

पलिषः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. 2 A wall or rampart. 3 An iron club; cf. पतिव. 4 A cow-pen (गोमृह).

पलित *a.* Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पलितयैलिनिरस्तकाशे (शिरसि) Ve. 3. 19. -लं 1 Grey hair, hair, or the greyiness of hair brought on by old age; केकेयीशंकवेयाह पलितच्छन्ना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. 2 Much or ornamented hair.

पलितकरण *a.* Rendering grey.

पलितभविष्णु *a.* Becoming grey.

पल्यकः A bed; see पल्यक.

पल्यचनं 1 A saddle. 2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लवः -वं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig; कपल्लवः; लतेव संनद्धमनोजपल्लवः R. 3. 7. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. 4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. 5 Strength, power. 6 The blade of grass. 7 A bracelet, an armet. 8 Love, amorous sport. 9 Unsteadiness (चापल्य).

-लः A libertine. -COMP. -अंकुरः, आधारः a branch. -अल्लः an epithet of the god of love. -ल्लुः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. 3 The paramour of a harlot. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 A kind of fish. 6 A sprout.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant. 2 A catamite.

पल्लवित *a.* 1 sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. 2 Spread, extended; अलं पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation.'

3 Dyed red with lac. -लः Lac-dye.

पल्लविच *a.* (नी. f.) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. -*m.* A tree.

पल्लिः -पल्ली *f.* 1 A small village, 2 A hut. 3 A house, station. 4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns; as विजिपल्लि). 5 A house-lizard.

पल्लिका 1 A small village, station. 2 A house-lizard.

पल्ललः A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अलं सरः); स पल्ललमले-धुना...कथं वर्तता Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. -COMP. -आवासः a tortoise. -पल्लः the mud of a pool.

पल्लः 1 Wind. 2 Purification. 3 Winnowing corn. -वं Cow-dung.

पल्लनः Air, wind; सर्पाः विहंति पल्लनं च दुर्ललास्ते Subhāsh. 2 Purification. 3 Winnowing. 3 A sieve, a strainer. 4 Water. 5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). -नी A broom. COMP. -अज्ञानः, -ल्लु *m.* a serpent. -आत्मज्ञः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of of Bhīma. 3 fire.

-आज्ञः a serpent, a snake. नाज्ञः 1 an epithet of Garuda 2 a peacock. तन्नयः -ल्लुतः 1 an epithet of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma. -न्याधिः 1 an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Kṛishṇa. 2 Rheumatism.

पल्लनालः 1 Air, wind; पल्लनालः पृथि-वीरुहानिव R. 3. 9. 2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v.

पल्लका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पल्लिः The thunderbolt of Indra.

पल्लित *a.* Purified, cleansed. -लं Black pepper.

पल्लित *a.* 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or things); श्रीणि आहुः पवित्राणि दैहिनः कृतपस्तिकाः Ms. 3. 236; पवित्रो नरः, पवित्रं स्थानं &c. 2 Pure, cleansed. 3 Purified by the performance of ceremonial acts (such as sacrifices &c.). 4 Purifying, removing sin. -इ 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. 2 Two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee. 3 A ring of Kusa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions. 4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus. 5 Copper. 6 Rain. 7 Water. 8 Rubbing, cleansing. 2 A vessel in which the *arghya* is presented. 10 Clarified butter. 11 Honey. -COMP. -आरोपणं, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. -पाणि *a.* holding *darbha* grass in the hand. -पान्यं barley.

पल्लिककं A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread.

पल्लय *a.* 1 Fit or suitable for cattle; Y. 1. 321. 2 Relating to cattle,

or to a herd or drove. 3 Possessed of cattle. 4 Brutish.

पल्लुः 1 Cattle (both singly and collectively); Ms. 9. 327, 331. 2 An animal in general. 3 A sacrificial animal, such as a goat. 4 A brute, a beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt; पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः H. 1; cf. वृषल्लु, नरपल्लु. &c. 5 *N.* of a subordinate deity and one of Siva's followers. -COMP. अवसृज्मानं a sacrifice of animals. -क्रिया 1 the act of animal-sacrifice. 2 copulation. -गायत्री a Mantra whispered into the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed; it is a parody of the celebrated Gāyatri q. v.; पल्लुपाशाय विद्महे शिरश्चेदाय (विश्वकर्मेणे) धमिही। तन्नो जीविः नचोद्वात्. -घातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. -चर्या copulation. -धर्मः 1 the nature or characteristics of cattle. 2 treatment of cattle. 3 promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66. 4 the marrying of widows. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -पः a herdsman. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva; Me. 36, 56; Ku. 6. 95. 2 a herdsman, owner of cattle. 3 *N.* of a philosophy who taught the philosophical doctrines called पल्लुपत; see Sarva. S. *ad. loc.* -पालः, -पालकः a herdsman; -पालनं, -रक्षणं the tending or rearing of cattle. -पाशकः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -पेरणं the driving of cattle. -मारं *ind.* according to the manner of slaughtering animals; इदृषिपल्लुमारं सारितः S. 6. -पल्लः, -पल्लः, -ल्लु an animal sacrifice. -रज्जुः *f.* a cord for tethering cattle. राजः a lion.

पल्लु *ind.* (Used by itself or with gen. or abl.) 1 From behind, from the back; पल्लुहस्तद्वयमादाव S. 6; पल्लु-दुर्धर्मवति हरिणः स्वोपमायच्छमानः S. 4. v. 1. 2 Behind, backwards, towards the back (opp. पुरः) गच्छति पुरः हरिरे पावति पल्लुदरस्तुतं चेतः S. 34; 3. 9. 3 After (in time or space), then, afterwards, subsequently; लक्ष्मीं पुरा इक्षिमेती च पल्लु Bb. 2. 60; तस्य पल्लु after him; R. 4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39; 16. 29; Me. 36, 44. 4 At last, lastly, finally. 5 From the west. 6 Towards the west, westward. -COMP. -कृत *a.* left behind, surpassed, thrown into the back-ground; पल्लुकृताः क्षिप्रजवाशिशोषि Ku. 7. 28; R. 17. 18. -तापः repentance, contrition; १६ कृ to repent.

पल्लुपतः 1 The hinder part or side (of the body); पल्लुपतेन पवित्रः शरपतः नमवाङ्मसा पूर्वकारं S. 1. 7. 2 Last (in time or space); पल्लुपतेन वयसि वर्तमानस्य K 25; R. 19. 1. 56; पल्लुमायात्मिकीयानां सादृशिव चेतता R. 17. 1; स्वतः पल्लुमायात्

17 ६; पश्चिममहा-पटु. पश्चिमी. Mn. 7. 3 Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22: 5. 92. (पश्चिमेन is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west'; or 'after, behind'; with acc. or gen.; so पश्चिमे in the west). -COMP. -अर्थः 1 the latter half. 2 the hinder part of the night; उपरताः पश्चिमरात्रौचरात् Ki. 4. 10 v. 1.

पश्चिमा the west. -COMP. -उत्तरा the north-west.

पश्यत् a. (न्ती f.) Seeing, perceiving, beholding, looking at, observing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, highwayman (one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor; as for instance a goldsmith.)

पश्यती 1 A harlot, courtesan. 2 A particular sound.

पस्थ्य A house, habitation, abode; पस्थ्य प्रयत्नमथ तं प्रदुरापगच्छे Kir. K. 9. 74.

पस्यशः 1 N. of the first Ahnika of the first chapter of Patanjali's Mahabhashya; शब्दविशेषो नो भाति राजनीतिरस्यशः Si. 2. 112 (where अपस्यश also means 'without spies'). 2 (fig.) An introductory chapter in general (उपोद्घात).

पह्ल (ह) वा; पक्षिकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people; (the Persians?).

पा I. 1. P. (पिबति, पीत; pass. पीयते)

1 To drink, quaff; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1 60; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न दिवाच्युरस्तः Ve. 1 15; R. 3. 54; Ku. 3. 36; Bk. 14. 92, 15. 6. 2 To kiss; पिबत्यसौ पायये च सिङ्गु R. 13. 9; S. 1. 24, 3 To drink in, inhale; R. 7. 63. 4 To drink in (with the eyes or ears), feast on, look at or listen to intently;

विवातपश्चिमिमेन चक्षुषा सुप्तं कांतं पिबतः क्षतानं R. 3. 17; 2. 19, 73; 11. 36; 13. 30, Me. 16; Ku. 7. 64. 5 To absorb, drink or swallow up; (चालिः) अहर्द्विहातिः पीते रुधिरं तु पक्षिभिः R. 12. 48.

-Caus. (पाययति) 1 To cause to drink, give to drink; R. 13. 9; Bk. 8 41, 62. 2 To water. -Desid. (पिपासति) To wish to drink &c. हला-हलु खलु पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95.

-WITH अहु to drink after, follow (one in drinking); अहुपात्स्यसि बाष्पद्विदं परलोकोपगतं जलजालं R. 8. 68. -आ 1 to drink; R. 14. 22. 2 to drink up, absorb, soak up; अपीतस्य नमः Mk. 5. 20, उषति सविता हस्तं रश्मिणीय पार्थिव Mb. 2 to feast on (with the eyes or ears); ता पश्यं दृष्टिनिर्वापित्वः R. 7. 12.

-न्ति 1 to drink, kiss; अत एव निपीयते अरः Pt. 1. 189; दंतच्छदं प्रियतमेन निपीतसारं Rs. 4 13. 2 to feast on (with the eyes or ears). -परि to drink; उपनिषद् परि-पीत Bv 2 40 -II 2 P. (पक्षि पत)

1 To protect, guard, keep defend

presere. (oft. with al). पवतेसि प्रजाः पतु R. 10. 25; पतु R. 10. 25; पतु त्वं.....श्रुतेरास्य भुजेगवहिवलयलङ्घनद्वयः जटाः Māl. 1. 2; जीवन् पुरः दायदुपपुद्गेत्यः प्रजाः प्रजाताथ पितेव पासि R. 2. 48. 2 To rule, govern; पतु पृथ्वी.....स्रपाः Mk. 10. 60. -Caus. (पालयति) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve; कथं सुदुः स्वयं यमे प्रजास्त्वं पालयिष्यसि Bk. 6. 132; Ms. 9. 108; R. 9. 2. 2 To rule, govern; तां पुत्रीं पालयामास Rām. 3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise); पालितसंगराय R. 13. 65. 4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. 5 To wait for; अशेषविश्वं सुहृद-नार्यः पालयतु कृष्णायमने Ve. 1. -WITH अहु to protect, guard &c.; Ms. 8. 27. -परि 1 to protect, preserve, guard, defend against; Y. 1. 334; Ms. 9. 251. 2 to rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. 3 to bring up, nourish, support. 4 to keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in; अंगीकृतं सुकृतिनः परिपालयति Ch. P. 60. 5 to wait for, await; अय नन्दनपुत्रपूषांतं यमनकुक्षा परिपालयामह्व Ku. 4. 46. -पति 1 to protect, preserve. 2 to wait for, await. 3 to act up to, obey.

पा a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing; as in सेमपाः अवेपाः &c. 2 Protecting, guarding, keeping; गोपा.

पास (श) न a. (ना or नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling; पैलस्यकुलपासन Mv. 5. 2 Vitiating, spoiling. 3 Wicked, contemptible. 4 Infamous.

पास (श) न a. Consisting of dust. पांसुः (शु) 1 Dust, dirt; crumbling soil; R. 2. 2; Rs. 1. 13; Y. 1. 150. 2 A particle of dust. 3 Dung, manure. 4 A kind of camphor. -COMP. -कासीसं sulphate of iron. -कुली a highroad, highway. -कूलं 1 a dustheap. 2 a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निस्वपदशासनं). -कूल a. covered with dust. -क्षार-जं a kind of salt. -क्षतरं hail. -क्षेदनः an epithet of Siva. -क्षामरः 1 a heap of dust. 2 a tent. 3 a bank covered with Dūrvā grass. 4 praise. -जालिकः an epithet of Vishnu. -पटले a mass or coating of dust. -मदेनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, trench or basin.

पांसु (शु) रः 1 A gadfly. 2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांसु (शु) ल a. 1 Dusty, covered with dust; Māl. 2. 4. 2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained; दारुत्यागी भवाग्राहो परस्त्री-संस्पर्शः S 5 98 3 Defiling, disgrac-

ing dishonouring as in दुष्पांसु ल

1 A p ofl gate or licentious person libertine, gallant. 2 An epithet of Siva. -ला 1 A menstruous woman. 2 An unchaste or licentious woman; अं a chaste woman; R. 2. 2. 3 The earth.

पाकः 1 Cooking, dressing; baking, boiling. 2 Burning (as bricks), baking; Ms. 5. 122 Y. 1. 187. 3 Digestion (as of food). 4 Ripeness, ओषधयः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; फलमभिमुख-पाकं राजजैवदुमस्य V. 4. 13; Māl. 9. 31. 5 Maturity, full or perfect develop-

ment; धी नति°. 6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment: द्योऽज-पाकमिमुलैर्भूत्यां विज्ञापनाफलः R. 17. 40 7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also); आसीर्भिरयामासुः पुःपाका-भिरविकं Ku. 6. 90; पाकमिमुलस्य देवस्य U. 7. 4; 14. 8 Development of the consequences of acts done. 9 Grain, corn; नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9; (पच्यते इति पाकः वाच्यं). 10 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). 11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. 12 A domestic fire. 13 An owl. 14 A child, young one. 15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -COMP. -अगारः -रं, -आगार -रं, -शाला, -स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -अभिमुख a. 1 ready for ripeness or development 2 inclined to favour. -जं 1 black salt. 2 flatulence. -पात्रं a cooking utensil -पुटी a potters kiln. -यज्ञ a simple or domestic sacrifice; (for some varieties of it; see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). -सुक्का chalk. -शासन an epithet of Indra; Ku. 2. 63. -शासनिः 1 an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 of Vālī. 3 of Arjuna.

पाकलः 1 Fire. 2 Wind. 3 A fever to which elephants are subject cf. कृत्पाकल.

पाकित a. 1 Cooked, dressed. 2 Ripened (naturally or artificially) 3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः, पाकुकः A cook.

पाक्य a. To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. -क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षिक a. (क्षी f.) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. 2 Belonging to a bird. 3 Favouring a party or faction. 4 Belonging to an argument. 5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down; नियमः पाक्षिके सति. -काः A fowler.

पाखंड A heretic; पाखंडचंडालयोः पापार-यकयोर्दीर्घा इकयोर्भिर्यता गोचरं Māl. 5. 24, वृत्तमन्पाखंडचंडाल Māl 5

पावट a Mad, deranged

पांकेय, पांक्य *a.* 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. 2 Fit to be associated with.

पाचक *a.* 1 Cooking, baking. 2 Digestive, tonic. -कः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. -कं Gall, bile. -COMP. -त्री a female cook.

पाचन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Cooking. 2 Ripening. 3 Digestive. -नः 1 Fire. 2 Sourness, acidity. -नं 1 The act of cooking. 2 The act of ripening. 3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. 4 Causing a wound to close. 5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्त).

पाचलः 1 A cook. 2 Fire. 3 Wind. -ल Cooking, maturing.

पाचा Cooking.

पांचकपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

पांचजन्यः *N.* of the conch of Krishna. (दधानो) निश्चानसमृद्यत पांचजन्यः *Si* 3. 21; *Bg.* 1. 15. -COMP. -धरा an epithet of Krishna.

पांचदश *a.* (शी *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदश *a.* collection of fifteen.

पांचनद *a.* Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab.

पांचमैतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पांचमैतिकी छटिः *Mv.* 6; *Y.* 3. 175.

पांचवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Five years old.

पांचशब्दिक 1 Music of five kinds. 2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchālas. -लः 1 The country of the Panchālas. 2 A prince of the Panchālas. -लः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Panchālas.

पांचालिका A doll, puppet; स्तन्यत्या-पात्यन्ति हसन्ती देवपांचालिकेय कीडायोगे तदु विनयं प्रापिता वर्णिता च *Māl.* 10. 5.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchālas. 2 *N.* of Draupadi, the wife of the Pāṇḍavas. 3 A doll, puppet. 4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The *S. D.* thus defines it:—वर्णः शेषैः (*i. e.* नाध्वर्थ्यजकाजैः प्रकाशकान्यां भिन्नैः) पुनर्द्वयोः । समस्तपञ्चपदो वचः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पाद *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पादकः 1 A splitter, divider. 2 Part of a village. 3 The half of a village. 4 A kind of musical instrument. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A flight of steps leading to water. 7 Loss of capital or stock. 8 A long span. 9 Throwing dice.

पादधरा A thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमसपादधर *S.* 6; पश्चिनीपरिमलालिपादधरः *Bv.* 2. 75.

पाटनं Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying.

पाटल *a.* Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अग्निं स्त्रीनक्षत्रपाटलं कुम्भकं *V.* 2. 7; *R.* 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजाकित्तुरः *Gīt.* 12. -लः The pale-red or pink colour; कर्णलपाटलदेशे दधुव रज्ज्वेष्टितं *R.* 4. 68. 2 The trumpet flower; पाटलवर्णवृक्षमिदमनातः *S.* 1. 3. -लं 1 The flower of this tree; *R.* 16. 59; 19. 46. 2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. 3 Saffron. -COMP. -रुपलः a ruby. -हुमः the trumpet flower.

पाटला 1 The red *ludhra*. 2 The trumpet flower (the tree or its blossom). 3 An epithet of Durgā.

पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet flower. -COMP. -पुत्रं *N.* of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Sonā and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Patnā. It is also known by the names of पुण्डुर, कुसुमपुर, see *Mu.* 2, 3, and 4. 16, and *R.* 6. 24 also.

पाटलिकः A pupil.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या A multitude of Pātala flowers.

पाटवं 1 Sharpness, acuteness. 2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिश्च *H.* 1; *Ki.* 9. 54. 3 Energy. 4 Quickness, rashness.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. 2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. 2 Pierced, pricked; *R.* 11. 31.

पाटी Arithmetic. -COMP. -गणितं arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीर त्व पाटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमासुरीकर्तुं *Bv.* 1. 12. 2 A field. 3 Tin. 4 A cloud. 5 A sieve.

पाठः 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. 2 Reading, perusal, study. 3 Studying or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brāhmanas. 4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अत्र गंववद्भय-मादनः इति आगतुः पाठः । प्राचीन पाठस्तु संप-विर्णयमादनः इति पुल्लिङ्गः *Mall.* on *Ku.* 6. 46. -COMP. -अंतरं another reading, a variant (*v. l.*). -छेदः a pause, caesura. -दोषः a false reading. -निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. -संजरी, -शालिनी the Sārikā bird. -शाला a school, college, seminary.

पाठकः 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. 2 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other sacred books. 3 A

spiritual teacher. 4 A pupile, student, scholar.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठित् *a.* 1 One who has read or studied any subject. 2 Knowing or familiar with.

पाठीनः 1 A public reader of the Purāṇas or other mythological books. 2 A kind of fish; चित्रवर्णपाठीनस्य राहतं पच *Ki.* 4. 5.

पाणः 1 Trade, traffic. 2 A trader. 3 A game. 4 A stake at play. 5 An agreement. 6 Praise. 7 The hand.

पाणिः The hand; दानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन (विमति) *Bh.* 2. 71. -णिः *f.* A market (पाणौ कु to hold by the hand, marry; पाणोकरणं marriage); -COMP. -ग्रहीती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. --ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं marrying, marriage; *R.* 7. 29; 8. 7; *Ku.* 7. 4.

ग्रहीतु *m.*, ग्राहः a bridegroom, husband, ध्यादरयन्तिष्ठन्वस्किंचित्पाणिग्रहस्य चेतत *Ms.* 9. 26; बाह्ये पितृवंशे तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्रहस्य यौवने 5. 148. वः 1 a drummer. 2 a workman, handicraftsman. -घातः a blow with the hand. -जः a fingernail, तस्याः पाटलपाणिजाकित्तुरः *Gīt.* 12. -तल the palm of the hand. -धर्मः due form of marriage. -वीदनं marriage, पाणिपीडनमहं दनयत्वाः कान्धमहि महीमहिजायो *N.* 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविधेरन्तरं *Ku.* 8. 1

-यणयिनी a wife. -बंधः 'union of the hands', marriage. -मुख *m.* the sacred fig-tree. -सुक्तं a missile thrown with the hand. रुह *m.*, -रुहः a finger-nail. -वादः 1 clapping the hands together. 2 playing on a drum. -सर्ग्य-या a rope. पाणिनिः *N.* of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired *muni*, and is said to have derived the know-

ledge of this grammar from Siva

पाणिनीय *a.* Relating to or composed by Pāṇini; *Si.* 19. 75. -य A follower of Pāṇini; अङ्कतयूहाः पाणिनीयः -यं The grammar of Pāṇini.

पाणिधम-य *a.* Blowing through the hands.

पांडर *a.* Whitish, pale white. -इ 1 Red chalk. 2 The blossom of the jasmine.

पांडवः A son or descendant of Pāṇḍu. *N.* of any one of the five sons of Pāṇḍu; *i. e.* युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन, नकुल, and सहदेव; हेताः सप्तति पांडवा इव बनादज्ञातचर्या गताः *Mk.* 5. 6.

-COMP. -आम्नीलः *N.* of Krisbua.

-श्रेष्ठः *N.* of Yudhishtira.

पांडवीय *a.* Belonging to the Pāṇḍavas.

पांडवेयः पांडव *q. v.*

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition; तदेव नमकं पांडित्य-

वेदव्यवहारः Mā. 1. 7. 2 Cleverness; skill, dexterity, sharpness; नखानां पाद्विषयं प्रकटयतु कसिन् सुप्रतिः Bv. 1. 2

पांडु *a.* Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायाः शुचा परि-
दुर्बलः U. 3. 22. -**दुः** 1 The pale-white or yellowish-white colour. 2 Jaundice. 3 A white elephant. 4 N. of the father of the Pāṇḍavas. [He was begotten by Vyasa on Ambāhka, one of the widows of Vichitravirya. He was called *Pāṇḍu*, because he was born pale (पांडु) by reason of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyasa; (सस्मात्पांडुत्वमापन्ना विरुधं दृश्य मासिह । तस्मादेव ह्यतस्ते वै पांडुरेव भविष्यति Mb.) He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kuntī to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvasas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishtira, Bhīma and Arjuna; and Madri, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day *Pāṇḍu* forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Madri, but he fell immediately dead in her arms.] -**COMP.**

-**आमयः** jaundice. -**कंबलः** 1 a white blanket. 2 a warm upper garment. 3 the housings of a royal elephant. -**पुत्रः** a son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five Pāṇḍavas. -**सुसिका** white or pale soil. -**रोगः** whiteness, pallor. -**रोगः** jaundice. -**लेखः** a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, board &c. पांडुलेखेन कलके चूर्णे वा प्रथमे लिखेत् । न्यूनाधिकं तु संकोच्य प्रक्षारयेन् निवेशयत् ॥ Vyāsa. -**समिला** an epithet of Draupadi. -**सोपाकः** N. of a mixed tribe; चांडालापांडुसोपाकस्त्वक्सार-
ग्व्यहारत्वात् Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुर *a.* Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26. Ku. 3. 33. -**र** The white leprosy, -**COMP.** -**इक्षुः** a species of sugar-cane.

पांडुरिमन् *m.* Paleness, white or pale colour.

पांड्याः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants; तस्यामेव रथोः पांड्याः प्रताप न विषेहिरे R. 4. 49. -**ड्यः** A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पाश *a.* Protected, guarded, preserved. -**तः** 1 Flying, flight. 2 Alighting, descending, descent. 3 Falling down, fall, downfall (*fig. also*); दुर्ग, दुर्ह; चरणपातः falling down at the feet; R. 11. 92; पातोपातौ rise and fall. 4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. 5 A blow, stroke; as in स्रग्धपातः 6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; अक्षयपातः Ms. 8. 44. 7 A cast, throw, shot; दुष्टि R. 13. 18. 8 An attack, inroad 9 Happen-
ing

coming to pass; occurrence. 10 Failing, defect. 11 An epithet of Rāhu.

पातक -**कं** Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins: -ब्रह्महत्या हरापनं स्तेयं द्यूदैनमापनः । नहोति पातकान्वाहुः संसर्गश्चापि तैस्तद् ॥ Ms. 11. 54).

पातकिः 1 An epithet of Saturn. 2 Of Yama. 3 Of Karna; 4 of Sugriva.

पातञ्जल *a.* (की. f.) Composed by Patanjali; पातञ्जले महामाये कृतसुरिपरिश्रमः Paribhāṣhendusekhara. -**ले** The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali. (It is generally believed that Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system; but it is a dubious point).

पातनं 1 Causing to fall, felling, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. 2 Throwing, casting. 3 Humbling, lowering. 4 Removing. *N. B.* पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. दंडस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall,' chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing the foetus to fall,' causing an abortion.

पातालं 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are:—अतल, वितल, हुतल, रसातल, तलतल, महातल and पाताल. 3 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. 3 An excavation, a hole. 4 Submarine-fire. -**COMP.** -**गंगा** the Ganges of the lower world. -**ओकस** *m.* -**विलयः**, -**निरासः**, -**वासिन्** *m.* 1 a demon. 2 a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिका The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown, of felled down, struck down. 2 Overthrown, humbled. 3 Lowered.

पातित्वं Loss of caste or position.

पातिन् *a.* (की. f.) 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. 2 Falling, sinking. 3 Being contained in. 4 Falling or throwing down. 5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. 2 A small earthen vessel.

पातुक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Falling habitually or frequently. 2 Apt or disposed to fall. -**क्रा** 1 The declivity of a mountain, precipice. 2 The water-elephant.

पात्रं 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. 2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे निवारयार्थं R. 5. 2, 12. 3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. 4 A reservoir. 5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts; विदुस्स पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82 Bg 17 १२ Y 1 201 R 11 86 6

An actor, a *dramatis persona*; तस्मिन्-
पात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V 1. *dramatis personae*. 7 A king's minister. 8 The channel or bed of a river. 9 Fitness, propriety. 10 An order, command. -**COMP.** -**उपकरण** decoration of an inferior kind -**पालः** 1 a large paddle used as a rudder. 2 the rod of a balance (तुलायुध). -**संस्कारः** 1 the cleaning or purification of a vessel. 2 the current of a river.

पात्रिक *a.* (की. f.) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. 2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. -**कं** A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिय, **पात्र्य** *a.* Worthy to partake of a meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीर -**रं** An oblation.

पात्रेवहुलः, **पात्रेसमितः** 1 'Constant at meals or dinner-time', a parasite. 2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पाथः 1 Fire. 2 The sun. -**य** Water.

पाथस् *n.* 1 Water; G. L. 26. 2 Air, wind. 3 Food. -**COMP.** -**जं** 1 a lotus. 2 a conch. -**दुः**, -**धरः** a cloud. -**धिः**, -**निधिः**, -**पतिः** the ocean; N. 13 20.

पाथेयं 1 Provender or provisions for a journey, viaticum; जयाह पाथे-
यमिदं द्रुमुः Ki. 3. 37; विरक्तिसल्यच्छेदपाथे-
यवतः Ms. 11; V. 4. 15. 2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पाद् 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तयोर्जं पृष्ठतः पादात् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निषत्य; पादपतित &c. (The word पाद् at the end of comp. is changed to पाद after ह्य and numerals; e. g. स्रग्ध, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; see P. V. 4. 138-140, e. g. व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद् is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; स्रष्टुं लघस्य बालिशतं तातपादाः U. 6; 1. 29; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; 80 एवमारथ्यपादाः आज्ञापयति Prab. 1; 80 कुनारिलपादाः &c. 2 A ray of light; बालस्यापि रथेः पादाः पतंस्त्वयि भूयता Pt. 1. 328; Si. 9. 34, R. 16. 58 (where the word has sense 1 also). 3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead. 4 The foot or root of a tree, as in पादप. 5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रत्यंतर्पिताः); Me. 19; S. 6. 16. 6 A quarter, fourth part; as in स्रग्धो रूपकः one and one-fourth rupee, Ms 8 241 Y 2 174 7 The fourth

part of a stanza, a line. 8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Pāṇini, or of the Brahma Sūtras. 9 A part in general. 10 A column, pillar. -Comp. -अग्र the point or extremity of the foot; Rān. 1. 1. -अंकः a foot-mark. -अंगदं, चूरी an ornament for the foot, an anklet. अंगुष्ठः the great toe. -अंतः the point or extremity of the feet. -अंतरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-रं) ind. 1 after the interval of a step. 2 close or near to. -अंशु n. butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. -अंभस् n. water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अलिदी a boat. -अवसेचनं 1 washing the feet, 2 the water used for washing the feet. -आवातः a kick. -आनत a. prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 3. 8. -आवर्तः a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -आसनं a foot-stool. -आसकालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. -आहत a. kicked. -उदकं, -जलं 1 water for washing the feet, 2 water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed and which is thus considered holy. -उदरः a serpent. -कदकः-कं, -कीलिका an anklet. -क्षेपः a foot-step. -ग्रंथिः the ankle. -ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. -चतुरः, -चत्वरः 1 a slanderer. 2 a goat. 3 a sand-bank. 4 hail. -चारः going on foot, walking; यच्च विचरेत् पादचरणे गौरी Me. 60 'if Gauri should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. -चारिन् a. walking or fighting on foot. (-m.) 1 a pedestrian. 2 a foot-soldier. -जः a Sūdra. -जाहं the tarsus. -जलं the sole of the foot. -जः, -जा, -जाणं a boat or shoe. -पः a tree; निरस्तपादे देशे परबोधोऽपि द्रुमायते H. 1. 69; अनुभवति हि मूर्खो पादपस्ती-ब्रह्मणं S. 5. 5. -खंडः, -डं a grove of trees. -पालिका an anklet. -पाशः a foot-rope for cattle. (-शी) 1 a fetter. 2 a mat. 3 creeper. -पीठः, -ठं a foot-stool; R. 17. 28; Ku. 3. 11. -पूरणं 1 filling out a line. 2 an expletive; तु पादपूरणे भेदे सप्तद्वयेऽवधारणे Visva. -प्रक्षालनं washing the feet. -प्रतिष्ठानं a foot-stool. प्रहारः a kick. -बंधनं a fetter. -मुद्रा a foot-print. -मूलं 1 the tarsus. 2 the sole of the foot. 3 the heel. 4 the foot of a mountain. 5 a polite way of speaking of a person; देवपादसुलभायताहं K. 8. -रजस् n. the dust of the feet. -रज्जुः f. a leather for the foot of an elephant. -रपी a shoe boot -रोध-राधण the

(Indian) fig-tree. -बंदनं saluting the feet. -विरजस् n. a shoe, boot. (-m.) a god. -शाखा a toe. -शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. -श्लोथः swelling of the foot. -शीचं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet. -सेवनं, -सेवा 1 showing respect by touching the feet. 2 service. -स्फोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. -हत a. kicked.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् m. A foot-soldier, a foot-man.

पादातः A foot-soldier; Si. 13. 4. -तं Infantry.

पादातिः, पादाविकः A foot-soldier. पादिक a. (का. की. f.) Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिन् a. 1 Footed, having feet. 2 Having four parts, as a stanza. 3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुकः a. (का. की. f.) Going on foot. -का A wooden-shoe, sandal; व्रज सरतं वृद्धिवा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56; R. 12. 17. -Comp. -कारः a shoe-maker.

पादू f. A shoe. -कृत् m. a shoe-maker.

पाथ a. Belonging to the foot. -चं Water for washing the feet; पाथोः पाथं समर्पयानि.

पानं 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip); पयः पानं; देहि मुक्तकमलमधुपानं Git. 10. 2 Drinking spirituous liquors; Ms. 7. 50, 9. 13, 12. 45. 3 A drink, beverage in general; Ms. 3. 227. 4 A drinking vessel. 5 Sharpening, whetting 6 Protection, defence. -नः A distiller. -Comp. -अगारः, -आगारः -रं, a tavern. -अश्वयः hard-drinking. -गोष्ठिका, -गोष्ठी 1 a drinking party. 2 a drum shop, tavern. -प a. drinking spirituous liquors. -पात्रं, भाजनं, -भाण्डं a drinking vessel, a goblet. -भूः, भूमिः, भूमी f. a drinking room; R. 7. 49; 19. 11. -संगलं a drinking party. -रत a. addicted to drinking. -वणिक् m. vender of spirits. -विभ्रमः intoxication. -होडः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion. पानिकाः A vender; of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीचं 1 Water. 2 A drink, potion, beverage. -Comp. -नकुलः an otter. -वणिका sand. -क्षाला-शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः A traveller, a way-farer; रं पांथं विह्वलमवा नमगमि स्याः Bv. 1. 37.

पाप a. 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious पापं कर्म च यत् परैरपि कृतं तदस्य

संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36; Bg. 6. 9. 2 Mischievous, destructive, accursed; पापेन वृक्षुना वृष्टितोऽस्मि M. 4. 3 Low, vile, abandoned; Ms. 3. 52; 4. 171. 4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil; as in पापग्रह. -पं 1 Evil, bad fortune or state; पापं पापाः कथयय कथं शीर्षराक्षोः पितुर्मै Ve. 3. 5; शान्तं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). 2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt; अपापाको कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; Ms. 11. 231, 4. 181; R. 12. 19. -पः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. -Comp. -अघम a. exceedingly wicked, the vilest. -अपच्युतिः f. expiation. -भद्रः an unlucky day. -आचार a following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. -आत्मन् a. evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (-m.) a sinner. -आश्रय, -चेतस् a. evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. -कर, -कारिन्, -कृत् &c. a. sinful, a sinner, villain. -क्षय removal or destruction of sin. -ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Kētu. -हन a. destroying sin, expiating. -चर्यः 1 a sinner. 2 a demon. -दृष्टि a. evil-eyed. -धी a. evil-minded, wicked. -नापितः a cunning or vile barber. -नाशन a. destroying or expiating sin. -पतिः a paramour. -पुरुषः a villainous person. -फल a. evil, inauspicious. -बुद्धि, -भाव, -सति a. evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -भाज् a. sinful, a sinner; Ku. 5. 83. -मुक्त a. freed from sin, purified. -मोचनं, -विनाशनं destruction of sin. -योनि a. low-born. (निः f.) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. -रोगः 1 any bad disease. 2 small-pox. -शील a. prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. -संकल्प a. evil-minded, wicked. (-ह्यः) a wicked thought.

पापद्भिः Hunting, chase.

पापल a. Imparting or incurring sin.

पापिन् a. (नी. f.) Sinful, wicked, bad. -m. A sinner.

पापिष्ठ a. Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप q. v.).

पापीयस् a. (सी. f.) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप q. v.)

पापमन् m. Sin, crime, wickedness, guilt; मया वृष्टितपापानः स्मृत्यंत इव पापमना U. 1. 48; 7. 20; Mā. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 55.

पापम् m. A kind of skin-disease, scab. -Comp. -घ्नः sulphur.

पापन a. Diseased with scab.

पापन a. (रा. नी. f.) 1 Diseased with scab, scabby. 2 Vile, wicked 3 Low, vulgar, base. 4 Foolish, stupid 5 Poor helpless. Ud D 5

—र 1 A fool, an idiot; बल्लंति चेत्यपामाः Bv. 1. 72. 2 A wicked or low man. 3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पामा See पामन् above. COMP. -अरिः sulphur.

पाचना 1 Causing to drink. 2 Watering, moistening. 3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायस a. (सी f.) Made of water or milk. -स, -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk; Ms. 3. 271, 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. 2 Turpentine. -सं Milk.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायुः The anus; पायुस्वयं Ms. 2. 90, 91, Y. 3. 92.

पाय्यं 1 Water. 2 Drinking. 3 Protection. 4 A measure (परिमाण).

पारः, -रं 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदये-न्तु तर यावत् भिक्षते Sānti. 3. 1; विरहजलधेः पारसादयिष्ये Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 204. 2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2. 58. 3 The end or extremity of anything; furthest or concluding limit; Ve. 3. 35. 4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वजन्मांतरद्वयपारः स्तरनिच R. 13. 50; (पारं गच्छ, -इ, -या 1 to cross over, surmount. 2 to accomplish, fulfil; as in प्रतिज्ञायाः पारगतः to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्र-पारगतः-रः Quick-silver. (पार meaning 'on the other side of' 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp; e. g. परिगन्, पारसमुद्रं beyond the Ganges or the ocean). -COMP. -अपारं, अवारं both banks, the nearer and further bank. (-रः) the sea, ocean; शोकपारा-वारमुत्तुंगवसक्तुवती Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11. -अयणं 1 going across. 2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. 3 the whole, completeness, or totality of anything; as in ब्रह्मपारायण, मंत्रपारायण &c. -अयणी 1 N. of the goddess Sarasvati. 2 considering, meditation. 3 an act, action. 4 light. -काम a. desirous of going to the other end. -या a. 1 crossing over, ferrying across. 2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comq.); Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111 3 profoundly learned. -गत, -गामिन् a. one who has gone to the other side or shore. -दर्शक a. 1 showing the opposite bank. 2 transparent. -दृष्टन् a. 1 far-seeing, wise, prudent. 2 one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything; अतिपारदर्श्या R 5 24

पारक a. (की f.) 1 Enabling to

cross. 2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. 3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पारक्य a. 1 Alien, belonging to another. 2 Intended for others. 3 Hostile, inimical. -क्यं Doing anything for future happiness (परलोक-साधन); pious conduct.

पारशमिक a. (की f.) Alien, hostile, inimical.

पारङ्ग m. Gold.

पारजायिकः An adulterer.

पारदीपः -नः A stone or rock.

पारण a 1 Carrying across, bringing over. 2 Saving, Delivering -णः 1 A cloud. 2 satisfaction. -णं 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. 2 Reading through, perusal. 3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -णा 1 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; कायं बहुवी पारणं Vb. 1; 2. 39, 55, 70. 2 Eating (in general); Ku. 5. 22; (अभ्युदहारकं Malli.).

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतन्त्र्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारत्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to the next world. 2 Useful in the future life.

पारतन्त्र्यं Reward in a future life (परलोकफल); Ms. 2. 236.

पारवः Quick-silver; निदर्शनं पारदोश्चरः Bv. 1. 82.

पारदारिकः An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295.

पारदार्यं Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 59; Y. 3. 235.

पारदेशिक a. (की f.) Foreign, out-landish. -कः 1 A foreigner, 2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य a. (इयी f.) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. -इयः 1 A foreigner. 2 A traveller.

पारदत्तं A present (perhaps a misreading for प्राप्त).

पारमहर्ष्यं Most sublime asceticism or meditation. -COMP. -परि and. relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. 2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता विविधा परमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रातीतिकी च Vedānta. 3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 312. 3 Excellent, supremely good, best.

पारमिन् a. (की f.) Supreme, best, chief, principal.

पारमित a. 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side. 2 Crossed, traversed. 3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्ठ्यं 1 Supremacy highest position 2 Royal magna

पारंपरीय a. (जी f.) Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय a. Handed down, traditionally, hereditary.

पारंपर्यं 1 Hereaditary succession, continuous order. 2 Traditional instruction, tradition. 3 Intermediation. -COMP. -उपदेशः traditional instruction, tradition, regarded by the Paurānikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

पारयिष्णु a. 1 Pleasing, gratifying 2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलौकिक a. (की f.) Relating to or useful in the next world चर्मे पक्षे मनुष्याणां सहायः पारमार्थिकः Mb.; N. 5. 92

पारवतः A pigeon.

पारवश्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारश्व a. (वी f.) 1 Made of, iron. 2 Relating to or derived from an axe. -नः 1 Iron. 2 The son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Śūdra woman; यं ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादुत्पादयेत्तुतं स पारश्वेन श्वस्त-स्मात्पारश्वः स्वतः Ms. 9. 178; [or परं श्वात् ब्राह्मणस्य पुत्रः शूद्राद्युक्तं पारश्वं समाहुः Mb 3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, पारश्वधिकः A man armed with an axe, halberd-man.

पारस a. (सी f.) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. 2-पारसीक 2 p v. पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीकः 1 Persia. 2 A Persian horse. -कः (m. pl.) The Persians, पारसीकास्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 6.

पारस्त्रियः An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife परस्त्री)

पारहंस्य a. Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river; तदुचिष्ठं पारासिधु-संभेदमवगाह्य नगरीनिव ब्रविज्ञायः Mal. 4, 9 1.

पारापतः 1 A pigeon.

पारायणिकः 1 A lecturer, reader of the Puranas or mythological works. 2 A pupil, scholar.

पारावतः 1 A pigeon, a turtledove, dove. पारावतः खरशिलाकणमाम्रभोजी कामी मयस्वदुर्दिने वद कोच हेतुः Bh. 3. 154; Me 38. 2 A monkey. 3 A mountain -COMP. -अंत्रिः, -पिच्छः a kind of pigeon.

पारारुकः A stone, rock.

पारावारीण a. 1 One who goes to both sides. 2 Completely conversant with.

पाराशरः, पाराशर्यः An epithet of Vyāsa, son of Parāshara.

पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of Suka 2 N. of Vyāsa.

पाराशरिन् m. 1 A religious mendicant. 2 Particularly, such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Śāstra Sūtras of Vyāsa pl)

m A contempt ve

saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिषत्: A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of परीक्षित्.

पारिषेय *a.* (*वी. f.*) Surrounded by a ditch.

पारिजातः, पारिजातकः 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna and planted in the garden of his beloved Satya-bhāmā); कल्पद्रुमाणानिव पारिजातः R. 6. 6. 10. 11: 17. 7. 2 The coral tree. 3 Fragrance.

पारिणय *a.* (*यवी. f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. 2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. -*य्यं* 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage; नातुः पारिणयं क्षियो विमजेत् Vasishta. 2 Marriage-settlement.

पारिणाह Household furniture and utensils; Ms. 9. 11.

पारितुष्या A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. -*कं* A present, reward; गृह्णातां पारितोषिकमिदं छलीयकं Mk. 5.

पारिष्वजिकः A standard-bearer.

पारिङ्गः A lion.

पारिषंधिकः A robber, highwayman.

पारिपाट्यं 1 Mode, method, manner (*परिपाटी*). 2 Regularity.

पारिपार्थ्वी Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपार्थ्विकः, पारिपार्थ्विकः 1 A servant or an attendant. 2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue; प्रविश्य पारिपार्थ्विकः तस्मिन्मिति पारिपार्थ्विकं नारम्भयति कुशीलवैः सह संगीतं Ve. 1.

पारिपार्थ्विका A female-attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिप्लव *a.* 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; नवन्द पारिप्लवेनया रूपः R. 3; 11. 2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30; 16. 61. 3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed; U. 4. 22. -*वः* A boat. -*वं* Restlessness, uneasiness; Māl. 4. 3.

पारिप्लव्यः A goose. -*य्यं* 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. 2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिषद्: A wedding present.

पारिषद्: 1 The coral tree. 2 The Devadāru tree. 3 The Saralā tree. 4 The Nimba tree.

पारिभाष्यं Bail, security, surety.

पारिभाषिक *a.* (*की. f.*) 1 Current, common universally received 2 Technica (*as a word &c*)

पारिमण्डल्यं An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; Bhāṣā P. 15.

पारिमुखिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिमुख्यं Presence.

पारिया (पा) त्रः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16; see कुलाचल.

पारिया (पा) त्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of the Pāriyātra mountain. 2 The Pāriyātra mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travelling carriage.

पारिषिकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिविच्यं, पारिवेल्यं Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिवाजकं, पारिवाज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिशीलः A cake (*अणु. q. v.*).

पारिवेश्यं That which is left over, remainder.

पारियव *a.* (*वी. f.*) Belonging to an assembly or council. -*वः* 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly such as an assessor. 2 A king's companion. -*दाः* (*m. pl.*) The retinue of a god.

पारिषयः One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिहारिकी A kind of riddle.

पारिहार्यः A bracelet. -*यं* Taking, seizing.

पारिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

पासी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. 2 A quantity of water.

3 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup.

4 A milk pail; Si. 12. 40.

पारीक्षितः = *परीक्षित. q. v.*

पारीण *a.* 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side.

2 (*At the end of comp.*) Thoroughly versed in, well-acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवंतमथास्यनासनेकभिद् Bk. 2. 46.

पारीणह्यं Household furniture or utensils.

पारीङ्गः 1 A lion. 2 A large serpent, boa.

पारीरणः 1 A tortoise. 2 A strick, staff.

पारुः 1 The sun. 2 Fire.

पारुष्यं 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. 2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (*as of disposition*). 3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72. 4 Violence (*in word or deed*); Ms. 8. 6, 72; 7. 48, 51. 5 The garden of Indra. 6 Aloe-wood. -*य्यः* An epithet of Brihaspati.

पारोक्ष्यं Tradition.

पार्षतं Dust or ashes.

पार्षन्व *a.* Belonging to rain.

पार्ण *a.* (*गी. f.*) 1 Relating to, or made of leaves, leafy. 2 Raised from leaves (*as a tax*).

पार्थः 1 A metronymic of Yudhishthira, Bhīma and Arjuna; but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. 2 A king. -*COMP.* -*सारथिः* an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

पार्थक्यं Severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थन् Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थेय *a.* (*वी. f.*) 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीति R. 13. 64. 2 Ruling the earth. 3 Princely, royal. -*वः* 1 An inhabitant of the earth. 2 A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1. 3 An earthen vessel. -*COMP.*

-*चन्दनः*, -*सुतः* a prince, the son of a king. कन्या, -*नन्दिनी*, -*सुता* the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sitā, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीसुदवहदुद्रहः R. 11. 54. 2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

पार्परः 1 A handful of rice. 2 Consumption (*क्षययोग*).

पार्थतिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्वण *a.* (*गी. f.*) Belonging or relating to a *Parvan* *q. v.*; R. 11. 82. 2 Waxing, increasing (*as the moon*) -*णं* The general ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a *Parvan*.

पार्वत *a.* (*ती*) 1 Being or living in a mountain. 2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. 3 Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya mountain (she was Sati in her former birth, cf. Ku. 1. 21); तां पार्वतीयाभिजनेन नान्ता वैशुभिर्वा वैशुजने जुहाव Ku. 1. 26 2 A female cowherd. 3 An epithet of Draupadī. 4 A mountain stream. 5 A kind of fragrant earth. -*COMP.* -*नन्दनः* 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Ganesa.

पार्वतीय *a.* (*वी. f.*) Dwelling in a mountain. -*यः* A mountaineer. 2 N. of a particular mountain tribe (*pl.*), तत्र जयं रघोर्वरं पार्वतीयैर्गणैश्च R. 4.

पार्वतेय *a.* (*वी. f.*) Mountain-born. -*यः* Antimony.

पार्श्वः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्श्वः -*यः* 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; शयने संनिपण्यैकपार्श्वं Me. 89. 2 The side, flank (*in general*) (*of animate or inanimate objects*); विद्यः ऋषदतिमत्र दक्षतिप P. 1. 324

3 Vicinity. -**श्व**: An epithet of Jina. -**श्व** 1 A multitude of ribs. 2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. (पार्श्व is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; S. 7. 8; so पार्श्वोत् 'from the side of,' 'away from'; पार्श्वे 'near,' 'at hand,' 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे स्थित्वात् S. 1. 9, Bh. 2. 37). -**COMP.** -**अह्वरः** an attendant, a servant; R. 2. 9. -**अस्थि** n. a rib. -**आयात** a. one who has come very near. -**आसन्न** a. standing by the side. -**उद्वरियः** a crab. -**न**: an attendant, servant; R. 11. 43. -**गत** a. 1 being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. 2 sheltered. -**वरः** a servant, an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14. 29. -**व**: an attendant, a servant. -**देशः** the side (of the human body). -**परिवर्तन** 1 turning round from one side to the other in a bed. 2 N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). -**भारः** the side or flank. -**वसिष्ठ** a. 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon. 2 adjacent. -**शय** a. sleeping on the side. 2 sleeping by the side. -**शूलः** a shooting pain in the side. -**सूत्रकः** a kind of ornament. -**स्थ** a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (-**स्थः**) 1 a companion. 2 an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पार्श्वस्थक. **पार्श्वकः** (की f.) A swindler, pilferer, thief. **पार्श्वतश्च** ind. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31. **पार्श्विक** a. (की f.) Belonging to the side. -**का** 1 A sidesman, partisan. 2 A companion, an associate. 3 A juggler. **पार्श्वत** a. (ती f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. -**त**: A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhṛiṣṭadyumna. **पार्श्वती** 1 An epithet of Draupadī. 2 Of Durgā. **पार्श्व** f. An assembly. **पार्श्व**: 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. 2 A train, retinue (of a god). 3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor. **पार्श्व**: A member of an assembly, an assessor. **पार्श्व** m. f. 1 The heel; उद्वेज्य-स्वलिपार्श्वमग्रात् Ku. 1. 11; पार्श्वप्रहार K. 119. 2 The rear of an army. 3 The back or rear in general; छद्-पार्श्विरयान्वितः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes'. 4 A kick. -**f.** 1 A licentious woman 2 An epithet of Kuntī -**COMP.** -**वह** a follower

-**ग्रहण** attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. -**वाह**: 1 an enemy in the rear. 2 a general commanding the rear of an army. 3 an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. -**वात**: a kick; Ki. 17. 50. -**व** a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. -**वाह**: an outside horse. **पाल**: 1 A protector, guardian, keeper; as in नेपालः, द्विगुपालः &c. 2 A herdsman; विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5, 229, 240. 3 A king. 4 A spitting-pot. -**COMP.** -**वृ**: a mushroom. **पालक**: 1 A guardian, protector. 2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. 3 A groom, horsekeeper. 4 A horse. 5 The Chitraka tree. 6 A foster-father. **पालकाप्यः** N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). -**तय** The science of elephants. **पालक**: 1 The olibanum tree. 2 A hawk. -**की** Incense. **पालक्यः** क्या Incense. **पालन** a. Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. -**ने** 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लवणं R. 19. 3; so राजा, क्षिति, &c. 2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). 3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved. **पालयितु** m. Protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32. **पालाश** a. (शी f.) 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāśa tree. 2 Made of the wood of the Palāśa tree; Ms. 2. 45. 3 Green. -**रा**: The green colour. -**COMP.** -**खट**, -**खट**: an epithet of the Magadha country. **पालि**-**ली** f. 1 The tip of the ear; अग्रपालिः Gīt. 3. 2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. 3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अग्नि); Bv. 2. 3. 4 Boundary, limit. 5 A line, row; विरुलुलकपाली Gīt. 6; Śi. 3. 51. 6 A spot, mark. 7 A causeway, bridge. 8 The lap, the bosom. 9 An oblong pond. 10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. 11 A louse. 12 Praise, eulogium. 13 A woman with a beard. **पालिका** 1 The tip of the ear. 2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. 3 A cheese or butter-knife. **पालित** p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. 2 Observed, fulfilled. **पालित्वं** Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness. **पालल** a. (ली f.) Coming from a pool **पायक** 1 Fire नदिमा स मण्डे

कक्षवज्ज्वलति सागरेधि यः R. 11. 75, 3 9, 16. 87. 2 Agni or the god of fire 3 The fire of lightning. 4 The Chitraka tree. 5 The number 'three'. -**COMP.** -**आत्मजः** 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 N. of a sage called हृदयेश. **पावकिः** An epithet of Kārtikeya. **पावन** a. (नी f.) 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पादास्तामभितो निषण्णहरिणा गौरीयतो पावनाः S. 6. 17, R. 15. 101, 19. 53, Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. 2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. -**न**: 1 Fire. 2 Incense. 3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. 4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. -**न** 1 Purifying, purification; पद्मस्त्रीरज्जनितजनपावनं Gīt. 1. 2 Penance. 3 Water. 4 Cowdung. 5 A sectarian mark. -**COMP.** -**वनिः** a conchshell. **पावनी** 1 The holy basil. 2 A cow. 3 The river Ganges. **पावमानी** An epithet of particular Vedic hymns. **पावरः** The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोभितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8. **पाश**: 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose, पादाकृष्टतन्त्रिवलयसंगमज्जतपाशः S. 1. 32, बहुपाशेन व्यापदिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84 2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. 3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa); Ku. 2. 21. 4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. 5 The edge or border of anything woven. 6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in हनपाशः a bad pupil; वैपाकण, भिषङ् &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सौवोदमुद्रा स च कर्ण-पाशः U. 6. 27. (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); केशपाश q. v. -**COMP.** -**अंत**: the back of a garment. -**क्रीडा** gambling, playing with dice. -**यश**, -**पाणि**: an epithet of Varuṇa. -**वज्र** a. entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed -**बंध**: a noose, snare, halter. -**बंधक**: a bird-catcher. -**बंधन** a snare. -**वृत्** m. an epithet of Varuṇa, R. 2. 9. -**रज्जु** f. a fetter, rope -**हस्त**: 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa. **पाशक**: A die, dice. -**COMP.** -**पीठ** a gambling table. **पाशन** 1 A noose, share, net, sling 2 A cord, lash. 3 Ensnaring, entrapping. **पाशव** a. (वी f.) Relating to or derived from animals. -**व** A flock, heard. -**COMP.** -**पालन**, pasturage or meadow grass. **पाशित** a Bound ensnared fettered

पाणिनि *m.* 1 An epithet of Varuna. 2 Of Yama. 3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाशुपत *a.* (*सौ. f.*) Coming from or relating or sacred to Paśupati. -तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Siva. 2 A follower of the doctrines of Paśupati. -तः The Paśupata doctrines; (for the Paśupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). -Comp. -अक्षं N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Siva (which Arjuna acquired from Siva).

पाशुपाल्यः The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाश्चात्य *a.* 1 hinder. 2 Western; R. 4. 62. 3 Posterior, later. 4 Subsequent. -रस्यः The hinder part.

पाश्या 1 A net. 2 A collection of stairs or ropes.

पाशकः An ornament for the feet.

पाषण्डः पाषण्ड *q. v.*; Ms. 5. 90; 9 225.

पाषण्डकः, पाषण्डिन् *m.* A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70

पाषाणः A stone. -णी A small stone used as a weight. -Comp. -दारकः,

-दारणः a stone-cutter's chisel. -संधिः a cave or chasm in a rock. -हृदय *a.* stone-hearted, cruel, relentless.

पि 6 P. (*विद्यति*) To go, move.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo; कुहू-न-शासनशासनवदिनि पिकनिकरे भज भावे Git. 11, or उन्मीलति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोचालाः पिकाना गिरः Git. 1. -Comp. -आनन्दः, -आधवः the spring. -बन्धुः, -रागादि, -बल्लभः the mango-tree.

पिकाः 1 An elephant twenty years old. 2 A young elephant in general.

पिण *a.* Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अतर्निविशमरुपितारः (*विलोचने*) Ku 7. 33. -राः 1 The tawny colour.

2 A buffalo. 3 A rat. -रा 1 Turmeric. 2 Saffron. 3 A kind of yellow pigment. 4 An epithet of चंडिका.

-Comp. -अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (-क्षः) 1 an ape. 2 an epithet of Siva. -ईक्षणः

an epithet of Siva. -ईक्षः an epithet of fire. -कपिशा a species of cockroach. -चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. -जटः an epithet of Siva. -सारः yellow orpiment. -स्फटिकः ' yellow crystal ', a kind of gem (*गोमेद*).

पिणल *a.* Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny; R. 12. 71; Ms. 3. 8. -लः 1 The tawny colour.

2 Fire. 3 A monkey. 4 An ichneumon. 5 A small owl. 6 A kind of snake. 7 N. of an attendant on the sun. 8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. 9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody; his work being known as:—पिणलखण्डः-

श ङः छंदोक्तानिधि जवान मकरो वेलावटे पिणले

Pt. 2. 33. -लं 1 brass. 2 Yellow orpiment. -ला 1 A kind of owl. 2 The Sisu tree (*शिंशपा*). 3 A kind of metal. 4 A particular vessel of the body. 4 The female elephant of the south. 5 N. of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and virtuous life; (the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmīta were delivered from the trammels of the world). -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva.

पिणलिका 1 A kind of crane. 2 A kind of owl.

पिणाशः 1 The headman or proprietor of a village. 5 A kind of fish. -शं Virgin gold. -शी The Indigo plant.

पिचंडः-हं, पिचिंडः-हं The belly.

पिचंडकः A glutton (*औदरिक*).

पिचिंडिका The calf of the leg.

पिचिंडिल *a.* Big-bellied, corpulent.

पिचुः 1 Cotton. 2 A kind of weight, a Karsha (equal to two tolas). 3 A kind of leprosy. -Comp.

-तले cotton. -मेदः, मद्दः the Nimba tree; Si. 5. 66.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. 1 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिचुद *a.* Pressed fat. -दः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. -दं 1 Tin. 2 Lead.

पिचुआ A string of 16 pearls weighing a *dharana* (a particular measure of pearls).

पिच्छं 1 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). 2 The tail of a peacock Si. 4. 50. 3 The feathers of an arrow. 4 A wing. 5 A crest. -च्छः A tail in general. -च्छरः 1 A sheath, covering, coat. 2 The scum of boiled rice. 3 A row, line. 4 A heap, multitude. 5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. 6 A plantain. 7 An armour. 8 The calf of the leg. 9 The venomous saliva of a snake. 10 A betelnut. -Comp. -चाणः a hawk.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छिका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurors &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary; तरुण सर्पपक्षां नवौदनं पिच्छिलानि च दूरीनि Chand. M. 1. 2

Having a tail. -लः -ला -लं 1 The scum of boiled rice (*युक्तमंड*). 2 sauce mixed with rice-gruel. 3 Curds with cream on the surface. -Comp. -रवच *m.* the orange tree or its peel.

पिञ्ज 1. 2 A. (*पिञ्जे*) 1 To tinge, dye. 2 To touch. 3 To adore. -इल 10 U. (*पिञ्जयति-वे*) 1 To give. 2 To take. 3 To shine. 4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To live, dwell. 6 To hurt, injure. kill.

पिञ्जः 1 The moon. 2 A species of camphor. 3 Killing, slaughter, 4 Heap. -जं Strength, power. -जा 1 Injury, hurting. 2 Turmeric. 3 Cotton.

पिञ्जदः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिञ्जने A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिञ्जर *a.* Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिवा प्रदीपस्य सुवर्णपिञ्जर Mk. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. -रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. 2 The yellow colour. -रं 1 Gold. 2 yellow orpiment. 3 A skeleton. 4 A cage (for पंजर).

पिञ्जरकं Orpiment.

पिञ्जरित *a.* Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिञ्जल *a.* 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. 2 Panicstruck (as an army). -लं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 The leaf of the Kusa grass.

पिञ्जालं Gold.

पिञ्जिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिञ्जुषः The wax of the ear (*कर्णमल*).

पिञ्जेटः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिञ्जोला The rusting of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिठः A box, basket. -दं 1 A house, hovel. 2 A roof.

पिठकाः-कं 1 A box, basket. 2 A granary. 3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिठका or पिठिका in this sense); ततः गंदस्योपरि पिठका सृष्टा S. 2. 4 kind of ornament on the banner of Indra.

पिठक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिठाका A basket, box.

पिठकं The tartar of the teeth; (*दंतकिट्ट*).

पिठरः-रं A pot, pan, boiler (also पिठरी in this sense); पिठरं कथंतिमान निजपार्थनेव दहतितरा Pt. 1. 324; जडपिठरी पुनुरेव करोति विडम्बना Bh. 3. 116 -रं A churning stick.

पिठरकः-कं A pot, pan. -Comp.

-कपालः-लं a pot-sherd.

पिठकाः-का A small boil, pimple, pustule.

पिंड 1 A., 10. U. (*पिंडते, पिंडयति ते, पिंडित*) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put together. 2 To join, unite. 3 To heap or accumulate.

पिंड *a.* (*सौ. f.*) 1 Solid (*घन*) 2 Compact, dense, close. -डा-हं 1 A round mass, ball, globe; (as अयःपिंडः, &c.). 2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.) 3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. 4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or Srāddhas B. 1. 66: 8. 26: Ms. 3. 216: 9. 132

136, 140; Y. 1. 159. 5 Food in general; सकलभूतमर्त्यपिंडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' 6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence. 7 Alms; पिंडपातवेला Māl. 2. 8 Flesh; meat. 9 The fetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. 10 The body, corporeal frame; एकतद्विचित्रं नद्विधानां पिंडव्याख्या सल्लु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. 11 A heap, collection, multitude. 12 The calf of the leg; Māl. 5. 16. 13 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. 14 A portico or shed in front of the door. 15 Incense, frank-incense. 16 (In arith.) Sum, total amount. 17 (In geom.) Thickness. -इ 1 Power, strength, might. 2 Iron. 3 Fresh butter. 4 An army. (पिंडीकृत to make into a lump or ball, press or heap together; पिंडीकृत to be made into a ball or lump). -COMP. -अन्वाहार्य a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 123. -अन्वाहार्यकं a meal in honour of the Manes. -अग्र hail. -अयस् steel. -अलकः a red dye. -अशनः, आशः, -आशकः, -आशिन m. a beggar. -उदकक्रिया an oblation of obsequial rice-balls and water to the deceased. -उद्धारणं participating in funeral offerings. -गोस gum myrrh. -तैल-तैलकः incense. -दू u. 1 one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; आ पिंडदस्य कुक्षे गजुगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुहा-तैश्च भुङ्क्ते Bh. 2. 31. 2 one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-ball to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132 (-दः) 1 the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. 2 a master, patron. -दानं 1 presentation of the obsequial rice-ball. 2 the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the evening of new-moon. -निर्वर्णं presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. -पातः giving alms; Māl. 1. -पातिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः, -पाद्यः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the China rose. 3 the pomegranate. (-र) 1 the blossom of the Asoka tree. 2 the flower of the China-rose. 3 a lotus. -भाज् a. receiving or entitled to a share in the funeral rice-ball. (m. pl.) the deceased ancestors or Manes; S. 6. 25. -भृतिः f livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूल-मूलकं a carrot. -दक्षः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लेपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand; (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the d father) -लोपं interrup-

tion in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-balls to the latter.

पिंडकः -कं 1 A lump, ball, globe. 2 A round swelling or protuberance. 3 A lump of food. 4 The calf of the leg. 5 Incense. 6 Carrot. -कः A goblin, demon (पिशाच).

पिंडनं Forming globes.

पिंडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. 2 A mound, ridge.

पिंडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडातः Incense.

पिंडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. 2 A cow-herd. 3 A buffalo-herdsman. 4 The *Vikankata* tree. 5 An expression of censure.

पिंडिः -डी f. 1 A round mass, ball. 2 The nave of a wheel. 3 The calf of the leg. 4 The Asoka tree. 5 The long gourd (अलावु). 6 A house. 7 A species of palm. -COMP. -पुष्पः the Asoka tree. लेपः a kind of unguent. -शूरः 'brave in the house', or 'a cake hero', a braggart, cowardly boaster, poltroon, coltquean; cf. गेहे-नदिर, गेहेल्ल &c.

पिंडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. 2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

पिंडित a. 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. 2 Thick, lumpish. 3 Heaped together, collected. 4 Mixed with. 5 Added, multiplied. 6 Counted, numbered.

पिंडित् a. Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -m. 1 A beggar. 2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिंडिलः 1 A bridge, cause-way, mound. 2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिंडिर a. Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. -रः 1 The pomegranate tree. 2 Cuttle-fish-bone. 3 Foam of the sea; cf. डिंडिर.

पिंडोत्तिः f. Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्डाकः -कं 1 Oil-cake. 2 Incense. 3 Saffron. 4 Asafœtida.

पितामहः (हि f.) 1 A paternal grandfather. 2 An epithet of Brahmā.

पितृ m. A father; तेनास लोकः पितृमानु-विनेश R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. -रौ (dual) Parents, father and mother; जगतः पितरौ धेदे पार्थवीपतैश्चो R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. -रः (pl.) 1 Forefathers, ancestors father S 6 24 2 Paternal

ancestors taken collectively, Ms. 2. 151. 3 The Manes; R. 2. 16, 4. 20. Bg. 10. 29; Ms.: 3. 81; 192. -COMP. -अजित a. acquired by a father, paternal (as property) -कर्मन् n., -कार्यं, -कृत्यं, क्रिया oblation or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites. -काननं a cemetery; R. 11. 16. -कुल्या N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. -गण 1 the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. 2 a class of Manes or deceased progenitor who were sons of the Prajāpati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. -गृहं 1 a paternal mansion 2 cemetery, burial ground. -घातक, घातिन् m. a parricide. -तर्पणं 1 an oblation to the Manes. 2 the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 176 3 sesamum. -तिथिः f. the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -तीर्थं 1 N. of the place called Gayā where the performance of funeral rites, such as Śrāddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious 2 the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes) -दानं an offering to the Manes. -दायः patrimony. -दिने the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). -देव a. 1 worshipping a father. 2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-जा) the divine Manes. -देवता a. presided over by the Manes. (-नं) N. of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). -द्वयं patrimony; Y. 2. 118. -पक्षः 1 the paternal side, paternal relationship 2 relatives by the father's side 3 'the fortnight of the manes', N. of the dark half of Bhādrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -पदं the world of the Manes. -पितृ m. paternal grandfather. -पुत्रौ (पितापुत्रौ dual) father and son (पितुः पुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father') -पूजनं worship of the Manes. -पैतामह a. (ही f.) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (-हाः pl) ancestors. -महः f. 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -मात a. 1 inherited from a father. 2 inherited patrimentally. -वंधुः a kinsman by the fathers side. (-धु) relationship by the father's side. -भक्त a. dutifully attached to a father. -भक्तिः f. filial duty. -भोजनं food offered to the Manes. -भ्रातृ m. a father's brother paternal

uncle. -**मंदिरं** 1 a paternal mansion 2 a cemetery -**नेधः** sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. -**यज्ञः** 1 obsequial offerings. 2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yagnas enjoined to be performed by a Brāhmana; **पितृ-यज्ञस्तु तर्पणं** Ms. 3. 70; also 122, 283. -**राज्** *m.* राजा, -**राजन्** *m.* an epithet of Yama. -**रूपः** an epithet of Siva. -**लोकः** the world of the Manes. -**वंशः** the paternal family. -**वनं** a cemetery. (**पितृवनेचरः** 1 a demon, goblin. 2 an epithet of Siva). **वसतिः** *f.* -**सवन्** *n.* a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. -**त्रयं** obsequial rites. -**आहुते** obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. -**स्वसृ** *f.* (also **पितृस्वसृ** as well as **पितुः स्वसृ** or **पितुः स्वसृ**) a father's sister. Ms. 2. 131. -**द्वयः** a paternal aunt's son, **संनिभ** *a.* fatherly, paternal. -**सुः** 1 paternal grandmother. 2 evening twilight. -**स्थानः** -**स्थानीयः** a guardian (who is in the place of a father). -**द्वयः** parricide. -**हन्** *m.* a parricide.

पितृक *a.* Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. 2 Obsequial.

पितृव्यः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. 2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 180.

पित्तं Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ); **पित्तं यदि शर्करया शान्यति कौर्यः पटेलि** Pt. 1. 378. **Comp.** -**अवीसारः** a bilious form of diarrhoea. -**उपहत** *a.* affected by bile; **पत्यति पिचोपहतः शशिधुन्नं शंखमपि पीतं** K. P. 10. -**कोषः** the gall-bladder. -**क्षोभः** excess or derangement of the bilious humour. -**ज्वरः** a bilious fever. -**प्रकृति** *a.* of a bilious or choleric temperament -**प्रकोपः** excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -**रक्तं** plethora. -**वायुः** flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -**विदग्ध** *a.* impaired by bile. -**शमनः**, -**हर** *a.* antibilious.

पित्तल *a.* Bilious. -**लं** 1 Brass. 2 A species of birch tree.

पित्र्य *a.* 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. 2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 59 (b) Obsequial. -**ज्यः** 1 The eldest brother. 2 The month of Māgha. -**ज्या** 1 The constellation called Māghā. 2 The day of full as well as new moon. **जं** 1 The lunar mansion called Māghā. 2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पितृसन् *m.* A bird.

पितृसल A road path

पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 A sheath. 3 A wrapper, cloak. 4 A lid or top.

पिधानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. 2 A lid.

पिधायक *a.* Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिण्ड *p. p.* 1 Fastened, tied or put on. 2 Dressed. 3 Hid, concealed. 4 Pierced, penetrated. 5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाक -**कं** 1 The bow of Siva. 2 A trident. 3 A bow in general. 4 A staff or stick. 5 A shower of dust. -**Comp.** -**गोतृ**, **धृत्**, **पाणिः** *m.* epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva; Ku. 5. 77; S. 1. 6.

पिपतिषत् *m.* A bird.

पिपतिषु *a.* Being about to fall.

-**पुः** A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासित, **पिपासिन्**, **पिपासु** *a.* Thirsty.

पिपीलः, **पिपीली** An ant.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. -**कं** A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

पिपीलिका A female ant. -**Comp.** -**परिसर्पणं** the running about of ants.

पिप्पलः 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. 2 A nipple. 3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -**लं** 1 A berry in general. 2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. 3 Sensual enjoyment. 4 Water.

पिप्पलिः -**ली** *f.* Long pepper.

पिप्लिका The tartar of the teeth.

पिप्पुः A mark, mole, freckle.

पिवालः N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31.

-**लं** The fruit of this tree.

पिन् 10 P. (**पेलयति** -**ते**) 1 To throw, cast. 2 To send, direct. 3 To incite, prompt.

पिण्डः See पीड.

पिण्ड *a.* Blear-eyed. -**लं** A bleared eye.

पिण्डका A female elephant.

पिण्ड 6 U. (**पिण्डति** -**ते**) 1 To shape, fashion, form. 2 To be organised. 3 To light, irradiate.

पिण्डग *a.* Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; **नव्येयुद्धं ककुभः पिण्डी** Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 36. -**गः** The tawny colour.

पिण्डगः An epithet of Vishnu or his attendant.

पिण्डाचः A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, malevolent being; **नन्वाश्वासितः पिण्डाचोपि भोजनेन** V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. -**Comp.** -**आलयः** phosphorescence. -**दुः** a kind of tree. -**वाधा** -**संचारः** demoniacal possession. -**भाषा** 'the language of devils', a giberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prākṛita dialects used in plays -**समं** 1 an assemblage of

fiends. 2 pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिण्डाचकिन् *m.* An epithet of Kubera, the god of wealth.

पिण्डाचिका 1 A she-demon, a female imp. 2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; **किन्तुया आशुपिण्डाचिक्या** Mv. 3 devilish fondness for fighting; **पिण्डाचि** is used in the same sense; **तस्य त्रिलोक्ये वायव्येयमाशुपिण्डाचि न हृदयदयकानति** B. R. 4, or **किञ्चिद्विषयमतिनादविष्यति भवन्तमाशुपिण्डाचि** A. R. 4.

पिशितं Flesh; **कुशापि नापि तदु** हा **पिशितस्य** लेशः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 30.

Comp. -**अज्ञानः**, -**आज्ञः**, -**आशिरः**, -**शुचः** *m.* 1 flesh-eater, a demon, goblin, (**वाधाः**) संध्यापरोक्षकपिण्डाः पिण्डाज्ञानानां चरति S. 3. 27. 2 a man-eater, cannibal.

पिण्डन *a.* 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; **शङ्खामनिर्वा विनाशपिण्डनः** Si. 1. 75; **तुल्याल्लुरामपिण्डनं** V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53, **Amaru.** 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; **स्वयं क्षवद्वयपिण्डनं कौरवं तत्र-जेषाः** Me. 48. 2 Slanderous, backbiting, calumniating; **पिण्डनजनं खलु विप्रति क्षितिद्वारः** Bv. 1. 74. 3 Wicked, cruel, malignant. 4 Low, vile, contemptible. 5 Foolish, stupid. -**वः** 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 185, Pt. 1. 304, Ms. 3. 161. 2 Cotton. 3 An epithet of Nārada. 4 A crow. -**Comp.** -**वचनः**, -**वाक्यं** slander, detraction, calumny.

पिण्ड 7 P. (**पिण्डति**, **पिण्ड**) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush, अधवा भवतः प्रवर्तना न कथं पिण्डयिष्यं पिण्डि नः N. 2. 61, 13. 19; **मार्गयेव पिणये** Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. 2 To hurt, injure, destroy, kill (with gen.); **क्रोधेन पेटुं शुचनद्विषामति** Si. 1. 40. -**With** उद् to crush or grind down. -**निष्** 1 to pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms; (**तं**) **विष्पियेष क्षिति क्षिपे दूर्गं कुम्भ-निर्वापति** Mb.; **शिलानिषिष्टमुद्गरः** R. 12. 73. 2 to hurt, injure, bruise; Bk. 6. 120.

पिण्ड *p. p.* 1 Ground, powdered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. 73. 2 Rubbed together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands). -**द्वं** 1 Anything ground, a ground substance. 2 Flour, meal, **पिण्डं पिण्डि** 'he grinds flour'; i. e. does a useless work or a profitless repetition. 3 Lead. -**Comp.** -**उदकं** 'water mixed with flour' -**पचनं** a pan for parching flour, a boiler &c. -**पशु** an effigy of a beast made with flour. -**पिण्ड** a cake or ball of flour. -**पुरः** see वृत्तपुर. -**पेषः**, -**पेषणं** 'grinding flour'; i. e. doing any useless work, a vain or profitless repetition. **न्याय** see under न्याय. -**मेहः** a variety of diabetes -**वर्तिः** a kind of small ball

made of the flour of barley, pulse or rice. -सौरभं (pounded) sandal-wood.

पिठकः -कं 1 A cake made of the flour of any grain. 2 A baked cake, bread. -कं Pounded sesamum seeds.

पिष्टपः -पं A division of the universe; cf. विष्टप.

पिष्टातः Scented or perfumed powder.

पिष्टिक A cake made of rice-flour.

पित् I. 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move.

-II. 10 U. (पेसति ते) 1 To go. 2 To be strong. 3 To dwell. 4 To hurt, injure. 5 To give or take.

पिहित p. p. 1 Shut, closed, barred, fastened; see वा with अति. 2 Covered, concealed, hidden; see अविहित. 3 Filled or covered with.

पी 4 A. (पीयते) To drink तव वदन-मवाप्तं निपीय Mk. 10. 13; N. 1. 1.

पीचं The chin.

पीठे 1 A seat (a stool, chair, bench, sofa &c.); ज्वेन पीठदुर्निष्ठच्युतः St. 1. 12; R. 4 84; 6. 15. 2 The seat of a religious student made of Kusa grass. 3 The seat of a deity, an altar. 4 A pedestal in general, basis. 5 A particular posture in sitting. COMP. -कलिः a male confidant, a parasite. -गर्भः the cavity in the pedestal of an idol. -नायिका a girl of fourteen who represents Durgā at the festival of that goddess. -यूः basis, basement. -मर्दुः 1 a companion, parasite, one who assists the hero of a drama in great undertakings, e. g. in securing his mistress; so पीठमर्दिका 'a lady who assists the heroine in securing her lover'. 2 a dancing master who instructs courtezans in the art of dancing. -सर्वे a. lame, crippled.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool). 2 A pedestal, base. 3 A section or division of a book, as the पूर्वपीठिका, and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमारचरित.

पीड 10 U. (पीडयति-ते, पीडित) 1 To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure, harass, annoy, molest; नल्लं चापीडिच्छरेः BK. 15. 82; Ms. 4. 67, 238; 7. 29. 2 To oppose, resist. 3 To besiege (as a city). 4 To press or squeeze together, compress, pinch; कंठे पीडयन् MK. 8. लभेत सिकताद् तेलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; दशनपीडिताधर R. 19. 35. 5 To suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. 6 To neglect. 7 To cover with anything inauspicious. 8 To eclipse. -WITH अभिः-अव to press, squeeze, pain. -आ to press, weigh down; पशोधरमरि-जापीडितः Git 12. -उद् 1 to press against, a rike or rub against; अग्न्यादुत्पी-डयन्महाक्षय स्तनद्वयं पातं तथा पृष्ठं ku 1 40; 8 8 60 2 to press o t brow

or strike upwards, propel, urge; R. 5. 46; 16 66. -उप 1 to hurt, injure, trouble, harass, molest; स्तनोपपीडं परि-च्युत्तम् Ki. 3. 54; St. 10. 47. 2 to oppress, lay waste; Ms. 8. 67; 7. 195. -नि 1 to harass, pain, molest, punish, trouble; Ms. 7. 23. 2 to squeeze, press together, hold fast, seize, grasp; द्योः सदारास्य निपीडय पादौ R. 2. 23; 5 65. -निस् to press or squeeze out; see निष्पीडित. -परि 1 to pain, trouble, molest. 2 to press, squeeze. -प्र 1 to pain excessively, torment, harass. 2 to press or squeeze. -सं to press together, pinch; कंठे जीर्णकृताप्रतान-वलयेनात्यर्थसंपीडितः S. 7. 11.; Ch. P. 3.

पीडकः An oppressor.

पीडनं 1 Paining, distressing, oppressing, inflicting pain; Ms. 9. 299. 2 Squeezing, pressing; द्वौवेदि-बंधनिविष्टस्तनपीडनानि Git. 10; दैतीशपीडन-नल्लक्ष्मणकसिका Ch. P. 48. 3 An instrument for pressing. 4 Taking, holding, seizing; as in करपीडन or पाणिपीडन q. v. 5 Laying waste, devastation. 6 Threshing corn. 7 An eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडन q. v. 8 Suppressing sounds, a fault in the pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा 1 Pain, trouble, suffering, annoyance, molestation, agony; आश्रमपीडा R. 1. 37 disturbance; 71; मदनं, दारिद्र्यं &c. 2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg. 17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. 3 Devastation, laying waste. 4 Violation, infringement. 5 Restriction. 6 Pity, compassion. 7 Eclipse. 8 A chaplet, garland for the head. 9 The Sarala tree. -COMP. -कर a. troublesome, painful.

पीडित p. p. 1 Pained, harassed, tormented, oppressed, pinched. 2 Squeezed, pressed. 3 Espoused, held. 4 Violated, broken. 5 Laid waste, devastated. 6 Eclipsed. 7 Bound, tied. -तं 1 Paining, injuring, harassing. 2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -तं ind. Fast, closely, firmly.

पीत a. 1 Drunk, quaffed. 2 Steeped, soaked in, filled or saturated with. 3 Yellow; विद्युत्प्रभाचितपीतयो-द्धरीयः Mk. 5. 2. -तः 1 Yellow colour. 2 Topaz. 3 Safflower. -तं 1 Gold. 2 Yellow orpiment. -COMP. -अविद्यः an epithet of Agastya. -अंबरः 1 An epithet of Vishnu; इति निगदितः प्रीतः पीतांबरोपि तथा करोद् Git. 12. 2 an actor. 3 a religious mendicant wearing yellow garments. -अचय a. yellowish-red. -अशनम् m. topaz. -कदली a species of Banana (स्वर्णकदली). -कंदं the carrot. -कावेरे 1 saffron 2 brass. -काह ye ow asda a. -मदं ye ow asda a. -मदं 1 a species of sandal

wood. 2 saffron. 3 turmeric. -चंपक a lamp. -कुंडः Kāraṇḍava bird. -वारु n. a kind of pine or Sarala tree. -डुग्धा a milch cow. दुः the Sarala tree. -पाद्म a species of bird (Mar मैना). -मणिः a topaz. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. -मूलकं the carrot. रक्त a. yellowish red, orange-coloured. (-क्तं) a kind of yellow gem, the topaz. -रामः 1 the yellow colour. 2 wax. 3 the fibres of a lotus. -वाल्मीका turmeric. -वात्सल्य m an epithet of Krishna. -सरः 1 the topaz. 2 the sandal tree. (-रं) yellow sandal-wood. -सारि n. antimony. -स्कंधः a hog. -स्कटिकः the topaz. -हरित a. yellowish green.

पीतकं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 Brass 3 Saffron. 4 Honey. 5 Aloe-wood. 6 Sandal-wood.

पीतनः A species of fig tree (waved-leaf). -नं 1 Yellow orpiment. 2 Saffron.

पीतल a. Yellow. -लः The yellow colour. -लं Brass.

पीतिः A horse. -f. 1 Draught, drinking. 2 A tavern. 3 The proboscis of an elephant.

पीतिका 1 Saffron, 2 Turmeric. 3 Yellow jasmine.

पीतुः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पीयः 1 The sun. 2 Time. 3 Fuel 4 Drink. 5 Water.

पीयिः A horse.

पीन a. 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent 2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनस्तनी 3 Full, round. 4 Profuse, excessive. -COMP. -ऊधस् f. (पीनोद्धरी) a cow with full udders. -वधस् a. full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose 2 Cough, catarrh.

पीयुः 1 A crow. 2 The sun. 3 Fire 4 An owl. 5 Time. 6 Gold.

पीयूषः -पं 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मनसि वचसि कार्ये गुणपीयूषपूर्णाः Bh. 2. 78; इमं पीयूषलहरी G. L. 53. 2 Milk in general 3 The Milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. -COMP. -महस् m., रुचिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -वर्षः 1 a shower of nectar, 2 the moon. 3 camphor.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः 1 An arrow. 2 An atom. 3 An insect. 4 An elephant. 5 The stem of the palm. 6 A flower. 7 A group of palm trees. 8 A kind of tree.

पीलुकः An ant.

पीर् 1 P. (पीयति) To be fat or corpulent

पीवन a (पीवरी f) 1 Fu fat arge 2 Stout, strong m W nd

पीवर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. 8. 5. 65; 19. 32. 2 Plump, thick. -रः 1 A tortoise. -री 1 A young woman. 2 A cow.

पीवा Water.

पु 10 U. (पुंस्यति-ने) 1 To crush, grind. 2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पु *m.* (Nom. पुमान्, पुनांसौ, पुमांसः; Instr. Du; पुभ्यां; Voc. sing. पुम्.) 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमती N. 5. 110. 2 A man, human being; रस्यार्थः स पुमांल्लोके H. 1. 3. man, mankind, people; वंद्यः पुंसं रघुपतिपदैः Me 12. 4 A servant, an attendant. 5 A word in the masculine gender. 6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा हरिचन्दन Ak. 7 The soul. -COMP. -अनुज *a.* (पुनानुज) having an elder brother. -अनुजा (पुननुजा) a girl born after the male child; *i. e.* a girl having an elder brother. -अपत्यं (पुनपत्यं) a male child. -अर्थः (पुमर्थः) 1 the aim of man. 2 any one of the four ends of human existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष, see पुस्यार्थ. -आख्या (पुमख्या) a designation of a male being. -आचारः (पुनाचारः) a usage of men. -कटिः *f.* a man's hip. -कामा a woman wishing for a husband. -कौकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. -केटः (पुसेटः) a male planet. -गवः (पुंगवः) 1 a bull, an ox. 2 (at the end of comp.) chief, best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; वाल्मीकिर्हृदिपुंगवः Rām; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. -केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77. -चली (पुंशली) a, harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. -चलीया (पुंशलीयः) the son of a harlot. -चिह्नं (पुंशिह्नं) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. -जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) *n.* the birth of a male child. योगः a constellation under which male children are born. -दासः (पुंदासः) a male slave. -ध्वजः (पुंध्वजः) 1 the male of any species of animal. 2 a mouse. -नक्षत्रं (पुंनक्षत्रं) a male asterism. -नागः (पुंनागः) 1 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. 2 a white elephant. 3 a white lotus. 4 nutmeg. 5 N. of a tree called नागकेशरः; R. 6. 57. -नाटः डः (पुंनाटः डः) N. of a tree. -नामधेयः (पुंनामधेयः) a male. -नामन् (पुंनामन्) *a.* holding a masculine name. (-म्) the tree called पुंनाग. -पुत्रः a male child. -प्रजनन the male organ of generation. -धूमन् (पुंधूमन्) *m.* a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number; दारः पुंधूमि चाक्षताः Ak. -योग (पुंधोगः) 1 cohabitation with men. 2 reference to a male or husband. पुंधोगे क्षयिषी. -रत्नं (पुंरत्नं) an

excellent man. -राशिः (पुंराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. -रूप (पुंरूप) the form of a man. -रिग *a.* (पुंरिग) of the masculine gender, masculine. (-नं) 1 masculine gender. 2 virility, manhood. 3 the male organ -वस्तः (पुंवस्तः) a bull-calf. -वृषः (पुंवृषः) the musk-rat. वेव *a.* (पुवेव) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. -सवन (पुंसवन) *a.* causing the birth of a male child. (-नं) the first of the purificatory Samakāras; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. 2 foetus. 3 milk.

पुस्त्वं 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculiness; यत्नापुस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55. 2 Semen virile. 3 The masculine gender.

पुस्त्वं *ind.* 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. 2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कस *a.* (सी *f.*), पुक्कस *a.* (सी *f.*) Low, vile. -राः, -सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman; जज्ञो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. -शी-सी 1 A bud. 2 The indigo plant. 3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुखः खं 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. 2 A falcon, heron.

पुखित *a.* Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, -गं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुंगलः The soul.

पुच्छः -च्छं 1 A tail in general; पञ्चासुच्छे वहति विपुले U. 4. 27. 2 A hairy tail; 3 A peacock's tail. 4 The hinder part. 5 The end of anything. -COMP. -अग्रं, -मूले the tip of the tail. -कटकः a scorpion. -जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छटिः -टी *f.* Cracking the fingers (छेडिका).

पुच्छिन् *m.* A cock.

पुञः A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; हरिपुञ्जलेख सकेनपुञा Ku. 7. 26; प्रत्युच्छति मुञ्जति स्थिरतमःपुञ निङ्कुजे प्रियः Git. 11.

पुञिः *f.* A heap, quantity, mass.

पुञिकः Hail.

पुञितः *a.* 1 Heaped, collected, heap-ed together. 2 Pressed together.

पुट 1. 6. P. (पुटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. 2 To intertwine. -11. 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To be in contact with. 2 To bind together, fasten. 3 (पोटयति-ते) (*a*) To grind, reduce to powder. (*b*) To speak. (*c*) To shine. -111. 1. P. (पोटति) 1 To grind. 2 To rub.

पुटः -टं 1 A fold. 2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; मित्रपट्टपुटो वनाविलः

R. 9. 68, 11. 23; 17. 12; M. 3. 9, अंजलिपुट, नासपुट, कणपुट &c. 3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; पुष्पा पुवः पत्रपुटे मदीये R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28; 4 Any shallow receptacle 5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. 6 A sheath, cover, covering. 7 An eyelid. (पुटि also in all these senses) 8 A horse's hoop. -टः A casket. -ट A nutmeg. -COMP. -उट्टं a white umbrella. -उट्टकः a cocoa-nut. -श्रोवः 1 a pot, jar, pitcher. 2 a copper-vessel. -पाकः a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire; अनिर्विजो गभीर-त्वाद्वनपुटवन्मयः 1 पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य कश्चन रसः U. 3. 1. -भेदः 1 a town, city. 2 a kind of musical instrument (आलोच). 3 a whirl-pool or eddy. -भेद्वन a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

पुटक 1 A fold. 2 Any shallow cup or cavity. 3 A vessel made of a leaf. 4 A lotus. 5 Nutmeg.

पुटकिनी 1 A lotus 2 Group of lotuses.

पुटिका Cardamoms.

पुटित *a.* 1 Rubbed, ground. 2 Contracted. 3 Stitched, sewn. 4 Split

पुटि See पुट.

पुट 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. 2 To dismiss. 3 To emit, send forth. 4 To discover.

पुट 1 P. (पुंडति) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुटः A sign, mark.

पुटरीक 1 A lotus-flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 37; Mā. 9. 14. 2 A white parasol. -कः 1 The white colour. 2 N. of the elephant preading over the south-east direction, R. 18. 8. 3 A tiger. 4 A kind of serpent. 5 A species of rice. 6 A kind of leprosy. 7 A fever in an elephant. 8 A kind of mango-tree. 9 A pitcher, water-pot. 10 Fire. 11 A (sectarial) mark on the forehead. -COMP. -असः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 8. -उल्लवः a kind of bird. -सुखी a kind of leech.

पुट्टः 1 A kind of sugar-cane (red-variety). 2 A lotus in general. 3 A white lotus. 4 A mark or line (on the forehead) made with sandal &c. sectarial mark. 5 A worm. -डः *pl* N. of a country and its inhabitants -COMP. -कोलिः an elephant.

पुट्टकः 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). 2 A sectarial mark.

पुण्य *a.* 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जनकतपसास्नानपुण्योदकेषु आश्रमेषु Me. 1; पुण्यं चण्डीश्वरस्य 33; R. 3. 41; S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. 2 Good, meritorious

virtuous, righteous, just. 3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day). Ms. 2. 30, 26. 5 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful, प्रदुष्य पुण्यलक्ष्मी Mv. 1. 16; 24, U. 4. 19; so पुण्यदर्शनः &c. 5 sweet, fragrant (as odour). 6 solemn, festive. -पुण्यं 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit; अलुप्तः पापपुण्यैरिव कल-मस्तुते H. 1. 83; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीडितं काय-नोस्त्वय Sānti, 3. 1; R. 1. 69; N. 3. 87. 2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. 3 Purity, purification. 4 A trough for watering cattle. -पुण्यः The holy basil. -COMP. -अहं (for अहम्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्यहं अहंते दुर्घटं । अस्तु पुण्यहं; पुण्यहं ब्रज मेमलं सुविचये प्रातः प्रयातस्य ते Amaru, 61. 'वाचने' repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. -उदयः the dawn or resulting of good fortune. -उद्यान a having lovely gardens. -कर्तृ m. a meritorious or virtuous man. -कर्मन् a. doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-n.) a meritorious act. -कालः an auspicious time. -कीर्ति a. bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5. -कृत् a. virtuous, meritorious. -कृत्य a meritorious work. -क्षेत्रं 1 a holy place, place of pilgrimage. 2 'the holy land', N. of Aryāvarta. -संघ a. sweetscented. -गृहं 1 an alms-house. 2 a temple. -जनः 1 a virtuous man. 2 a demon, goblin. 3 a Yaksha; R. 13. 60. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera; अनुग्रही चतुर्गुण-जनेश्वरी R. 9. 6. -अजित a. won by merit or good works. -तीर्थ a. a holy place of pilgrimage. -दर्शन a. beautiful. (-नः) the blue jay. (-नं) visiting holy shrines. -पुरुषः a man rich in moral merit, a virtuous man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -फलः the reward of good works. (-लः) a grove. -भाज a. blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः सुखनी पुनयः K. 43. -भूः, -भूमिः f. 'the holy-land'; i. e. Aryāvarta. -राजः an auspicious night. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -शकुन्तल an auspicious omen; (-नः) a bird of good omen. -शील a. of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. -श्लोक a. 'well-spoken of' or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of', of good fame. (-कारः) an epithet of Nala, (of Nishadha), Yudhishtira and Janārdana; पुण्य-श्लोकी नदी राजा पुण्यश्लोकी सुविष्टिः । पुण्य-श्लोका च वैदेकी पुण्यश्लोकी जनार्दनः ॥ (-कारः) an epithet of Śiṭā and Draupadī. -स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यवत् a. 1 Meritorious, virtuous. 2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. 3 Happy, blessed.

पुत्र n. A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. -COMP. -नामन् a. called पुत्र.

पुत्तलः—ली 1 An image, idol, a statue, effigy. 2 A doll, puppet. -COMP. -दहनं, -विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका 1 A small kind of bee. 2 The white ant.

पुत्रः 1 A son; (the word is thus derived:—पुत्राज्ञो नरकायस्मात्पावते पितरं हतः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति श्रौतः स्वयमेव स्वर्गयुगा ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः). 2 A child, the young one of an animal. 3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). 4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in अति-पुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c. -त्रौ (bu.) A son and daughter. (पुत्रीकृत to adopt as a son; R. 2. 36.). -COMP. -अन्नाद् 1 one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. 2 a mendicant of a particular order; see कृतीचक. -अर्थिन् a. wishing for a son. -इष्टिः, -इष्टिका f. a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. -काम a. desirous of sons. -कार्यं a ceremony relating to a son. -कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; श्वानाकमुष्टिपरिवर्तितको जहाति सोयं न पुत्र-कृतकः । तद्वीं ह्यस्ते S. 4. 13. -जात a. one to whom a son is born. -द्वारं son and wife. -धर्मः filial duty. -पौत्रं or -त्राः sons and grandsons. -पौत्रेण a. transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. -प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son (e. g. an adopted son). -लाभः obtaining a son. -वधूः f. a daughter-in-law. -सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children. -हीन a. sonless, childless.

पुत्रकः 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). 2 A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. 3 A rogue, cheat. 4 A locust, grasshopper. 5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरम). 6 Hair.

पुत्रिका, पुत्रिका, पुत्री 1 A daughter. 2 A doll, puppet. 3 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in अतिपुत्रिका, खड्गपुत्रिका &c. -COMP. -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1 a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father: see Ms. 9. 127. 2 a daughter who being regarded as

a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव सुतः पुत्रिकासुत सोऽपौरससम एव Mit. on Y. 2. 128). 3 a grandson. -मत्तः a mother of daughters. -मर्तु m. 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in-law.

पुत्रिन् a. (जी f.) Having a son or sons; R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. -m. The father of a son.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य a. Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुद्गल a. Beautiful, lovely, handsome, -लः 1 An atom (परमाणुः); पुद्गलः परमाणवः Sridhara. 2 The body, matter. 3 The soul. 4 An epithet of Śiva.

पुनर् ind. 1 Again, once more, anew; न पुनरेव प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6; किमप्यव बहु पुनर्विचक्षुः स्फुरितोच्चारावरः Ku. 5. 82; so पुनर्भू to become a wife again. 2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs); पुनर्भू to give back, restore; पुनर्भा-इ गम् &c. to go back, return &c. 3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force), प्रसाद इव मूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः सोऽर्थाद्विहीतलः । अद्याप्य-नन्दयति मां त्वं पुनः क्लृप्तिं नन्दिति U. 3. 14, मन पुनः सर्वमेव तदास्ति U. 3. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' 'repeatedly,' 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः स्तननिषिद्धचापल R. 3. 42; क्षिपुनः 'how much more,' or 'how much less'; see under किम्, पुनरपि again, once more, and also, on the other hand. -COMP. -अर्थित a. repeated request. -आगत a. come back, return; भस्मिभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S. -आधानं, -अधियं renewing the consecrated fire. -आवर्तः 1 return. 2 repeated birth. -आवर्तिन् a. returning to mundane existence. -आवृत् f. आवृत्तिः f. 1 repetition. 2 return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; Y. 3. 194. 3 revision, another edition (of a book &c.). -वक्त a. 1 said again, repeated, reiterated. 2 superfluous, unnecessary, शशंल वाचा पुनरुक्तयेव R. 2. 68; Si. 9. 64 (-क्तं), पुनरुक्तता 1 repetition. 2 superfluity, redundancy, uselessness, tautology; U. 5. 15; Bh. 3. 78. -जन्मन् m. a Brāhmana (द्विजन्मन्) पुनरुक्तवदाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; e. p. सुजंगकुली व्यक्तशक्तिपुत्राग्रहीतः । जगत्पति सदा पायाद्व्या-क्षेपितः शिवः S. D. 622; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवदाभास). -उक्तिः f. 1 repetition. 2 superfluity, uselessness, tautology. -उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. -उत्पत्तिः f. 1 reproduction. 2 return of birth metempsychosis

ret in कायास्थाय पुनरपगम इदं नाम वने व
U 2 13 **पपादा** ऊदा a woman mar-
ried again. -**गमन** return going
again. -**जन्म** n repeated birth
metempsychosis. -**जात** a. born
again. -**जन**; -**नव**: 'growing again
and again', a fingernail. -**द्वारक्रिया**
marrying again, taking a second
wife. -**प्रत्युपकार**: returning one's
obligations, repeated or recurring
birth, metempsychosis; ममापि च क्षयस्तु
नीललोहितः पुनर्भवः परिततशक्तिरामभूः S. 7. 35
Ku. 3. 5. 2 a finger-nail. -**भाव**: new
birth, repeated birth. -**भू**: 1 a widow
remarried 2 re-existence. -**वावा** 1
going again. 2 repeated procession.
-**वचन** repetition. -**बसु**: (usually
dual) 1 the seventh lunar mansion
(consisting of two or four stars); ग
गतावि दिवः पुनर्वसु R. 11. 36. 2 an epi-
thet of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. -**विवाह**:
remarriage. -**संस्कार**: (पुनः संस्कारः)
repetition of any Samskāra or purifi-
catory ceremony. -**संगम**; -**संधान** (पुनः
संधानः &c.) reunion. -**संभव**: (पुनः
संभवः) being born again (into the
world), metempsychosis.

पुष्कुल: Flatulency or wine (in the
stomach).

पुष्कुल: 1 The lungs. 2 The peri-
carp of a lotus.

पुर f. (Nom. sing. पुः instr. पूर्वा)
1 A town, fortified town दूर्यानिष्क-
द्वारपुरा R. 16. 23. 2 A fortress, cas-
tle, stronghold. 3 A wall, rampart.
4 The body. 5 Intellect. -Comp.
-**द्वार** f., -**द्वार** the gate of a city.

पुर 1 A town, city (containing
large buildings, surrounded by a
ditch, and not less than one Krosa
in extent); पुरे तावन्तेवास्य तनेति रविरातपं
Ku. 2. 3. R. 1. 59. 2 A castle, for-
tress, stronghold. 3 A house, resi-
dence, abode. 4 The body. 5 The fe-
male apartments. 6 N. of the town
पादलिपुत्र. q. v. 7 The calyx of a flo-
wer or any cup formed of leaves.
8 A brothel. 9 The skin. 10 Belli-
um, Comp. -**अट्ट**: a turret on a city-
wall. -**अधिप**; -**अध्यक्ष**: the governor
of a town. -**अराति**; -**अरि**; -**असुहृद्**
m. -**रिपु**: epithets of Siva; दुरातिशय
कुहमशर किं मा प्रहरसि Subhāsh; see रिपु
-**उत्सव**: a festival celebrated in a city.
-**उद्यान** a city-garden, park. -**आकस्**
m. an inhabitant of a town. -**कोट**
a citadel. -**ग** a. 1 going to a town,
2 favourably inclined. -**जित**; -**वि**;
-**भिद्** m. epithet of Siva. -**ज्योतिस्**
m. 1 an epithet of fire. 2 the world
of Agni. -**तटी** a small market-town
small village. -**तोरण** the outer gate of
a city. -**द्वार** a city-gate. -**निवेश**: the
founding of a city. -**पाल**: 'city-
governor', the commandant of a

fortress **मथन** an epithet of Siva
नाग the street of a town Ku 4
11 P 11 3 रथ रक्षक रक्षिन् m.
a constable police officer -**रोध** the
sage of a fortress. **वासिन्** m. a
citizen, a townsman. -**शासन**: 1 an
epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva.
पुरत Gold.

पुरण: The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् ind. Before, in front (opp.
पश्चात्); पद्यानि तापित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् Māl.
1. 40; in the presence of; यं यं पश्यति
तस्य तस्य पुरतो नाद्दि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51.
2 Afterwards; इयं च तेन्या पुरतो विडम्बना
Ku. 5. 70. (आदावेव Malli.); Amaru. 43.
पुरंदर: 1 N. of Indra; R. 2. 74. 2
An epithet of Siva. 3 Of Agni. 4
A thief, house-breaker. 2 -**रा** An
epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंधि; -**श्री** f. 1 An elderly married
woman, a respectable matron; दुरधीणां
चित्तं कुसुममुकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12; Mu.
2. 7; Ku. 6. 32; 7. 2. 2 A woman
whose husband and children are
living.

पुरल An epithet of Durgā.

पुरश्च ind. 1 Before, in front, in
the presence of, before the eyes of
(by itself or with gen.); अहं पुः
पश्यति देवद्वारं R. 2. 36; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि
पुरः Me. 3; Ku 4. 3; Amaru. 43;
often used with कृ, गम्, वा, च (see
the roots). 2 In the east, from the
east. 3 Eastward. -Comp. -**करण**,
-**कार**: 1 placing before or in front.
2 preference. 3 treating with
honour, showing respect, deference.
4 worshipping. 5 accompanying,
attending. 6 preparing. 7 arrang-
ing. 8 making complete or perfect,
9 attacking. 10 accusation. -**कृत** a.
placed in front; R. 2. 80. 2 honoured,
treated with respect, distinguished.
3 chosen, adopted, followed; दुरकृत-
मन्यमकन R. 8. 9. 4 adored, worship-
ped. 5 attended or accompanied by,
combined with. 6 prepared, got
ready. 7 consecrated. 8 accused,
calumniated. 9 made perfect. 10
anticipated. -**क्रिया** 1 showing re-
spect, treating with honour.
2 a preparatory or initiatory rite.
-**ग**, -**गम** (**पुरोगम**). a. 1 chief,
leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft.
with the force of a noun; स किंवदंती
वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6. 55; Ku. 7.
40. 2 led or presided over by (at
the end of comp.); इन्द्रपुरोगा देवाः 'the
gods with Indra at the head'. -**गति**
f. 1 precedence (-**ति**;) a dog. -**गंतु**,
-**गमिन्** a. 1 going before or in
front. 2 chief, leading, a leader.
(-m.) a dog. -**चरण** 1 a prepara-
tory or initiatory rite. 2 preparation,
initiation. 3 repetition of the name

of a deity accompanied with burnt
offerings **उद** a nipple -**जन्म**
(**पुराजन्म**) a born before **डाक्ष**
n **डाक्ष** (**पुरोडाक्ष**) a sacrificial
oblation made of ground rice and
offered in *Kapālas* or vessel; Ms.
7. 21. -**धस्** (**पुरोधस्**) m. a family-
priest (particularly) that of a
king). -**धानं** (**पुरोधानं**) 1 placing in
the front. 2 ministration by a
priest. -**धिका** (**पुरोधिका**) a favourite
wife (preferred to all others). -**पाक**
a. near fulfilment, about to be ful-
filled; Ku. 6. 90. -**प्रहर्तु** m. one who
fights in the van or front line; R.
13. 72. -**फल** a. having the fruit near
or at hand, promising fruit (in the
near future); R. 2. 22. -**भाग** (**पुरो-**
भाग) a. 1 obtrusive, officious 2
fault-finding. 3 envious or jealous
of; प्रायः समानदिष्टाः परस्परवशाः पुरोभागः M.
1. 20 (**पुरोभाग** may here mean 'envy'
also). (-**ग**;) 1 the front part, fore-
part, van. 2 obtrusiveness, officious-
ness. 3 jealousy, envy. -**भागिन्** a 1
forward, self-willed, naughty; S 5.
2 obtrusive, officious; V. 3. 3 fault-
finding. -**मारुतः**; -**वातः** (**पुरोमारुतः**;
-**वातः**) a forewind, wind blowing in
front; M. 4. 3; R. 18. 38. -**सर** a.
going or moving in front, (**रः**) 1
a fore-runner, harbinger; S. 4. 2 2
a follower, attendant; servant,
परिनेयपुरःसरी R. 1. 87. 3 a leader, one
who leads the way, foremost, pre-
eminent; Ku. 6. 49. 4 (at the end
of comp.) attended or preceded by,
with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रमाणपुरःसरं, वृक्षपुरःसराः
&c. -**स्थापिन्** a. standing in front
-**हित** a. 1 placed in front. 2 ap-
pointed, charged, commissioned.
(-**तः**) 1 one holding a charge, an
agent. 2 a family-priest, one who
conducts all the ceremonial rites of
the family.

पुरस्तात् ind. 1 Before, in front
(oft. with gen. or able.); R. 2. 44;
Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself,
अनुद्यता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. 2 At the head
of, foremost; M. 1. 1. 3 In the
first place, at the beginning. 4 For-
merly, previously. 5 Eastward, in
or towards the east. 6 Later or fur-
ther on, in the sequel.

पुरा ind. 1 In former times, for-
merly, of yore, in the olden time,
पुरा शक्रपुत्राय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरति मानसे
यस्य वातं वचः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119, 5.
32. 2 Before, hitherto, up to the
present time. 3 At first, in the first
place. 4 In a short time, soon,
ere-long, shortly, (in this sense
usually with a present tense to which
it gives a future sense); पुरा सद्योप-
जयति बहुवचनविरुद्धः S. 7. 33; पुरा दूषयति

स्थली R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निवसति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Ms. 85; N. 1. 18; Si. 15. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. -**Comp.** -**उपनति** *a.* formerly possessed. -**कथा** an old legend. -**कल्पः** 1 a former creation. 2 a story of the past. 3 a former age; दृष्टमेतदपुराकल्पे दृष्टं वैरकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. -**कृत** *a.* done formerly. -**योनि** *a.* of ancient origin. -**वसुः** an epithet of Bhishma. -**विद्** *a.* acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times, conversant with former times or events; वदंश्चर्यते च तां पुराविद्: Ku. 5. 28, 6. 9; R. 11. 10. -**वृत्त** *a.* occurring in, or relating to, ancient times. 2 old, ancient. -**कथा** an old legend. (-**स्तं**) 1 history. 2 an old or legendary event; पुरावृत्तौ द्वैतं च कथिता कार्य-पदं Māl. 2. 13.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges 2 A kind of perfume. 3 The east. 4 A castle.

पुराण *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि कार्यं नवमित्य-वद्य M. 1. 2; पुराणप्रकाशमादत्तं R. 3. 7. 2 Aged, primeval; अजो निरुः शाश्वतोयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. 3 Decayed, worn out. -**णं** 1 A past event or occurrence. 2 A tale of the past, legend, ancient or legendary history. 3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 18; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणानि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षणं; सर्वत्र प्रतिपद्यते वंशो मन्त्रतराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see under अष्टादशान्. -**णः** A coin equal to 80 cowries. -**Comp.** अंतः an epithet of Yama. -**उक्त** *a.* enjoined by or laid down in the Purāṇas. **गः** 1 an epithet of Brāhman. 2 a reciter or reader of the Purāṇas. -**पुरुषः** an epithet of Vishnu.

पुरातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. 2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. 3 Worn out, decayed. -**तः** An epithet of Vishnu.

पुरिः *f.* 1 a town, city. 2 A river. **पुरिषाय** *a.* Reposing in the body. **पुरी** 1 A city, town; जगद्गुरुपुत्रि R. 1. 30. 2 A stronghold. 3 The body. -**Comp.** मोहः the Dhattūra plant.

पुरीतम् *m., n.* 1 A particular intestine near the heart. 2 The entrails in general; (also पुरीतम्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीषं 1 Faeces, excrement, ordure: Ms. 3 250 5 123 6 76 4 56 2

Rubbish, dirt —**Comp.** -**उत्सर्गः** voiding excrement. -**निग्रहणं** obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Faeces, ordure. -**णं** Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

पुरीषमः The black kidney bean.

पुरु *a.* (र-वी *f.*) Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). -**रः** 1 The pollen of flowers. 2 Heaven, the world of the immortals 3 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When his father asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty, for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. -**Comp.** -**सित्** *m.* 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. -**दं** gold. -**देशकः** a goatee. -**लेपद** *a.* very lustful or lascivious. -**ह-हु** much, many. -**हूत** *a.* invoked by many. (-**तः**) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16 5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11. 22. **द्वि** *m.* an epithet of Indrajit.

पुरुषः 1 A male, male being, man; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी स नारी सार्धतः पुनर् Mk. 3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. 2 Men, mankind. 3 A member or representative of a generation. 4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. 5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); द्वौ पुरुषौ प्रनाग-मस्याः सा द्विपुरुषा-वी परिला Sk. 6 The soul; द्वाविनौ पुरुषौ लोके धरक्षाक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c. 7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe) Si. 1. 33; R. 13. 6. 8 A person (in grammar); प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.) 9 The pupil of the eye. 10 (In Sān. phil.) The soul (opp. ऋति); according to the Sāṅkhyas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a locker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the word सत्त्वं also. -**वं** An epithet of the mountain Meru. -**Comp.** -**अंगं** the male organ of generation. -**अद्**: 'a man-eater', cannibal, goblin. -**अधमः** the vilest of men, a very low or despicable man. -**अधिकारः** 1 a manly office or duty. 2 calculation or estimation of men. K 3 51 -**अतरं** another man -**अर्थ**

1 any one of the four principal objects of human life; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. 2 human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); H. Pr. 35. -**अस्मिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**आद्यः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**आयुषः** *m.* the duration of a man's life; अक्षुण्णमतिः कामं जीव्याज्जतः पुरुषायुषः V. 6. 44; पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरी-तयः R. 1. 63. -**आशिनः** *m.* 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. -**ईदः** a king. -**उत्तमः** 1 an excellent man. 2 the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa; यस्मात् क्षमतीति उत्तमश्चापि चोत्तमः । अतोऽस्मिन् लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ Bg. 15. 18. -**कारः** 1 human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. देव); एवं पुरुषकरणेन विना देवं न सिध्यति H. Pr. 32; देवे पुरुषकरि च कर्मसिद्धिर्देवस्थिता Y. 249; cf. "god helps those who help themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. 2 manhood, 'virility'. -**कुण्णः** -**वं** a human corpse. -**कंसारि** *m.* 'man-lion', an epithet of Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; पुरुषकसरिणश्च पुरा नलेः S. 7. 3. -**ज्ञानं** knowledge of mankind. -**द्वजः** **द्वयस** *a.* of the height of a man. -**द्विषु** *m.* an enemy of Vishnu. -**नायः** 1 a general, commander. 2 a king. -**पशुः** a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपशु. -**पुंगवः** -**पुङ्गरिकः** a superior or eminent man. -**बहुमानः** the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 9. -**सेवः** a human sacrifice. -**वरः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**राहः** 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 an epithet of Kubera. -**व्याघ्रः** -**शार्ङ्ग**, -**सिंहः** 'a tiger or lion among men,' a distinguished or eminent man. 2 a hero, brave man. 2 -**समवाय** a number of men. -**सुक्तं** N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda (regarded as 'a very sacred hymn').

पुरुषकः -**तं** Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse; श्रीवृक्षी पुरुषकोचनितायकायः Si. 5. 56.

पुरुषताः **त्वं** 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. 2 Virility.

पुरुषायित *a.* Acting like a 'man' -**तं** 1 Playing the man, acting a manly part, conduct 2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man; आकृतिसव-लोकेय कयापि वितर्कितं पुरुषायित असिलताल्लखनेन वैदग्ध्यद्विभक्तिसुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुषवत् *m.* The son of Budha and Ilā and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvāś, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuṇa and fell in love with her. Urvāś, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for 'ruthful-ness de or on, and gene only and

became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this; and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasiya differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the Rgveda; where it is said that Urvasi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions:—namely that her two sons which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the sons, and so Urvasi disappeared.]

पुरोतिः 1 The current of a river. 2 The rustling noise of leaves (पद्मत्रय).

पुरोडाश, पुरोधस &c. See under पुष्क. **पुर्व** 1 P. (पूर्वति) 1 To fill, 2 To dwell, inhabit. 3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल a. Great, large, wide, extensive. -लः Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation; चाहं हृदयं निर्वचयती दयितं पुलकैरुल्लेखितं Git. 1; वृणमदलिलकं लिखति सपुलकं दृगमिन् रजनीकरे 7, Anaru. 57, 77. 2 A kind of stone or gem. 3 A flaw or defect in a gem. A kind of mineral. 5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (पञ्चलपिंड). 6 Yellow orpiment. 7 A wine-glass. 8 A species of mustard. -Comp. -अंगः the noose of Varuṇa. -आलसः an epithet of Kubera. -उद्धतः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकित a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् a. (नी f.) Having the hairs of the body erect &c. -m. A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलस्तः -स्त्यः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brāhmā; Ms. 1. 35.

पुला The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाकः -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain. 2 A lump of boiled rice. 3 abridgment, compendium. 4 Brevity, conciseness. 5 Rice-water. 6 Despatch, celerity.

पुलाकिन् m. A tree.

पुलायित A horse & gaol

पुलिनः -नं 1 A sand-bank; a sandy beach; स्मृते यमुनापुलिनवरे विजयी सुरारि-धुना Git. 7; R. 14. 52; sometimes used in pl.; कालिकाः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपिता-सुप्रसूयं सन्ते स्वं Ve. 1. 2. 2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. 3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवति A river.

पुलिदुक्तः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). 2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian, mountaineer; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् m. N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित्, -भिद्, -द्विद् m. epithets of Indra. -जा -पुत्री Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुर् 1. 4. 9. P. (पोषति, पुष्यति, पुष्पति, पुष्टं or पुष्टिम्) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture; तेनायं वसन्तिव लोकमष्टं पुष्यन् Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 15. 13; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. 2 To support, maintain, bear. 3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief; पुष्यन् लावण्यमवाप्तिं विश्वाम् Ku. 1. 25; R. 3. 32; न तिरोधीयते स्थायी तैस्ते पुष्यन् परं S. D. 3. 4 To increase, augment, further promote, enhance; पंचाननवि पुतलासुखं पुष्यन्तः R. 4. 11; 9. 5. 5 To get, possess, have, enjoy; Bh. 3. 34. 6 To show, exhibit, bear, display; वपुरभिनयमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19; Ku. 7. 18, 78; R. 6. 58; R. 6. 58; 18. 32; न क्षीयन्त्याहृत्यः कदाचित्पुष्यति लोकं विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63; Me. 80. 7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. 8 To magnify, extol. -Caus. or 10 U. (पोषयति-ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. 2 To increase, promote.

पुष्कर 1 A blue lotus. 2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. 3 The skin of a drum; i. e. the place where it is struck; पुष्करव्याहृत्य Me. 66; R. 17. 11. 4 The blade of a sword. 5 The sheath of a sword. 6 An arrow. 7 Air, sky, atmosphere. 8 A cage. 9 Water. 10 Intoxication. 11 The art of dancing. 12 War, battle. 13 Union. 14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -रः 1 A lake, pond. 2 A kind of serpent. 3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. 4 The sun. 5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. 6 An epithet of Siva. -रः 1 N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu. -आख्यः, -आहः the (Indian) crane. -तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing place above

-पत्रं a lotus-leaf. -प्रियः wax -बीज lotus-seed. -चक्रः an alligator -शिखा the root of a lotus. -स्थपति an epithet of Siva. -चक्र f. a garland of lotuses.

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. 2 A lotus-pool. 3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. 4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् a. (जी f.) Abounding in lotuses. -m. An elephant.

पुष्कल a. 1 Much, copious, abundant; मल्लिनेनापि अयता नाहारे नम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ms. 3. 277. 2 Full, complete, Bg. 11. 21. 3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. 4 Excellent, best, eminent. 5 Near. 6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -लः 1 A kind of drum. 2 An epithet of mount Meru. -लं 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. 2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer; सीन्नि पुष्कलको दंतः Sk. 2 A bolt, pin, wedge.

पुष्ट p. p. 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. 2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. 3 Tended, cared for. 4 Rich, magnificently provided. 5 Complete, perfect. 6 Full-sounding, loud. 7 Eminent.

पुष्टिः f. 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; सन्निवृत्तापि पुष्टा विशेषेण ततोऽपि परिमलैः पुष्टि Bv. 1. 12. 3 Strengthfulness, plumpness; अयस्य दृष्टिर्वि दृष्टिर्विद्युत्तरस्य Mk. 1. 49. 4 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. 5 Richness, magnificence. 6 Development, perfection. -Comp. -कर a. nourishing, nutritive. -कर्मन् " a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -द a. causing growth or prosperity. -वर्धन a. promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-नः) a cock.

पुष्प 4 P. (पुष्यति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्पत्युष्करवासितस्य पद्म U. 3. 16.

पुष्पं 1 A flower, blossom. 2 The menstrual discharge; as in पुष्पवती q. v. 3 A topaz. 5 A disease of the eyes (albugo). 5 The car or vehicle of Kubera, see पुष्कर. 6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). 7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be m. in this sense). -Comp. -अंजनं calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अंजलिः a handful of flowers. -अभिषेकः = स्नान q. v. -अंजुजं the sap of flowers. -अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers. -अक्षः an epithet of the god of love. -आकार a. rich or abounding in flowers; मासो तु पुष्पः करः V. 1. 9. -आयमः the spring. -आजीवा a florist garland maker

-आपीडः a chaplet of flowers. -आयुधः द्युः the god of love. -आसयं honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Ms. 43 -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन m a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1 ' flower-time, the spring. 2 the time of the menses. -कासीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. -कीटः a large black bee. -केतनः the god of love. -केतुः the god of love. (-न.) 1 calx of flowers, 2 vitriol (used as a collyrium). -ग्रहं a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -चयः 1 gathering flowers 2 a quantity of flowers. -चापः the god of love. -चामरः a kind of cone. -जं the juice of flowers. -दः a tree. -दंतः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva. 2 N. of the author of the Mahimāstotra, 3 N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -दाम्बः u. a garland of flowers. -ध्वः 1 the sap or exudation of flowers. 2 an infusion of flowers. -द्रुमः a flowering tree. -धः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmana; cf. Ms. 10. 21. -धनुस् -धन्वन् m. the god of love; Si. 9 41; Ku. 2. 64. -धरणः an epithet of Vishnu. -ध्वजः the god of love. -दक्षिणः a bee. -निर्वासः, -निर्वासकः the sap, neotar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पतिन् m. the god of love. -पथः the vulva. -पुरं N. of Pātāliputra; R. 6. 24. -प्रचयः, प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. -प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -प्रालिः an offering of flowers. -चाणः -चाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -नजरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासः 1 the month of Chaitra. 2 the spring. -रजस् n. the pollen. -रथः a carriage for traveling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. -अह्वयं honey. -राजः, -राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen; बायुर्विपुनयति चैवरेणुषु Kāviraḥaṣaya; R. 1. 38. -लोचन- the Nāgakesara tree. -लावः a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer; Me. 26. -लिङ्गः -लिह m. a bee. -चटुकः a gal-
lent. -वर्षः, -वर्षणः a shower of flowers; R. 12. 102. -वाटिका, -वाटी f. a flower-garden. -वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers; R. 12. 94. -वेणी a garland of flowers. -शकटी a heavenly voice from heaven. -शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. -सरः -शरा-सनः, -सायकः the god of love. -समयः the spring. -सारः, -सेदुः the nectar or honey of flowers. -हासा a woman in her courses. -हीना a woman past child-bearing

पुष्पकं 1 A flower. 2 Calx of brass. 3 A cup of iron. 4 The ear of Kubera (snatched off from him by Rāvana and from him by Rāma); R. 13. 40; 16. 46. 5 A bracelet. 6 A kind of collyrium. 7 A particular disease of the eyes.

पुष्पध्वजः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. 2 Set off with flowers. -m. (dual) The sun and moon. -ती A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यपि पतिना K. 20.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champā.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. 2 The mucus of the penis. 3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; इति श्रीमहा-भारते सप्तसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c. ... अष्टकोध्यायः.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers in bloom, blooming; चिरविदेह्य विलोक्य पुष्पितायां Gīt. 4 (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). 2 Florid, flowery (as speech). 3 Abounding or rich in; as in पुष्पगुह्यता पृथ्वी Pt. 1. 45. 4 Full developed, completely manifested. -ता A woman in her courses.

पुष्पिन् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming. 2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. 2 The month called चैव. 3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also दिव्य. COMP. -रथः = पुष्यरथ q. ८.

पुष्पलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुस्ते 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. 2 Working in clay, modelling. 3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. 4 A book, manuscript. -COMP -कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः पुस्तकं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1. 4. A; 9 U. (पक्ते, पूते, पुनाति, पुनीते; पूत; caus. पावयति; desid; पुप्राति, विपविषते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्यपाच्यं पक्ते Bk. 6. 64, 3. 18; पुष्पाग्रमदर्शनेन तावदा-त्मानं पुनीमे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58. R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. 2 To refine. 3 To clean from: chaff, winnow. 4 To expiate, atone for. 5 To discern, discriminate. 6 To think out, devise, invent.

पूगः 1 A multitude, heap, collection, quantity; Si. 9. 64. 2 An association, corporation, union; Y. 2. 30; Ms. 3. 151. 3 The areca or betel-nut-tree (पूगी also); R. 4. 44; 6. 63; 13. 17. 4 Nature, property, disposition. -नं Areca-nut, betel-nut. -COMP -पायं 1 a spitting pot spattoon 2 a betel box -पीठ-ठ a

spitting-pot. -फलं the areca-nut. -वैर enmity against many men.

पूज 10 U. (पूजयति-ते, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect; यद्गुपुजस्त्वमिह पाथे मुरजितमपूजितं सतां Si. 15. 14; Ms. 4 31, Bk. 2. 26; Y. 2. 14. 2 To present or honour with; Ms. 7. 203. -WITH सम् 1 to worship, revere, honour 2 to present or honour with.

पूजकः v. (जिका f.) Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c

पूजनं Worshipping, honouring, adoring; Bg. 17. 14.

पूजा Worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage, R. 1. 79. -COMP. -अर्ह a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence

पूजित p. p. 1 Honoured, respected 2 Adored, revered. 3 Acknowledged 4 Endowed. 5 Recommended.

पूजिल a. Venerable, respectable. -लः A god.

पूज्य a. Deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable -उयः 1 A father-in-law.

पूय 10 U. (पूययति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत ind. An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing

पूत p. p. 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also); इष्टीदूतं न्येत्यादं वक्ष-दूतं जलं पिबेत् । सत्यपूतं वेदेद्वाचं मनःपूतं समा-चरेत् Ms. 6. 46. 2 Threshod, winnowed. 3 Expiated. 4 Contrived, invented. 5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. -तः 1 A conch-shell 2 white Kusa grass. -तं Truth. -COMP. -आत्मन a. pure-minded (-m.) an epithet of Vishnu. -क्रतायी Sachi, the wife of Indra. -क्रतुः an epithet of Indra; Bk. 8. 29. तुणं white Kusa grass. -दुः the tree called पलाश. -धान्यं sesamum. -पाप -पापमन् a. freed from sin. -फलः the bread-fruit-tree (पमस).

पूतना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Krishna when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. 2 A demoneas or Rākshasi in general; मा पूतना-त्वमुपाः शिवदातिरेषि Māl. 9. 49. -COMP -अति, -सूदनः -हन् m. epithets of Krishna.

पूति a. Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling; Bg. 17. 10. -तिः f 1 Purification. 2 Stink, stench 3 Putrefaction. -न. 1 Filthy water- 2 Pus, matter. -COMP. -अंडः a musk-deer. -काष्ठं the Devadāru tree -काष्ठकः the Sarala tree. -रंध a. putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking -र 1 stench, fetid odour 2 sulphur (घं) 1 tin 2 sulphur -रधि

a stinking, foul-smelling. -नासिक
a. having a fetid nose. -वक्त्र *a*.
having offensive breath. -व्रण *a* foul
ulcer (discharging pus).

पुस्तिक *a*. Stinking, fetid, foul. -कं
Ordure, excrement.

पुस्तिका *A* kind of herb. -Comp.
-सुख: *a* bi-valve shell.

पुन *a*. Destroyed (*p. p.* of 'दू to
destroy').

पुनः *A* sort of bread; see अपुन.

पुपला (ली), पुपालिका, पुपाली, पुस्तिका
A sort of sweet cake.

पुषः -चं Pus, discharge from an
ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter;
Ms 3. 180; 4. 220; 12 72. -Comp.

-रक्त: *a* kind of disease of the nose
(wherein purulent blood or sanies
flows out). (क्त) 1 ichor, sanies. 2
discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पुषने = ह्य *q. v.*

पूर *I. 4. A.* (पूर्यते, पूर्ण) 1 To fill,
fill out (allied in this sense with the
pass. of *q. b. v.*). 2 To please,
satisfy. -11. 10 U (पूरयति-ते, पूरित;
strictly the caus. of *q. p. v.*) 1 To
fill को न याति दशं लेकि सुखे पिबेन पूरितः Bh.
2 118; Si. 9. 64. 2 To blow into
or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-
shell). 3 To cover, surround;
Bk 7. 30. 4 To fulfil, satisfy;
पूरयतु कुटुम्बं वत्सः U. 4; आशं, नमोऽर्थ &c.
5 To intensify, strengthen (as
sound). 6 To make resonant. 6
To load or enrich with (gifts &c.).
-With आ 1 to fill, make full or
complete, fill up (fig. also); R. 16.
65, Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118. 2 to fill
with wind, blow (as a conch) used
in the pass. 3 to intertwine or cover
with; Rs. 3. 18. -परि to fill, fill up
or completely. -त्र 1 to fill. 2 to
load with gifts, enrich; Mk. 9. 59
(where it has both senses). -सं to
fill.

पूरः 1 Filling, making full. 2
Satisfying, pleasing, making con-
tent. 3 Pouring in, supplying; अल-
ह्यः हस्तप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10. 4 The
swelling or rising of a river or of
the sea, flood; R. 3. 17. 5 A stream
or flood in general; अंशु वाष्प, शोणितं
&c 6 A piece of water, lake, pond.
7 The healing or cleansing of
wounds. 8 A kind of cake. -र *A*
kind of incense. -Comp. -उरपीडः *a*
flood or excess of water.

पूरक *a*. 1 Filling up, completing.
2 Satisfying, making content. -कः
1 The citron tree. 2 A ball of meal
offered at the conclusion of the
oblations to the Manes. 3 (In
arith.) The multiplier.

पूरण *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Filling up, com-
pleting. 2 Ordinal (as applied to num-
bers) (द्वितीय तृतीय &c.) न पूर्य त सङ्गतेति

संख्यां Ki. 3. 51. 3 Satisfying. -णः 1 A
bridge, dam, causeway. 2 The
ocean. -णं 1 Filling. 2 Filling up,
completing; R. 9. 73. 3 Putting or
swelling. 4 Fulfilling, accomplishing.
5 A sort of cake. 6 A funeral
cake. 7 Rain, raining. 8 Warp. 9
Multiplication (in math.) -Comp.
-प्रत्ययः an affix forming an ordinal
number.

पूरिका *A* kind of cake.

पूरित *p. p.* 1 Filled, complete. 2
Overspread, covered over with. 3
Multiplied.

पूर्यः = पूर्य *q. v.*; Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्ण *p. p.* 1 Filled, filled with, full
of; अशु, शोकं &c. 2 Whole, full,
entire, complete; R. 3. 38. 3 Ful-
filled, accomplished. 4 Ended,
completed. 5 Past, elapsed. 6 Satis-
fied, contented. 7 Full-sounding,
sonorous. Strong, powerful. 9
Selfish, or self-indulgent. -Comp.
-अंकः an integer. -अभिलाष *a*. satis-
fied, contented. -आनकं 1 a drum. 2
the sound of a drum. 3 a vessel. 4
a moon-beam. 5=पूर्णपात्र *q. v.*; (some-
times read पूर्णालक also). -इंद्रः the
full moon. -उपमा *a* full or com-
plete simile, i. e. one in which the
four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारणदर्शन
and उपमाप्रतिपादक are all expressed;
(opp. लुप्यपमा); e. *g.* अंभोरुहमिवातारं सुधि
कल्लं तव; see K. P. 10 under उपमा
also. -ककुद् *a*. full-humped. -काम
a. one whose desires are fulfilled,
satisfied, contented. -कुम्भः 1 a full
jar. 2 a vessel full of water. 3 a
particular mode of lighting. 4 a
hole (in a wall) of the shape of a
water-jar; तद्वत् पक्षेष्टकं पूर्णकुम्भ एव शोभते
Mk. 3. -पात्रं *a* full cup of jar. 2 a
cupful. 3 a measure of capacity
equal to 256 handfuls. 4 a vessel
(or a box or basket) filled with
valuable things (such as cloths,
ornaments &c.) and scrambled for
by servants or relatives on festive
occasions or distributed as presents;
hence the word is often used to
denote 'a present made to one who
brings a happy news'; कदा मे तवयजन्म-
महोत्सवार्चदुर्निर्भरे हरिष्यति पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K.
62, 70, 73, 165; सखीजनेनापह्नियमाणपूर्णपात्रां
299; तत्कारणं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रवत्त्वा स्वीकर्तुं नम
हृदयं च जीवितं च Māl. 4. 1. (पूर्णपात्र is
defined: -हृष्यदुस्तवकाले सदलंकाराशुकादिकं।
आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्यात्पूर्णकं च तद्। or
वर्षादिकं वदान्दान्दंकारादिकं पुनः॥ आकृष्य
गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णवत्कं च तद्॥ Hārāvālī).
की (की) जा *a* citron. -मासी the day
of full moon.

पूर्णक *A* kind of tree. 2 A cock.

3 The blue jay.

पूर्णमा, पूर्णिमासी The day of full
moon N 2 76

पूर्व *a.* 1 Full, complete. 2 Con-
cealed, covered. 3 Nourished, prot-
ected. -त 1 Fulfilment. 2 Cherish-
ing, nourishing. 3 A reward, merit
4 An act of pious liberality; it is
thus defined: -वसिष्ठसप्तगादि देवतायतनानि
च अन्नप्रदानानामः पूर्वनिष्कर्मिणीये Ms. 4. 226
(opp. इत्तु which is thus defined by
Atri: -अग्निहोत्रं तपः सत्यं वेदानां च प्रालम्बः।
आतिथ्यं वैश्वदेवश्च इत्यभिरुचिर्भावितः) cf. इत्तु
पूर्तिः *f.* 1 Filling. 2 Completion,
fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Sat-
iety, satisfaction.

पूर्व *a.* (Declined like a pronoun
when it implies relative position in
time or space, but optionally so in
nom. pl.; and abl. and loc. sing.) 1
Being in front of, first, foremost. 2
Eastern, easterly, to the east of,
ग्रन्तासर्वतः पूर्वः 3 Previous to, earlier
than. 4 Old, ancient; पूर्वपुराणि: R. 1
4. 5 Former, previous, anterior,
prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this
sense often at the end of comp. and
translated by 'formerly' or 'before',
शुभपूर्वं &c. 6 Aforesaid, before-
mentioned. 7 (At the end of comp)
Preceded by, accompanied by, at-
tended with; सर्वप्रथमापानपूर्वमाह: R. 2
53; पुनः द्वाभौ उभिरिति सुदुः केवलं राजपूर्वः S.
2. 14. तान् स्मिन्पूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47; 5. 31,
दशपूर्वरथं वमाहयत् दश कंठारिणं विदुर्बुधः R.
8. 29; सो नमिपूर्वं Ms. 11. 147 'intention-
ally', 'knowingly', 12 89; अशेषपुर
'unconsciously', *g.* 5. 3. &c. -ई: An
ancestor, forefather; पूर्वैः किलायं पवित्र
स्थितो नः R. 13. 3; पदः पूर्वैः सविश्रान्तिः कवोऽणमु-
पसृज्यते 1. 67; 5. 14 -ई The forepart
-ई ind. 1 Before (with abl.); मातापूर्वं
2 Formerly, previously, at first,
antecedently, beforehand; तं पूर्वमादि-
वादेत् Ms. 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205, R.
12. 35. पूर्वण 'to the east of'; with
gen. or acc.; अद्य पूर्वं 'hitherto';
पूर्वं -ततः पश्चात्-उपरि 'first
then, first afterwards', 'previously',
subsequently', पूर्व-अधुना or अद्य
formerly'-now.' -Comp. -अचलः, अद्रि
the eastern mountain behind which
the sun and moon are supposed to
rise. -अंतः the end of a preceding
word. -अपर *a.* 1 eastern and west-
ern; पूर्वपरी तोयनिधिं वमाह Ku. 1. 1 2
first and last 3 prior and sub-
sequent, preceding and following 4
connected with another. (-रं) 1 what
is before and behind. 2 connection
3 the proof and the thing to be
proved. -विरोधः inconsistency, incon-
gruity. अभिमुख *a.* turned towards or
facing the east. -अंशुधिः the eastern
ocean. -अजित *a.* attained by former
works. (तं) ancestral property. -अर्धः
-क्षि 1 the first half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभेद
छायेव भेदी खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60; समा
पूर्वं &c 2 the 1 per pa t (of th

body) R. R. 17. 6. 3 the first half of a hemistich. अह्णः the earlier part of the day, forenoon; Ms. 4. 96; 7. 87, (पूर्वोक्तम्. पूर्वोक्तम् a. relating to the forenoon). -आवेदकः a plaintiff. -आवाहा N. of the 20th lunar mansion, consisting of two stars. -इतर a before-mentioned, aforesaid. -उत्तर a. north-eastern. (-रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. -कर्मन् n. 1 a former act or work. 2 the first thing to be done, a prior work. 3 actions done in a former life. -कल्पः former times. -कायः 1 the fore-part of the body of animals; पञ्चर्षिन् प्रविष्टः शरपतनम-साद्भ्यसा पूर्वकां S. 1. 7. 2 the upper part of the body of men; सुशान् करणान्त-तुर्वकां R. 5. 32; पञ्चकवचस्थितुर्वकां Ku. 3. 46. -कालः former or ancient times. -कालिक, -कालीन a. ancient. -काष्ठा the east, eastern quarter. -कृतं an act done in a former life. -कोटिः f. the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. -नीमा N. of the river Narmadā. -चोदित a. 1 afore-said, above-mentioned. 2 previously stated or advanced (as an objection). -ज्ञ a. 1 born or produced before or formerly, first-born. 2 ancient, old. 3 eastern. (-जः) 1 an elder brother; Si. 16. 44; R. 15. 36. 2 the son of the elder wife. 3 an ancestor, a forefather. -जन्मन् n. a former birth. (-m.) an elder brother; R. 14. 44. 15. 95. -ज्वर an elder sister. -जातिः f. a former birth. -ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life. -दक्षिण a. south-eastern. (-ग) the south east. -दिक्पतिः Indra, the regent of the east. -दिनं the forenoon. -दिक्षु f. the east. -दिष्टं the award of destiny. -देवः 1 an ancient deity. 2 a demon or Asura. 3 a progenitor (पितृ). -देशः the eastern country or the eastern part of India. -निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound; cf. परिपात. -पक्षः 1 the fore-part or side. 2 the first half of a lunar month. 3 the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. 3 the first objection to an argument. 4 the statement of the plaintiff. 5 a suit at law. -पदं the first member of a compound or a sentence. -पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. -पांचालक a. belonging to the eastern Panchālas. -पणिनीयाः (m. pl.) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. -पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. -पुरुषः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 any one of the first three ancestors beginning with the father (पितृ पितामह and प्रपितामह) 3 an ancestor n

general. -पूर्व a. each preceding one. -कलुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. -भजः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. -भागः the fore-part. -भाद्रपदा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. -भुक्तिः f. prior occupation or possession. -भूत a. preceding, previous. -मीमांसा 'the first Mīmāṃsā'; an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदांत; see मीमांसा. -रंगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; पूर्वार्थे विधिवत् सूत्र-धरो निवर्तते S. D. 283; पूर्वार्थः प्रसंगाय नाटकी-यस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8 (see milli. thereon). -रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting. -रात्रः the first part of the night. -रूपं 1 indication of approaching change. 2 a symptom of occurring disease. 3 the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. -वयस् a. young. -वर्तिन् a. existing before, prior, previous. -वाद् the first plea or commencement of an action at law. -वादिन् m. the complainant or Plaintiff. -वृत्तं 1 a former event; R. 11. 10. 2 previous conduct. -शरद् a. relating to the first half of autumn. -शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. -सक्यं the upper part of the thing. -संक्षय day-break, dawn; Si. 11. 40. -सर a. going in front. -सागरः the eastern ocean; R. 4. 32. -साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. -स्थितिः f. former or first state. -पूर्वक a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with; आनामन-प्रनपूर्वकमाह S. 5. 2 Preceding, antecedent. -कः An ancestor, a forefather. -पूर्वगम a. Going before, preceding. -पूर्वतस् ind. 1 In the east, to the east; R. 3. 42 2 Before, in front of. -पूर्वम् and. In the preceding part, previously. -पूर्वम् ind. As before. -पूर्विन् a. (जी f.), पूर्वीग a. 1 Ancient. 2 Ancestral. -पूर्वम् ind. 1 On the former day. 2 On the day before, yesterday; Ms. 3. 187. 3 During the first part of the day, at dawn. 4 Early, betimes. -पूर्व 1 P., 10 U. (पूर्वति, पूर्वयति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather. -पुलः, पुलकः A bundle, pack. -पुलाकः = पुलक q. v. -पुलिका A kind of cake. -पुषः, पुषकः The mulberry tree. -पुषन् m. (nom. पुषा, पुषी, पुषः) The sun; सदापश्यः पुषा गमनपरिमाणं कलकति Bh. 2. 114 इवैव नश्यति पुषे 8' 2. 23. -पुषः असुषः an op that

of Siva. -आत्मजः 1 a cloud. 2 an epithet of Indra. -भासा the city of Indra.

पृ 6 A. (प्रियते, पुत) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या); कार्यं व्याप्ति यते; see व्यापुत. -Caus. (पारयति-ते) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to; (usually with loc.); व्यापारितः कुलभृता विधाय सिंहव-मेकामतसत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38. 2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास कर्त्तुं किरिटे R. 6. 19; उन्नामुले ... व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि राज्ञमशस्त्रपाणे Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25. -11 3 P. (विपत्ति, पूर्ण) 1 To bring or carry over. 2 To deliver from, bring out of. 3 To fill. 4 To protect, maintain, sustain. 5 To promote, advance. -111. 9 P. (पुणाति). To protect. -1V. 10. U. (पारयति-ते; sometimes पार is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. 2 To reach the otherside of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). 3 To be able or capable; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वक्तुं Bv. 2. 59; S. 4. 4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -V. 5 P. (पुणेति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. 2 To be pleased or delighted.

पुक्त p. p. 1 Mixed, mingled; R. 2. 12. 2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -क्तं Property, wealth.

पुक्तिः f. Touch, contact, union.

पुक्थं Property, wealth, possessions

पुक् 1. 2 A. (पुक्ते, पुक्थ) To come in contact with. -11. 7 P. पुणाति, पुक्त) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite; एवं वदन् दाशरथिरयुगमयुषा इव Bk. 6. 39. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be in contact with, touch. 4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. 5 To augment, increase. -With सं to mix, bring in contact with, join, unite; वागर्थोविष संयुक्ती R. 1. 1; Bk. 17. 106; see संयुक्त. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (पृच्छति, पृच्छयति-ते) 1 To touch, come in contact with. 2 To hinder, oppose.

पृच्छकः An inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन सदा मायं पुरुषेण विज्ञानता Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

पृच्छन् Asking, inquiring.

पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. 2 An inquiry into the future.

पुक् 2 A. (पुक्ते) To come in contact with, touch.

पुक् f. An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for पुतना after acc. dual).

पुतना 1 An army (in general) 2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants as many chariots 722

horse, and 1215 foot. 3 Battle, fight, encounter. -COMP. -साहः an epithet of Indra.

पृथ 10 U. (पर्ययतिने) 1 To extend. 2 To throw, cast. 3 To send, direct.

पृथक् ind. 1 Severally, separately, singly; संख्यार्थं दृष्टुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms. 3. 26; 7. 57. 2 Different, separate, differently; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रचित्वा प्रथमार्थं विना Ki. 2. 27. 3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. 4 apart from, except, with the exception of, without; (with acc., instr., or abl.) पृथ-ग्रामेण-रामात् रामं वा Sk.; Bk. 8. 109. (पृथक् कृत्वा to separate, divide, sever, analyse). -COMP. -आत्मता 1 sever-ality, separateness. 2 distinction, difference. 3 discrimination, judg-ment. आत्मन् a. distinct, separate. -आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. -करणं, क्रिया 1 separating, distinguishing. 2 analysing. -कुल a belonging to a different family. -क्षेत्रः (m. pl.). children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. -चर a. going alone or separately. -जनः 1 a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथगजन-व-च्छवी वशं वशिनामुत्तमं संतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90; Ki. 14. 24. 2 a fool, a block-head. an ignorant man; Si. 16. 39. 3 a wicked man, sinner. -भावः separateness, individuality; (so पृथक्त्वम्). -रूप a. of different shapes or kinds. -विध a. of different kinds, diverse, various. -शय्या sleeping apart. -स्थितिः f. separate existence.

पृथक् See पृथक्.

पृथा N. of Kuntī, one of the two wives of Pāṇdu. -COMP. -जः, -तनयः, सुतः, -सुतः an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna; अथयथा न हतः इति पृथाहनुना सप्तमुक्त्वा Ye. 3. 9; अभितलं पृथासुतः सौहेन पतितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -पतिः an epithet of Pāṇdu.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी The earth; (sometimes written पृथिवी also). -COMP. -ईशः, ईशः -क्षित m., -पालः, पालकः, -भुज m., -भुजः, -शक्रः a king. -तले the surface of the earth. -पतिः 1 a king. 2 Yama, the god of death. -मेढ्रलः-ले the cir-cuit of the earth. -रुद्रः a tree; यमनालः पृथिवीरुद्रानिव R. 8. 9. -लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

पृथु a. (थु or थ्वी f.; compar. प्रथियस; superl. प्रथिड) 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive; पृथुवित्तं q. v. below; सिंघोः पृथुमवि तदु Me. 46. 2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. 3 Large, great; दृशः पृथुवित्तः Ratn. 2. 15; Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. 4 Detailed, prolix. 5 Num-erous 6 smart sha p caver 7

Important. -थुः N. of Agni or fire. 2 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithvi. The Vishnu Purana relates that when Vena who was wicked by nature and prohibited wor-ship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the pious sages and when consequent-ly robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a King, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared King, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth with-held from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk'. Prithu thereupon made Svayambhuva Manu the calf, milked the earth and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c. for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers gods, men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c. who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Ku. 1. 2]. थुः f. Opium. -COMP. -उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) a ram. -जघन, -नितम्ब a. having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुवित्तं नितम्बवती तव V. 4. 26. -पत्रः-त्रे red garlic. -प्रथ, -प्रथक् a. far-famed, widely renowned. -रोमन् m. a fish. -रुमः the sign Pisces of the zodiac. -श्री a. highly prosperous. -श्रोणि a. having large hips. -संपद् a. rich, wealthy. -स्फंरः a hog.

पृथुकः-कं Rice parched and flat-tened (Mar. पोहे). -कः A child; निरुज्जन्तः पृथुक् पथिभ्यः Si. 3. 30. -का A girl.

पृथुल a. Broad, large wide; योगिषु प्रियकरः पृथुलाश्च स्तम्भमात्रं सकलेन तलेन Si. 10. 65.

पृथ्वी 1 The earth. 2 The earth as one of the five elements. 3 Large cardamoms. 4 N. of a metre; (see App. I.). -COMP. -ईशः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज m. a king, sovereign. -खतं a cavern. -गर्भः an epithet of Ganesa. -गृहं a cave, grotto. -जः 1 a tree. 2 the planet Mars.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. 2 Small cardamoms

पृथाकः 1 A scorpion. 2 A tiger. 3 A serpent, adder. 4 A tree. 5 An elephant. 6 A panther (चित्रक).

पृथि (विण) a. 1 short, small, dwarfish. 2 Delicate, feeble. 3 Di-versified, spotted. -प्रिः 1 A ray of light. 2 The earth. 3 The starry sky. 4 N. of Devaki, mother of Krishna. -COMP. -गर्भः, -धरः, -भद्रः epithets of Krishna. -कुंजः 1 an epithet of Krishna. 2 of Ganesa.

पृथि (विण) का, पृथी (पृथी) N. of an aquatic plant.

पृथत् 1 A drop of water or of any other liquid; (said by some to be used only in pl.). -COMP. -अंशः, -अश्वः 1 wind, air. 2 an epithet of Siva. -आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. -पतिः (पृथतां पति) wind. -चलः N. of the horse of Wind.

पृथतः 1 The spotted antelope. 2 A drop of water; पृथतेरां शमयता च रज Ki. 6. 27; R. 3. 3; 4. 27; 6. 51. 3 A spot, mark. -COMP. -अश्वः air, wind.

पृथक् An arrow; तदुपदेष्टु नमश्चैः पृथक् Ki. 13. 23; Si. 20. 18; Ub. 1 1; वतुर्भूतां हस्तवतां पृथक् R. 7. 45.

पृथतिः A drop of water; पयःपृथतिभिः सृष्टा वाति वाताः इतिः इतिः Bharata on Ak. पृथभाषा=पृथमभाषा. q. v.

पृथकरा A small stone.

पृथातकं Mixture of ghee and coagu-lated milk.

पृथोदरः Wind, air. (The word is supposed to be compounded of पृथत् and उदर, the त् of पृथत् being dropped as an irregular case. -The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds), पृथोदरादित्वात् सङ्घः; see Gāṇ. to P. IV 3. 109.

पृथ p. p. 1 Asked, inquired, inter-rogated, questioned 2 Sprinkled

पृथहायनः 1 A species of grain 2 An elephant.

पृथिः f. Inquiry, interrogation.

पृथं 1 The back, hinder part, rear. 2 The back of an animal; अथपृथमाश्व &c. 3 The surface or upper side, R. 4. 31, 12. 67; Ku. 7. 51; so अवनिपृथ-कारिणी U. 3. 4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c), Y. 2. 93. 5 The flat roof of a house. 6 The page of a book. -COMP. -अस्थि n. the back-bone. -गोपः, -रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting. -ग्रंथि a. hump-backed. -चक्षुस् m. a card. -तहपन् the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. -दृष्टिः 1 a crab. 2 a bear. -फले the superficial contents of a figure. -भागः the back. -सांसं 1 fish on the back 2 a fleshy protuberance on the back

अद, अदन, *a.* back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (-दं -दनं) back-biting; दृढमः/नादनं तदन्तं परोक्षे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra; cf. ब्राह्म पादयोः पतति खादति दृढमन्ति H 1. 81. -यानं riding. -वंश the back-bone. -वास्तु *n.* the upper story of a house. -वाहू *m.*, बाह्याः a draught ox. -शय *a.* sleeping on the back. -शृंगः a wild goat. -शृगिन् *m.* 1 a ram. 2 a buffalo. 3 a eunuch. 4 an epithet of Bhīma.

पृष्ठकं The back.
पृष्ठतः *ind* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind; गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्विताद् Ms 4. 154; 8. 300; Bg. 11. 40. 2 Towards the back, backwards; गच्छ दृष्टतः 3 On the back. 4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly. (पृष्ठतः कृ means 1 to place on the back, leave behind. 2 to neglect, forsake, abandon. 3 to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; पृष्ठतो गम् to follow; पृष्ठतो भू 1 to stand at the back. 2 to be disregarded).

पृष्ठय *a.* Relating to the back -पृष्ठः A pack-horse.

पृष्णिः *f.* The heel.

पू 3. 9. P. (पिपति, पूणाति, पूर्ण; *pass.* पूयति; *caus.* पूयति-ते; *desid.* पिपि-सि-पति, पूयति) 1 To fill, fill up, complete. 2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.) 3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). 4 To satisfy, refresh, please; पितृचारात् Bk. 1. 2. 5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl. 2 The root of an elephant's tail. 3 A couch, bed. 4 A cloud. 5 A louse.

पेचकिन् *m.* पेचिलः Anelephant.

पेञ्जः The wax of the ear; see पिञ्ज

पेङ्गः 1 A bag, basket. 2 A chest. -पङ्ग The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेङ्गः-कं 1 A basket, box, bag. 2 A multitude, quantity.

पेङ्गः A bag, basket, box.

पेङ्गिका, पेङ्गी A small bag, a basket. पेङ्गा A large bag.

पेय *a.* 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. 2 Sapid. -पेयं A drink, beverage. -पेय Ricegruel.

पेयुः 1 The sea. 2 Fire. 3 sun.

पेयुषः-यं 1 Nectar. 2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सवरावप्रसूतायाः क्षीरं पेयुषमुच्यते Hārāvalī; Ms. 5. 6. 3 Fresh ghee.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument. BL 17. 7.

पेल 1. P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-ते) 1 To go or move. 2 To shake or tremble.

पेल, पेलकः A testicle.

पेलव *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; यक्ष्यः पेलवपुष्पविणः Ku. 4. 29.

5. 4; 7. 65. 2 Lean, thin, slender; S. 3. 22.

पेलिः, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेश (प-स) ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate; R. 9. 40. 11. 45; Ms. 93. 2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv 2. 2. 4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56. 5 Crafty, fraudulent.

पेशिः -शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. 2 A ball or mass of flesh. 3 An egg. 4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. 5 The foetus shortly after conception 6 A bud on the point of blowing. 7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). 8 A kind of musical instrument. -COMP. -कोशः-वः a bird's egg.

पेशः Grinding, pounding, crushing; Si. 11. 45.

पेषणं 1 Pounding, pulverizing. 2 A threshing-floor. 3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.* पेषणी, पेषाकः A millstone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेस्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. 2 Destructive.

पे 1 P. (पायति) To dry, wither.

पेणिः A patronymic of Yāska.

पेञ्जः The ear.

पेङ्ग *a.* (से *f.*) Boiled in a पितर q. v.

पेङ्गिनसिः *N.* of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पेङ्गिक्ये, पेङ्गिन्यं Living on alms, mendicency.

पेतामह (ही *f.*) 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. 2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. 3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating, to Brahmā; R. 15. 60. -हः (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

पेतामहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पेतु *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a father. 2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. 3 Sacred to the Manes. -कं A Śrāddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पेतुमन्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितुमन्यः पुत्रः). 2 The son of an illustrious person (पितुनतः पुत्रः)

पेतुष्वसेयः, पेतुष्वस्त्रीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैत्त (सी *f.*); पैत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bilious.

पैत्र *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. 2 Sacred to the Manes. -त्रं The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैत्र in this sense).

पैलव *a.* (वी *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशर्यं Mildness, affability, softness

पैशाच *a.* (ची *f.*) Demoniacal, infernal. -चः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; ह्युवा मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रक्षो यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाश्मोऽयम् Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. 2 A kind of demon or religious ceremony. 2 Night. 3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prākṛita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुन्यं, -स्यं 1 Back-biting, slander, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms 7. 48; 11. 55; Bg. 16. 2. 2 Roguery, depravity. 3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैश *a.* (झी *f.*) Made of flour or meal.

पैष्ठिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of flour or meal. -कं 1 A number of cakes. 2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैष्टी A spirituous liquor distilled from meal; cf. गौष्टी.

पेगेह *a.* 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. 2 Having a deficient or redundant member. 3 Deformed. -हः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; cf. अपागह.

पोतः The foundation of a house. -COMP. -गलः 1 a kind of reed (तल). 2 kind of grass (काश). 3 a kind of fish.

पोतकः A servant.

पोता 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other maculine features. 2 A hermaphrodite. 3 A female servant.

पोती A large alligator.

पोडलिका, पोडली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोतः 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c; पिब सत्त्वं पोत Bv 1. 60; ह्यपोतः, कश्चिपोतः &c. वरिपोत a young warrior; U. 5. 3. 2 An elephant ten years old. 3 A ship, raft, boat; पोतो दुस्तत्वारिणश्चितरणे H. 2. 164, Ms. 7. 32. 4 A garment, cloth. 5 The young shoot of a plant. 6 The site of house. -COMP. -आच्छादनं a tent -आधानं a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. -भंगः a ship-wreck. -रक्षः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वणिज् *m.* a sea-faring merchant. -वाहः a rower, steersman

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. 2 A young plant. 3 The site of a house.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतु *m.* One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्).

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं 1 The snout of a hog. 2 A boat, ship. 3 A ploughshare. 4 The thunderbolt. 5 A garment. 6 The office of the Potji. -Comp. -अयुधः a hog, boar.

पोविद् *m.* A hog, boar.

पोलः 1 A heap. 2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पोलिद् The mast of a ship.

पोषः 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. 3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषयितुः The cuckoo.

पोषिष्ठु *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder.

पोषिन्, पोष्टु *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. 2 Well-fed, thriving. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son. -वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौत्रलीय *a.* (ची *f.*) Relating to barlots.

पौत्रल्यं Harlotry, female incontinence; Ms. 9. 15.

पौत्रवत् See पुत्रवत्.

पौत्र *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Fit for a man; Bk 5. 91. 2 Manly, virile. -स्तं Manhood, virility.

पौगंड *a.* (डी) Boyish. -इं Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

पौंड्रः 1 N. of a country. 2 A king or inhabitant of that country. 3 kind of sugarcane. 4 A sectarian mark. 5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhīma; पौंड्रं दधौ महाशंखं भीमकर्मा बृहद्वीरः Bg. 1. 15.

पौंड्रकः 1 A kind of sugar-cane. 2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers); cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौंड्रिकः A kind of sugar-cane

पौतर्व A measure.

पौतिकं A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) Relating to or derived from a son. -वः A grandson, son's son. -त्री A granddaughter.

पौत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं 1 Repetition; आवृत्तिरिति पौनरुक्त्यं K. 237; R. 12. 40. 2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness; अविश्वकथां चंद्रिकायां किं दीपिकायां रुक्तेन V. 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. 2 Repeated. -वः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130; Ms. 3. 155. 2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

पौर *a.* (री *f.*) Relating to a city or town. -रः A townsman, citizen; (opp जनावद); Ku. 6. 41; Me 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. -Comp.

-अंगना, -योषित् *f.*; स्त्री a woman living in a town. -जानपद *a.* belonging to town and country. (दा; pl.) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं वृज्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1. -वृज्जः an eminent citizen, an alderman.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house. 2 A garden near a town.

पौरद्वर *a.* (री *f.*) Derived from or sacred to, Indra. -रः The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौरव *a.* (वी *f.*) Descended from Puru. -वः 1 A descendant of Puru; S. 5, 2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. 2 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* (वी *f.*) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्त्य *a.* 1 Eastern; पौरस्त्यो वा सुहृदयति मरुत्तापुत्रं वाहनमिः Māl. 6. 25. पौरस्त्यद्वयामरुत् 9. 17; R. 4. 34. 2 Foremost. 3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval. 2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them.

पौराणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. 2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. 3 Versed in the legends of the past. -क Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas; a public reader of the Purāṇas. 2 A mythologist.

पौरुष *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. 2 Manly, virile. -वः A weight which can be carried by one man. -वी A woman.

-वः 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; विनिवृत्त्या पारुषं Bh. 2. 88; देवं निवृत्त्यं कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 2. Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौरुषशूणः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. 3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. 4 Semen

virile. 5 Penis. 6 The full-height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. 7 Sun-dial.

पौरुषेय *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Derived from man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अयौरेयया वै वेदाः. 2 Manly, virile. 3 Spiritual. -यः 1 Man-slaughter (पुरुषवध). 2 A crowd of men. 3 A day labourer, hireling. 4 Human action, man's work.

पौरुष्य Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुगवः A superintendent of the royal household; especially, of the royal kitchen.

पौरोभायं 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness; त्रिवोपभोगचिह्नं पौरोभायमिवाचरत् R. 12. 22. 2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy.

पौरौहल्यं The office of a family-priest.

पौर्णमास *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to the full moon. -सः A ceremony performed on the fullmoon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रि).

पौर्णमासी, पौर्णमी A day of full moon.

पौर्णमास्यं A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौर्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178; 4. 227.

पूर्व *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to the past. 2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पूर्वदे (दे) *दिक* *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a former existence, done in a former existence, done in a former life; Bg. 6. 43; Y. 1. 348.

पूर्वपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पूर्वोपर्यं 1 The relation of prior and posterior. 2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पूर्वाह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the forenoon.

पूर्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Previous, former, prior. 2 Ancestral. 3 Old, ancient.

पौलस्त्यः 1 An epithet of Rāvaṇ; पौलस्त्यः कथमन्वदारुणे दोषं न विज्ञातवात् Pt. 2. 4; R. 4. 80; 10. 5; 12. 72. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Bibhishana. 4 The moon.

पौलिः *m. f.* -**पौली** *f.* A kind of cake. **पौलोमी** Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra; अश्विन्या न ते युक्ता पौलोम्या सहस्री मव S. 7. 28. -Comp. -संभवः an epithet of Jayanta.

पौष N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -वी The day of full moon in the month of Pausa; R. 18. 32.

पौष्कर-रक (री-की *f.*), Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus-pool or pond.
पौष्कलः A species of grain.
पौष्कल्यं 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth. 2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक a. (की f.) 1 Promoting growth or welfare. 2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating.
पौष्णं The lunar mansion called Revati.

पौष्य a. (रपी f.) Relating to or coming from flowers, floral, flowery.
—पौषी 1 N. of the town पारलियुत्र q. v.
2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

प्याह ind. A particle of calling (ho!, holla).

प्याय् 1 A. (प्यायते, प्याय or पीन) To swell, grow; see प्ये below.

प्यायन् Increase, growth.

प्यायित a. 1 Grown, increased. 2 Grown fat. 3 Refreshed, strengthened.

प्यै 1 A. (प्यायते पीन) 1 To grow, increase, swell; Bk. 6. 33. 2 To become full or exuberant. -Caus. (प्याययति-ते) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable; Ms. 9. 314. 2 To gratify, regale.

प्र ind. 1 As a prefix to verbs it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगृह्णाति, प्रचर, प्रया &c. 2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively' 'very much' &c.; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on. 3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M.:—(a) beginning, commencement; (प्रमाण प्रस्थानं, प्रहृ); (b) length; (प्रवालसूचिक); (c) power (प्रयु); (d) intensity, excess; (प्रवाद, प्रकथ, प्रकाश, प्रयुग); (e) source or origin; प्रभव, प्रवृत्ति; (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction (प्रयुक्तमन्त्रं); (g) destitution, separation, being without; (प्रोषिता, प्रणवृष्ट); (h) apart; (प्रयु); (i) excellence; (प्रचार्य); (j) purity (प्रसन्नं जलं); (k) wish (प्रार्थना); (l) cessation (प्रसम); (m.) adoration, respect; (प्रोजलिः who respectfully folds his hands together); (n) prominence (प्रणस, प्रवाल).

प्रकट a. 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. 2 Undisguised, public. 3 Visible. -इ ind. Clearly, manifestly, publicly, visibly &c. (प्रकटीकृत to manifest, unfold, display; प्रकटीयु to become manifest, appear.) Comp. -प्रतिवर्धनः an epithet of Siva.

प्रकटनं The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटित p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded 2 Publicly exhibited 3 Apparent

प्रकम्पः Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour; बाला बाहं ननसिजवशात्तामगादप्रकम्पा Subhāsh; ससिखकम्पं Si. 13. 42.

प्रकम्पय a. Causing to shake. -नः 1 Wind, violent wind or gust; प्रकम्पयन्-दुष्कम्पिरेसुराः Si. 1. 61. 14. 43. 2 N. of a hell. -न Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकारः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; मुक्ताफलप्रकरमात्रिं गृह्णाणि Si. 5. 12; द्वाप्यप्रकरकलुषा इष्टिं S. 6. 8; R. 9. 56; Ku. 5. 68. 2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. 3 Aid, assistance, friendship. 4 Usage, practice. 5 Respect. 6 Seduction, abduction. -र Aloewood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. 2 A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमप्रकरणमाश्रित्य S. 1. 3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. 4 An opportunity, occasion. 5 An affair, a matter. 6 An introduction, prologue. 7 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the दृष्टकटिक, मालतीमाधव, दुष्यन्धुपति &c. The S. D. thus defines it:—भवेत् प्रकरणे वृत्तं लौकिकं कविकल्पितं । शृंगारोऽपि नायकेषु विशेषायाश्च वा निश्चि । साधारणमर्कामार्थयोरे धीप्रज्ञातकः ॥ 511.

प्रकरणिका, प्रकरणी A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिकैव प्रकरणिका सार्थबाह्यादिनायिका । सामान्यवैजा नेतुमेवैद्य च नायिका ॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

प्रकरी 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. 2 Theatrical dress. 3 An open piece of ground. 4 A place where four roads meet. 5 A kind of song.

प्रकर्षः 1 Excellence, eminence, superiority; बहुप्रकर्षादजयदूहं रघुः R. 3. 34; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति Ku. 3. 28. 2 Intensity, high degree, excess; प्रकर्षणेन शोकसंतापेन U. 3. 3 Strength, power. 4 Absoluteness. 5 Length, protraction. (प्रकर्षणं and प्रकर्षति are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree'.)

प्रकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing away; attracting. 2 Ploughing. 3 Duration, length, extension. 4 Excellence, superiority. 5 Distraction.

प्रकला A minute portion.

प्रकरपना Settlement, fixing, allotment; Ms. 8. 211.

प्रकल्पित p. p. 1 Made, done, formed 2 Settled allotted -ता A kind of riddle

प्रकांडः-डं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; Si 9 45. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or prominent of its kind; ऊरुप्रकांडः द्वितयेन तस्याः N. 7. 93; तुत्रप्रकांडः Mv 4. 35; 5. 48. 3 The upper part of the arm.

प्रकांडकः See प्रकांड above; Bk. 5 6
प्रकांडरः A tree.

प्रकाम a. 1 Amorous. 2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकामविस्तर R. 2. 11; प्रकामालोकनीयता Ku. 2. 24. -सः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. -सं ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly; जातो ममार्थं विशद् प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21; R. 6. 44, Mk. 5. 25. 2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. 3 Voluntarily, willingly. -Comp. -मुञ्ज् a. eating till satisfied or to the heart's content, R. 1. 66.

प्रकारः 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion; कः प्रकारः क्रियेत Māl. 5. 20 2 Sort, kind, variety, Species; oft. in comp.; बहुप्रकारा manifold; विप्रकार, नाना &c. 3 Similitude. 4 Speciality, special property or quality.

प्रकाश a. 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशाश्चाप्रकाशाश्च लोकालोक इवापल R. 1. 68; 5. 2. 2 Clear, visible, manifest; Si. 12. 56; Bg. 7. 25 3 Vivid, perspicuous; Ki. 14. 4 4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; R. 3. 48. 5 Open, public 6 Cleared of trees, open; R. 4. 31 7 Blown, expanded. 8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. -ज्ञः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. 2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश, तर्कप्रकाश &c. 3 Sunshine 4 Display, manifestation; Si. 9. 5 5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory 6 Expansion, diffusion. 7 Open spot or air; प्रकाशं निर्मितोऽवलोकयामि S. 4. 8 A golden mirror. 9 A chapter or section (of a book). -ज्ञ ind. 1 Openly, publicly; प्रतिभुर्ज्ञापितो यत्तु प्रकाशं धनिनो धन Y. 2. 56; Ma. 8. 193; 9. 228. 2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas; opp. आत्मगत). -Comp. -आत्मन् a. shining, brilliant -आत्मन् a. bright, shining. (-म्) an epithet of Siva. 2 the sun. -हृतर a. invisible. -कन्यः an open purchase -नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अलं चतुःशाळमिमं प्रवेक्ष्य प्रकाशनारीयुत एव अस्मात् Mk. 3. 7.

प्रकाशक (शिका f.) 1 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing betraying displaying 2 Expressing nd action 3 Explain

shining, brilliant. 6
ted, renowned. -कः 1
discoverer. 3 A publi-
-ज्ञातृ m. a cock.
Illuminating, making
1 Making known or
ing to light, disclos-
aying, manifesting. 3
irradiating, making
f. of Vishnu.

p. 1 Made clear or
isplayed, manifested. 2

Published; प्रणीतो न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4.
3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlight-
ened. 4 Visible, evident, apparent.

प्रकाशित् a. Clear, bright, shin-
ing &c.

प्रकीर्ण Scattering about, strewing.
प्रकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered about,
scattered forth, thrown about, dis-
persed; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरङ्गलिर्ये Ve.
1 1. 2 Spread, published, promul-
gated. 3 Waved, waving; Si. 12.
17 4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled.
5 Confused, incoherent; वह्नि स्वेच्छया
कामे प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते Si. 2. 63. 6 Agita-
ted, excited. 7 Miscellaneous, mix-
ed, as the प्रकीर्णकाद of Bhattikāvyā.
-र्ण 1 A miscellany, any miscellane-
ous collection. 2 A chapter contain-
ing miscellaneous rules.

प्रकीर्णक a. Scattered or strewn
about &c. -का-कं A chowrie, fly-flap
(चार); Si. 12. 17. -कः A horso.
-क 1 A miscellany, any collection
of miscellaneous things. 2 A mis-
cellaneous chapter.

प्रकीर्तन 1 Proclaiming, announc-
ing. 2 Praising, extolling, lauding.
प्रकीर्तिः f. 1 Celebration, praise. 2
Fame, celebrity. 3 Declaration.

प्रकुचः A particular measure of
capacity.

प्रकुपित p. p. 1 Very angry, enrag-
ed, incensed. 2 Excited.

प्रकुले A handsome body.

प्रकुपमांडी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकृत p. p. 1 Accomplished, com-
pleted. 2 Commenced, begun. 3
Appointed, charged. 4 Genuine,
real. 5 Forming the subject of dis-
cussion, that which is under con-
sideration, the subject in hand (often
used in works on Alankāra for उप-
मेव); संभाव्यमयश्लेषा प्रकृतस्य समेत यत् K.
P. 10. 6 Important, interesting. -त
The original subject, the matter or
subject in hand; यातु किमनेन प्रकृतमेव
अनुसरामः. -COMP. -अर्थ a. having the
original sense. (-र्थः) the original
sense.

प्रकृतिः f. 1 The natural condition
or state of anything, nature, natural
form (opp. विकृति which is a change
or effect); -प्रकृत्या यदुक्तं S. 1. 9: उज्ज्वल-
मय्या शैवे हि वस प्रकृतिर्जनस्य R

5. 54; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीविनमुच्यते
क्षुभः R. 8. 87; अपेहि र अग्रभावात् प्रकृतिमायनः
S. 2 'has resumed his wonted
nature'; प्रकृतिमायद् or प्रतिपद् or प्रकृतौत्था,
'to come to one's senses', 'regain
one's consciousness'. 2 Natural
disposition, temper, temperament,
nature, constitution; प्रकृतिवृत्तः, प्रकृति-
सिद्ध see below. 3 Make, form, figure;
महातुमावप्रकृतिः Māl. 1. 4 Extraction,
descent; Mk 7. 5 Origin, source,
original or material cause, the
material of which anything is made;
प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माभ्युपगम्य S. B.
(see the full discussion on Br. Sūt.
I. 4. 23); यामाहः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति S. 1. 1.
6 (In Sān. phil.) Nature (as
distinguished from पुरुष) the original
source of the material world, consist-
ing of the three essential qualities
सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् 7 (In gram.) The
radical or crude form of a word to
which case-terminations and other
affixes are applied. 8 A model,
pattern, standard, (especially in
ritualistic works). 9 A woman. 10
The personified will of the Supreme
Spirit in the creation (identified
with मया or illusion); Bg. 9. 10. 11
The male or female organ of ge-
neration. 12 A mother. -pl. 1 A
king's ministers, the body of minis-
ters or counsellors, ministry; R. 12.
12; Pt. 1. 48, 301. 2 The subjects
(of a king); प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिद्वितीयं पार्थिवः S.
7. 35. 3 नृपतिः प्रकृतिर्योद्धिर्तु R. 8. 18, 10. 3
The constituent elements of the state
(सत्तागानि); i. e. 1 the king; 2 the
minister; 3 the allies; 4 treasure; 5
army; 6 territory; 7 fortresses; &c;
8 the corporations of citizens (which
is sometimes added to the 7); स्वाभ्य-
न्तयसहस्रकोशराष्ट्रविबलानि च Ak. 4 The
various sovereigns to be considered
in case of war; (for full explana-
tion see Kull, on Ms. 7. 155 and
157). 5 The eight primary elements
out of which everything else is
evolved according to the Sāṅkhyas;
see Sān. K. 3. 6 The five primary
elements of creation (पंचमहाभूतानि);
i. e. पृथ्वी, अग्नि, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश.
-COMP. -ईश a. king or magistate.
-कुपण a. naturally slow or unable to
discern; Me. 5. -तरल a. fickle by
nature, naturally inconsistent;
Amaru. 27. -पुरुषः a. minister, a
functionary (of the state); Me. 6.
-मंडल the whole territory or king-
dom; R. 9. 2. -लवः absorption into
the Prakṛiti, dissolution of the
universe. -सिद्ध a. inborn, in-
nate, natural; Bh. 2. 52. -सुमन a.
naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्थ
a. 1 being in the natural state or
condition natural genus 2 nher

ent, innate, incidental to nature, R.
8. 21. 3 healthy, in good health. 4
recovered. 5 come to oneself. 6
stripped of everything, bare.

प्रकुट p. p. 1 Drawn forth or out.
2 Protracted, long, lengthy. 3 Supe-
rior, distinguished, excellent, emi-
nent, exalted. 4 Chief, principal. 5
Distracted, disquieted.

प्रकृत p. p. Prepared, made ready,
arranged.

प्रकोथः Putrefaction, putridity.

प्रकोष्ठः 1 The fore-arm, the part
above the wrist; वामप्रकोष्ठं पितृहेमवेनः Ku.
3. 41. कनकवलयप्रसारिकप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2; R.
3. 59. S. 6. 6. 2 The room near the
gate of a place. Mn. 1. 3 A court in
a house, a quadrangle or square
(surrounded by buildings); इत्थं ग्राम
प्रकोष्ठं प्रविशत्यर्थः &c. Mk. 4.

प्रकोष्ठकः A room near the gate of a
place (=प्रकोष्ठक); तस्मिन्निमग्नशिविपालसंकुल
तदंगनद्वारवहिःप्रकोष्ठके Ku. 15. 6.

प्रकसरः 1 An armour for the
defence of a horse or elephant. 2 A
dog. 3 A mule.

प्रक्रमः 1 A step, stride. 2 A pace
considered as a measure of distance.
3 Commencement, beginning. 4
Proceeding, course; Māl. 5. 24 5
The case in question. 6 Leisure,
opportunity. 7 Regularity, order,
method. 8 Degree, proportion, mea-
sure. -COMP. -अंगः want of sym-
metry or regularity, the breaking of
arrangement, regarded as a fault of
composition. (It is the same as मग्न-
प्रक्रमता mentioned in K. P. 7, the
break of symmetry being either in
expression or construction; नद्ये निशाया
नियतेनियोगादस्तं गते हंत निशापि याता is an in-
stance of the former, where गता
निशापि would relieve the irregularity
of expression; and विश्रम्भं कियतां वराह-
तिभिर्मुस्ताक्ष्रितः पृथ्वले is an instance of the
latter, where the symmetry of the
verse requires the active instead of
the passive construction, and the
fault may be removed by reading the
line as विश्रम्भया रचयंतु शक्रवररा मुस्ताक्ष्रित
पृथ्वले; see K. P. 7 under मग्नप्रक्रमता for
further details.

प्रक्रांत p. p. 1 Commenced, begun.
2 Gone, proceeded, 3 In hand,
under discussion. 4 Brave.

प्रक्रिया 1 Way, manner, conduct 2
A rite, ceremony. 3 The bearing of
royal insignia. 4 High position,
precedence. 5 A chapter or section
(of a book); as उणादिप्रक्रिया. 6 (In
gram.) Etymological formation. 7
A privilege.

प्रक्रीडः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्लिन्न p. p. 1 Moist, humid, wet.
2 Satisfied (क्ल). 3 Moved with
pity

प्रकाशः, प्रकाशः The sound of a lute.
प्रकाशः Ruin, destruction.

प्रसर See प्रसर.

प्रसरणं Trickling out, oozing, flowing.

प्रक्षालनं 1 Washing, washing off; R. 6. 48. 2 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. 3 Bathing. 4 Anything used for purifying. 5 Water for washing.

प्रक्षालित *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. 2 Purified. 3 Expiated.

प्रक्षित *p. p.* 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. 2 Thrown into; Māl. 5. 22. 3 Projected. 4 Interpolated, spurious as in प्रक्षिप्तोऽर्थः श्लोकः.

प्रक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, wasting. 2 Destroyed. 3 Atoned. 4 Vanished, disappeared.

प्रक्षुण्ण *p. p.* 1 Crushed. 2 Pierced through. 3 Incited.

प्रक्षेपः 1 Throwing forward, projecting. 2 A throw, cast. 3 Scattering upon. 4 Spurious insertion, interpolation. 5 The box of a carriage. 6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company.

प्रक्षेपणं Throwing, casting, hurling.

प्रक्षोभणं Exciting, agitating.

प्रक्षेपः 1 An iron arrow. 2 Clamour, hubbub.

प्रक्षेपित *a.* Clamorous, shouting, noisy.

प्रक्षर *a.* 1 Very hot; as in प्रक्षरकिरण. 2 Very acrid or pungent, sharp. 3 Very hard or rough. -*R.* See प्रक्षर.

प्रक्षय *a.* 1 Clear, visible, distinct. 2 Looking like, resembling (at the end of comp.); अद्भुतं, श्लाघकं &c.

प्रक्षया 1 Perceptibility, visibility. 2 Renown, fame, celebrity; स्वप्नसत्वरन-प्रक्षयः संप्रत्यक्षं पुनरिमां Rām. 3 Disclosure. 4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp) Y. 3. 10.

प्रक्षयात *p. p.* 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. 2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. 3 Happy, pleased. -*Comp.* -चक्षुः *a.* having a celebrated father.

प्रक्षयाति *f.* 1 Fame, renown, celebrity. 2 Praise, eulogium.

प्रक्षेपः The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रक्षेपः The outer wall (of a city).

प्रगत *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or forward. 2 Separate, apart. -*Comp.* -जातुः,

-जातुक *a.* bandy-legged, bow-legged.

प्रगतः The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

प्रगतः 1 Advance, progress. 2 The first advance in courtship; see प्रगत above.

प्रगर्जनं Roaring.

प्रगल्भः 1 Bold confident 2 Daring brave, intrepid, spirited courageous

R. 2. 41. 3 Bold in speech, eloquent; R. 6. 20. 4 Ready-witted, prompt. 5 Resolute, energetic. 6 Mature (as age); Ku. 1. 51. 7 Mature, developed, full-grown, strong; प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30. (प्रौढवाक्) Māl. 9. 29. U. 6. 35. 8 Skilful; K. 12. 9 Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud. 10 Shameless, impudent; R. 13. 9. 11 Illustrious, eminent. -*हम्भा* 1 A bold woman. 2 A shrew, scolding woman. 3 A bold or mature woman, one of the classes of heroines in poetic composition; she is versed in all kinds of caresses, lofty of demeanour, possessed of no great modesty; of mature age, and ruling her husband; see S. D. 101 and examples quoted *ad loc.*

प्रगाढ *p. p.* 1 Dipped into, soaked, steeped. 2 Much, excessive, intense. 3 Firm, strong. 4 Hard, difficult. -*हं* 1 Privation. 2 Penance, bodily mortification. -*हं ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly. 2 Firmly.

प्रगाढ *m.* An excellent singer.

प्रगुण *a.* Straight, honest, upright (lit. and fig.); नहिः सर्वाकारप्रगुणरमणीयं स्वहृत् Māl. 1. 14. 2 Being in the right state or condition, having excellent qualities; अमज्ज्यालप्रगुणं च करोत्यसौ तदुपरोद्धतः सर्वविधैर्देवैः R. 9. 49. 3 (*a*) Worthy, suitable, meritorious; Māl. 1. 16; (*b*) Efficient; 9. 45. 4 Skilful, clever. (प्रगुणीकृ means 1 to make straight, put in order, arrange. 2 to make smooth. 3 to nourish, bring up).

प्रगुणित *a.* 1 Made even or straight. 2 Made smooth.

प्रगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Held forth or out. 2 Received, accepted. 3 Not subject to the rules of euphony (संवि); see प्रगृह्य below.

प्रगृह्य A vowel which is not liable to the rules of *Sandhi* or euphony and which is allowed to be written and pronounced separately; ईदृदेद्विकचनं प्रगृह्य P. I. 1. 11.

प्रगे *ind.* Early in the morning, at day-break; इत्ये रथाभ्येभनिवादिनां प्रगे गणो नृपाणाञ्च तोरणादृहिः Si. 12. 1; सार्य स्नाया-स्ये तथा Ms. 6. 6; 4. 62. -*Comp.* -सत *a.* to be performed in the morning. -निश्-प्रय *a.* who is asleep at day-break.

प्रगोपनं Protection, preservation.

प्रग्रथनं Stringing together, weaving.

प्रग्रहः 1 Holding or stretching forth, holding out. 2 Laying hold of, taking, grasping, seizing. 3 The commencement of an eclipse. 4 A rein, bridle; पूताः प्रग्रहाः अवतरत्वाहुः S. 1; Si. 12. 31. 5 A cheek, restraint. 6 Binding confine ent 7 A prisoner captive 8 Faming breaking (as an

animal). 9 A ray of light. 10 The string of a balance. 11 A vowel not subject to the rules of *Sandhi* or euphony; see प्रगृह्य.

प्रग्रहणं 1 Taking, seizing, grasping

2 The commencement of an eclipse

3 A rein, bridle. 4 A cheek, restraint.

प्रग्रहः 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Bearing, carrying. 3 The string of a balance. 4 A rein, bridle.

प्रग्रिवः-व 1 A painted turret. 2 A wooden fence round a building. 3 A stable. 5 The top of a tree.

प्रग्रहकः A rule, doctrine, precept.

प्रग्रह The first elements or rudiments of a science. -*Comp.* -विद् *m.* a superficial reader, smatterer.

प्रग्रहः (नः), प्रवारणः (नः) 1 A porch before the door of a house; portico. 2 A copper-pot. 3 An iron mace, crow-bar.

प्रग्रहः *a.* Voracious, gluttonous. -*स*

1 A demon. 2 Voracity, gluttony

प्रवारतः 1 Killing. 2 A combat, battle.

प्रगुणः A guest (v. l. for प्रागुण or प्रागुणं p. v.).

प्रगुणः A guest; see प्रागुण.

प्रगोषः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Up roar

प्रचक्रं An army in motion.

प्रचक्षत् *m.* 1 The planet Jupiter. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

प्रचंड *a.* 1 Vehement, excessively violent, impetuous. 2 Strong, powerful, fierce. 3 Very hot, stifling (as heat). 4 Furious, wrathful. 5 Bold, confident. 6 Terrible, terrific. 7 Intolerable, unbearable. -*Comp.* -आतप fierce heat. -योग *a.* large-nosed -सूर्य *a.* having a hot or burning sun, Rs. 1. 1, 10.

प्रच (चर) सः 1 Collecting, gathering (as flowers). 2 A multitude, quantity, collection, number; Mv. 2. 15. 3 Growth, increase. 4 Slight union.

प्रचयनं Collecting, gathering.

प्रचरः 1 A road, path, way. 2 A custom, usage.

प्रचल *a.* 1 Trembling, shaking, tremulous; Ku. 5. 35. Māl. 1. 38. 2 Current, customary.

प्रचलाकः 1 Archery. 2 A peacock's tail. 3 A snake.

प्रचलाकिन् *m.* A peacock, U. 2. 29

प्रचलायित *a.* Rolling about, tossing -तं Nodding the head (while asleep in a sitting posture).

प्रचारिका 1 Gathering (flowers &c.) in turn. 2 A female who gathers.

प्रचारः 1 Going forth, ranging walking about, wandering. Ku. 3. 42. 3 Appearance coming n manifestation U. 1. Mn. 1. 4 Currency

prevalence, use, being used or applied; विलोक्य तैत्तिर्याना प्रचारं Trik. 5 Conduct, behaviour. 6 Custom, usage. 7 A play-ground, place of exercise. 8 A pasture-ground, pasturage, Y. 2. 166. 9 A passage, path; Ms. 9. 219.

प्रचालः The neck of the Indian lute. प्रचालनं Stirring, shaking, a stir. प्रचित p. p. 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. 2 Amassed, accumulated. 3 Covered, filled.

प्रचुर a. 1 Much, ample, abundant, plentiful; नित्यव्यास प्रचुरनित्यव्यासमा च Bh. 2-47. Si. 12. 72. 2 Great, large, extensive; प्रचुरप्रचुरवत् Gt. 2. 3 (At the end of comp.) Abounding in, filled or replete with. रः A thief. -Comp. -पुरुष a. populous. (-वः) a thief.

प्रचेतस् m. 1 An epithet of Varuna; Ku. 2. 21. 2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver, Ms. 1. 35.

प्रचेतु m. A charioteer, coachman. प्रचेल Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रचेलकः A horse.

प्रचोदः 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. 2 Instigating.

प्रचोदनं 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. 2 Instigating, setting on. 3 Ordering, enjoining. 4 A rule, precept, commandment.

प्रचोदित p. p. 1 Urged, incited. 2 Instigated. 3 Directed, ordered, prescribed; Ms. 2. 191. 4 Sent, despatched. 5 Decreed, determined.

प्रच्छ 6. P. (दृच्छति, पृष्ठ; caus. प्रच्छयति; pass; पृच्छयते; desid. विप्रच्छयति) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of (with two acc.); पृच्छ समं रमणेनिलक्षणे R. 14. 27; Br. 6. 8; R. 3. 5. Bg. 2. 7; आशुषं कुशलं पृच्छ Ms. 2. 127. 2 To seek, seek for. -With अनु to inquire or question about. -आ 1 to ask or question. 2 to bid adieu to, take leave of (Atm.); आपृच्छस्व प्रियतमसु ह्येवमालिख्य शैलं Me. 12. R. 8. 49; 12. 103. -परि to ask, question, inquire about.

प्रच्छदः A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover; R. 19. 22. -Comp. -पटः bed-clothes, coverlet.

प्रच्छन्नं, प्रच्छन्ना Inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छन्न p. p. 1 Covered, clothed, clad, wrapped, enveloped. 2 Private, secret; Bh. 2. 64. 3 Concealed, hidden. (see छ् with प्र). -छ् 1 A private door. 2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. -छ् ind. Secretly, covertly. -Comp. -तस्कर an unseen thief.

प्रच्छर्दनं 1 Vomiting. 2 Emitting, sending forth. 3 An emetic.

प्रच्छदिका Vomiting.

प्रच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing. 2 An upper garment. -Comp. -पटः a wrapper cover, coverlet.

प्रच्छादित p. p. 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. 2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छादं Thick or dense shade, a shadowy place; प्रच्छादयुग्मनिद्रा दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; M. 3.

प्रच्छल a. Dry, waterless (निर्जल).

प्रक्षयः 1 Fall, ruin. 2 Improvement, advancement, growth. 3 Withdrawal.

प्रक्षयनं 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. 2 Loss, deprivation. 3 Oozing, dropping (क्षय).

प्रक्षुत p. p. 1 Fallen off or from. 2 Strayed, deviated. 3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. 4 Routed, put to flight.

प्रक्षुतिः f. 1 Departing, withdrawal. 2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from; दिव्यं प्रक्षुतिशक्त्या क्षणमपि स्वर्गे न मोक्षमहे Sānti. 4. 20. 3 Fall, ruin.

प्रज्ञः A husband.

प्रजनः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production; Ms. 3. 61; 9. 61. 2 The impregnation of cattle. 3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96.

प्रजननं 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. 2 Production, birth, delivery. 3 Semen. 4 The male or female organ of generation (penis or vulva). 5 Offspring.

प्रजानिका A mother.

प्रजलुकः The body.

प्रजल्पः Prattle, gossip, heedless, or frivolous words (used in greeting a lover); अस्त्वैषानन्दयुजा योवधरिणसुदृगा । प्रियस्य कौशलोद्धारः प्रजल्पः स तु कथ्यते ॥

प्रजरुपनं 1 Talking, speaking. 2 Prattle, gossip.

प्रजविद् a. (नी f.) Rapid, swift, speedy. -m. An express, a courier.

प्रज्ञा (Changed to प्रज्ज्ञ at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, इ or एङ्; see. R. 8. 32, 18. 29.) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. 2 Offspring, progeny, issue, children, brood (of animals); प्रजाधैवतकक्षितानि R. 2, 73; प्रजतिं वृद्धेभिर्ना 1. 7; Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so वक्ष्यते प्रजा, सर्वप्रजा &c. 3 Subjects, people, mankind; नन्दुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तेषां दिव्या S. 5. 5; (where प्रजा has sense 2 also); R. 1. 7; 2. 73; Ms. 1. 8. 4 Semen. -Comp. -अंतकः Yama, the god of death; R. 8. 45. -ईषु a. desirous of progeny. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the lord of men, a king, sovereign; R. 3. 68; 5. 32; 18. 29. -उत्पत्तिः, -उत्पादनं the raising up of progeny. -काम a. desirous of progeny. -तनुः a line of descendants, race. -दानं silver. -नाथः 1 an epithet of Brahmā. 2 a king, sovereign, prince; R. 2. 45, 10 83 -प a king -विषेक

impregnation, seed (implanted in the womb); R. 14. 60. -पतिः 1 the god presiding over creation; Ms. 12. 121. 2 an epithet of Brahmā; अत्वाः सर्वविधो प्रजापतिरब्रह्मदेवो न कान्तिप्रदः V. 1. 9 3 an epithet of the ten lords of created beings (first created by Brahmā; (see Ms. 1. 34). 4 an epithet of Visvakarman, the architect of gods. 5 the sun. 6 a king. 7 a son-in-law. 8 an epithet of Vishnu. 9 a father, progenitor. 10 the penis. -पालः, -पालकः a king, sovereign. -पालीः an epithet of Siva. -वृद्धिः f. increase of progeny. -सूत्र m. an epithet of Brahmā; Si. 1. 28. -हित a. beneficial to children or people. (-तं) water.

प्रजागरः 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness; प्रजागराविवलीकृतस्तन्याः स्वदे समनसः S. 6. 21. 2 Vigilance, carefulness. 3 A guardian. 4 An epithet of Krishna.

प्रजात p. p. Born, produced &c. -ता A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः f. 1 Procreation, production, propagation. 2 Delivery. 3 Procreative Power. 4 Travail, labour.

प्रजावत् a. 1 Having subjects or children. 2 Pregnant. -सौ A brother's wife; (ब्राह्मजया); R. 14. 45; 15. 13. 2 A matron, mother.

प्रजिनः Wind, air.

प्रजीवनं Livelihood, subsistence.

प्रजुष्ट a. Attached or devoted to, intent on.

प्रज्ञ a. Wise, intelligent, learned.

प्रज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Agreement, engagement. 2 Teaching, informing, communicating. 3 A doctrine.

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom; अकारसदृशप्रज्ञः प्रज्ञा सदृशमनः R. 1. 15; शब्दे निहति पुरुषस्य शरीरेनेकं प्रज्ञा कुलं च विमर्षं च यशश्च इति ॥ Subhāsh. 2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment. 3 Device or design. 4 A wise or learned woman.

-Comp. -चक्षुस् a. blind; (lit. having understanding as the only eyes). (-m.,) an epithet of Dhritarāshtra.

(-n) the mind's eye, mental eye, the mind; M. 1. -वृद्ध a. old in wisdom. -हीन a. void of wisdom, silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood. 2 Distinguished, discerned. 3 Distinct, clear. 4 Famous, well-known, renowned.

प्रज्ञानं 1 Intelligence, knowledge, wisdom. 2 A mark, token, sign.

प्रज्ञावत् a. Wise, intelligent.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रज्ञिव (नी f.), प्रज्ञिल a. Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रज्ज्ञ a. Bow-legged, bandy-legged (also प्रज्ञ).

प्रज्वलने Blazing up, flaming, burning.

प्रज्वलित *p. p.* 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. 2 Bright, shining.

प्रकीर्णे 1 Flying in every direction. 2 Flying forward; see under दीन. 3 Taking flight.

प्रग *a.* Old, ancient.

प्रगखः The point of a nail.

प्रगत *p. p.* 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. 2 Bowing to, saluting. 3 Humble. 4 Skilful, clever; see नद् with प्र.

प्रणतिः *f.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance; तच्च सर्वविधैर्यथार्थिनः प्रणतिं विभ्रति के न ब्रूतः *Sl.* 16. 5; *R.* 4. 88. 2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स द्दर्श वेतसवनान्नरितं प्रणतिं बलीयसि समद्विकी *Ki.* 6. 5; निजितेषु तस्मा तस्मिन् सवुषु प्रणतिरेव कीर्तये *R.* 11. 89.

प्रणदने Sounding, a sound.

प्रणयः 1 Epaousing, seizing (as in marriage); *Mā.* 6. 14. 2 (a) Love, affection, fondness, attachment, liking, regard; साधारण्येयुष्योः प्रणयः स्वरस्य *V.* 2. 16; साधारण्यं प्रणयः *S.* 3; *S.* 6. 7; 5 28; *Me.* 105; *R.* 6. 12; *Bh.* 2. 42. (b) A wish, desire, longing; *Ku.* 5. 85; *Mā.* 8. 7; *S.* 7. 16. 3 Friendly acquaintance or regard, friendship, intimacy; *Mā.* 1. 9. 4 Familiarity, confidence, trust; *S.* 6. 5 Favour, kindness, act of courtesy. अलङ्कृतोऽसि स्वयमहप्रणयेन भवतः *Mk.* 1; 1. 45. 6 An entreaty, request, solicitation; तद्गत-नाथादुग नार्हेसि त्वं संवर्धितो मे प्रणयं विहेतु *R.* 2 28; *V.* 4. 13. 7 Reverence, obeisance. 8 Final beatitude. —*Comp.* —अपराधः an offence against friendship or love. —उन्मुख *a.* 1 disposed or about to declare one's love; *M.* 4. 13 2 impatient through love. —कलहः a lover's quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel; नायक्यसाक्षणयकलहादि-प्रयोगोपपत्तिः *Me.* (considered spurious by Malli.). —कुपित *a.* angry through love, feigning anger; *Me.* 105. —क्रोधः feigned anger of a mistress towards her lover, coquettish anger. —प्रकर्षः excessive love, intense attachment. —भंगः 1 breach of friendship. 2 faithlessness. —वचनं expression of love. —विमुख *a.* 1 averse from love. 2 disinclined to friendship; *Me.* 27. —विहतिः, विवातः non-compliance, refusal (of a request &c.).

प्रणयनं 1 Bringing, fetching. 2 Conducting, conveying. 3 Carrying out, executing, performing; *Ku.* 6. 9. 4 Writing, composing. 5 Decreeing, sentencing; awarding; as देहस्य प्रणयने.

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving fond af
fashionate *B.* 10 57 2 Candid,

frank. 3 Earnestly desirous of, longing for.

प्रणयिन् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate, kind, attached; *Mā.* 3. 9. 2 Beloved, dearly loved. 3 Desirous of, longing for, fondly solicitous of; *S.* 7. 17; *Me.* 3; *R.* 9. 55, 11. 3. 4 Familiar, intimate. —*m.* 1 A friend, companion, favourite; *Ku.* 5. 11. 2 A husband, lover. 3 A supplicant, humble petitioner, suitor; स्वार्थं सतां युक्तत प्रणयिन्वैव *V.* 4. 15; 1. 2. 4 A worshipper; devotee; *Ku.* 3. 66. —*स्त्री* 1 A mistress, beloved, wife. 2 A female friend.

प्रणवः 1 The sacred syllable *om*; आसीन्महीक्षितानाद्यः प्रणवश्छंदसानिव *R.* 1. 11; *Ms.* 2. 74; *Ku.* 2. 12; *Bg.* 7. 8. 2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). 3 An epithet of Vishnu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस *v.* Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणाहति Intervention, interposition, medium.

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. 2 Roaring, a roar. 3 Neighing, braying. 4 A murmur or rapture; huzza. 5 A cry for help. 6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणानः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. 2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow; as in साटांग प्रणाम; *Ku.* 6. 91.

प्रणायकः 1 A loader or commander (of an army). 2 A guide, head, chief.

प्रणय *a.* 1 Dear, beloved. 2 Upright, honest, straightforward. 3 Disliked, disapproved; *Bk.* 6. 66. 4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (विरक्त).

प्रणालः —*स्त्री*, प्रणालिका 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुर्वन् पूर्णा नयनयकां चक्रवाहैः प्रणालीः *Ud.* 8. 2; *Si.* 3. 44. 2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणाशः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; *Ki.* 14. 9. 2 Death, destruction; *R.* 14. 1.

प्रणाशन *a.* Destroying, removing. —*न* Destruction, annihilation; *R.* 3. 60.

प्रेणिसित *a.* Kissed.

प्रणिधानं 1 Applying, employing, application, use. 2 Great effort, energy. 3 Profound religious meditation, abstract contemplation; *R.* 1. 74; *S.* 19; *V.* 2. 4 Respectful behaviour towards (with loc.). 5 Renunciation of the fruit of actions (कर्मफलत्याग).

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out. 2 Sending out spies. 3 A spy, an emissary. —*Ku.* 3 6 *R.* 17 48 *Ms.* 7 153 8 182 4 An attendant,

follower. 5 Care, attention. 6 Soli citation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपतने, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at one's feet, prostration, submission, *R.* 4. 64. 2 Obeisance, salutation, reverential bow; *Ku.* 3. 61, 4. 35, *R.* 3. 25. —*Comp.* —*रसः* a magical formula pronounced over weapons

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied. 2 Deposited. 3 Outstretched, stretched forth; *Me.* 105. 4 Consigned, delivered, entrusted. 5 Having the attention fixed upon one object, with the mind concentrated, intent. 6 Determined, decided. 7 Cautious, wary. 8 Obtained, attained. 9 Spied out, (see वा with प्रणि).

प्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Put forward, advanced, presented. 2 Delivered, given, offered, presented. 3 Brought into, reduced to. 4 Executed, effected, performed. 5 Taught, prescribed. 6 Cast, sent, discharged. (see नी with प्र). —*त* Fire consecrated by prayers. —*त* Anything cooked or dressed, such as a condiment.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, landed.

प्रणुत *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. 2 Scared away.

प्रणुज *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. 2 Set in motion. 3 Scared away. 4 Shaking, trembling.

प्रणेत्तु *m.* 1 A leader. 2 A maker, creator. 3 The promulgator of a doctrine, expounder, teacher. 4 An author.

प्रण्य *a.* 1 To be guided or led, tractable, yielding, submissive, obedient. 2 To be executed or accomplished. 3 To be settled or fixed.

प्रणेत्तुः 1 Driving. 2 Directing.

प्रतत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. 2 Stretched out, diffused.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. 2 A creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (नु or न्नी *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; *Me.* 29. 2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनुवत्सर *K.* 43; *U.* 1. 20; *Me.* 41. 3 Slender, emaciated. 4 Insignificant, trifling

प्रतपनं Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. 2 Hot, ardent. 3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतरः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतर्कः, प्रतर्कणं 1 Conjecture, supposition, guess. 2 Discussion.

प्रतले One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see पाताल. —*लः* The open hand with the fingers extended.

प्रतान 1 A shoot tendril
नोद्यधिते सकेरी *B.* 2. 8 *S.* 7 11 2 A

creeper, low spreading plant. 3 Branching out, ramification. 4 Tetanus or epilepsy.

प्रतानिन् *a.* 1 Spreading. 2 Having shoots or tendrils. —नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1 107. 2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. 3 Splendour, brilliancy. 4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. 5 Courage, valour, heroism; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यावरो दिशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat' also); 4. 30. 6 Spirit, vigour, energy. 7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. 2 Distressing. —न 1 Burning, heating, warming. 2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. —नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. 2 Valorous, powerful, mighty.—*m.* An epithet of Siva.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. 2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारण 1 Carrying over. 2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. —णः Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, roguery, deception, hypocrisy, यदीच्छसि वशीकृतं जयोदकेन कर्मणः । उपास्थतां कलौ कल्पलतदिवी प्रतारणा ॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विषया किं प्रयोजने Udb.

प्रतारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of; (*b*) back, in return, again; (*c*) in opposition to, against, counter; (*d*) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). 2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (*a*) likeness, resemblance, equality; (*b*) rivalry; as in प्रतिचंद्रः a rival moon; प्रतिपुरुषः &c. 3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of, to; तौ दंपती स्वा प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2 70, 1. 75; प्रत्यनिलं विधेयः Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; (*b*) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा यावाद्रियं प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रदुद्रुस्तं प्रति राक्षसेन्द्रं Rām.; वयावजः प्रत्यस्मिन्मयेन R. 7. 55, (*c*) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to, a match for; त्व सहजानि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (*d*) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासे-दुस्ततो गंगां शृंगवेरपुरं प्रति Rām.; गंगां प्रति; (*e*) at the time, about, during; आदित्यस्यो-दये प्रति Mb.; कारुणं वाथ चैव वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (*f*) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यद्व न मां प्रति स्यात् Sk.; हरे प्रति हलाहलं (अनवत्) Vop.; (*g*) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षं प्रति प्रतिवर्षं वर्षं प्रति Y- 1- 110: वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिंचति Sk (*h*) with regard or

reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संशी- विरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132; चंद्रोपरानं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धाति Mu. 1; धर्मं प्रति S. 5; मैद्वैस्तुकोस्मि नगरात्मनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 20; 12. 51; (*i*) according to, in conformity with; न मां प्रति in my opinion; (*j*) before, in the presence of (*h*) for, on account of. 4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (*a*) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रद्युम्नः कृष्णायति Sk., संग्रामे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (*b*) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति मावान् Sk.; भक्तः प्रत्ययुतं शंभोः Vop. 5 As the first member of Avyayi- bhāva compounds it usually means (*a*) in or at every; as प्रतिचंवत्सं every year; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c.; (*b*) towards, in the direction of; प्रकाशं शलभा बध्ने. 6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayi. comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सुप्रति, शाकप्रति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places). —Comp. —अक्षरं *ind.* in every syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षस्थेनमय-प्रचय Vās. —अग्नि *ind.* towards the fire. —अंगं 1 a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. 2 a division, chapter, section. 3 every limb. 4 a weapon. (—नं) *ind.* 1 on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिङ्गितः Gīt. 1. 2 for every subdivision. —अन्तर *a.* 1 being in immediate neighbourhood. 2 standing nearest (as an heir). 3 immediately following, closely connected with; जीवेत् क्षत्रियधर्मेण च ह्यस्य (बाह्वन्तः) प्रत्यन्तरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. —अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. —अनीक *a.* 1 hostile, opposed, inimical. 2 resisting, opposing. (—कः) an enemy. (—कं) 1 hostility, enmity; hostile attitude or position; न शक्राः प्रत्यनीकेषु स्यात् समसाराः Rām. 2 a hostile army; यस्य ह्यस्य महेष्वाहाः प्रत्यनीकगता रणे Mb.; वेङ्गस्थिताः प्रत्यनीकेषु गोधाः Bg. 11. 32 (यं may have here sense 1 also). 3 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which one tries to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy, who himself cannot be injured; प्रतिपक्षम-शक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं निरस्त्रिणा । या तद्विषय तत्तुल्ये प्रत्यनिकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुनामं an opposite conclusion. —अंत *a.* contiguous, lying close to, adjacent, bordering (—तः) 1 a border, frontier; R. 4. 26. 2 a bordering country, especially, a country occupied by barbarians or Mlechchhas. —वेक्षः a bordering country पर्यंत an adjacent

hill; पादाः प्रत्यन्तपर्यन्ताः Ak. —अपकारः retaliation, injury in return; शास्वत् प्रत्यप-कारेण नापकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. —अवर्द्धं *ind.* every year. —अभियोगः a counter-charge or accusation. —अनित्रं *ind.* towards an enemy. —अकः a mock sun. —अवयवं *ind.* 1 in every limb. 2 in every particular, in detail. —अवर *a.* 1 lower, less honoured 2 very low or degrading, very insignificant. —अम्लम् *m.* red chalk. —अहं *ind.* every day, daily; day by day; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard, sheath. —आघातः 1 a counterstroke 2 reaction. —आचारः suitable conduct or behaviour. —आत्मं *ind.* singly, severally. —आदित्यः a mock sun. —आरंभः 1 recommencement, second beginning. 2 prohibition. —आशा 1 hope, expectation; Māl. 9. 8. 2 trust, confidence. —उत्तरं a reply, rejoinder. —उल्लूकः 1 a crow. 2 a bird resembling an owl. —एकं *ind.* in each Rik. —एक *a.* each, each one, every single one. (—कं) *ind.* 1 one by one, one at a time, severally; singly, in every one, to every one; oft. with the force of an adjective विवेक इङ्कारण्य प्रत्येकं च सतां ननः R. 12. 9 'entered the mind of every good man'; 12. 3; 7. 34; Ku. 2. 31. —कञ्जुकः an adversary. —कंठं *ind.* 1 severally, one by one. 2 near the throat. —कज्ञ *a.* not obeying the whip. —कायः 1 an effigy, image, picture, likeness. 2 an adversary; Ki. 13. 28. 3 a target, butt, mark. —कितवः an opponent in a game. —कुंजरः a hostile elephant. —कूप *a.* a moat, ditch. —कूल *a.* unfavourable, adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite, प्रतिहृलतामुपगते हि विप्री विकलत्वमेति बहुसाव-न्ता Si. 9. 6; Ku. 3. 24. 2 harsh, discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable; अप्यनपुष्टा प्रतिहृलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45. 3 inauspicious. 4 contradictory. 5 reverse, inverted. 6 perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn. —आचरतं any offensive or hostile action or conduct, R. 8. 81. —उक्त-क्तिः *f.* a contradiction. —कारिन् *a.* opposing. —दर्शन *a.* having an inauspicious or ungracious appearance. —प्रवर्तिन्-वर्तिन् *a.* acting adversely, taking an adverse course. —भाविन् *a.* opposing, contradicting. —वचनं disagreeable or unpleasant speech. —कूलं *ind.* 1 adversely, contrarily. 2 inversely, in inverted order. —क्षणं *ind.* at every moment or instant; Ku. 3. 56. —गजः a hostile elephant. —गात्रं *ind.* in every limb. —गिरिः 1 an opposite mountain. 2 an inferior mountain. —गृहं, —गेहं *ind.* in every house. —ग्रामं *ind.* in every village. —चंद्रः a mock moon. —चरणं *ind.* 1 in every (Vedic) school or branch 2 at every

footstep ४ या 1 a reflected mage, reflection, shadow. 2 an image, picture. -जंघा the fore part of the leg. -जिह्वा, -जिहिका the soft palate. -तंत्र *ind.* according to each Tantra or opinion. -तंत्रसिद्धांतः a conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only; (यदिप्रतिवाद्येकतरमाश्रयमगतः) -त्रयं *ind.* for three days at a time. -दिनं *ind.* in every direction, all round, everywhere; Me. 58. -देशं *ind.* in every country. -देहं *ind.* in every body. देवतं *ind.* for every deity. -द्वन्द्वः 1 an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. 2 an enemy. (-द्वं) opposition, hostility. -द्वन्द्विन् *a.* 1 hostile, inimical. 2 adverse (प्रतिद्वन्द्व); Ki. 16. 29. 3 rivalling, vying with; S. 4. 4. (-म.) an opponent, adversary, rival; R. 7. 37; 15. 25. -द्वारं *ind.* at every gate. -धुरः a horse harnessed by the side of another. -नप्तृ *m.* a great-grandson. -नव *a.* 1 new, young, fresh. 2 newly blown or budded; Me. 36. -नाडी a branch-vein. -नारकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition; as रावण in the Rāmāyana. -शिङ्गुपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. -पक्षः 1 the opposite side, party or faction, hostility. 2 an adversary, enemy, foe, rival; प्रतिपक्षकामिनी a rival wife; Bv. 2. 64, Vikr. 1. 70, 73; प्रतिपक्षवशकेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'similar'. 3 a defendant or respondent (in law). -पक्षित *a.* 1 containing a contradiction. 2 nullified by a contradictory premiss; (as a *hetu* in न्याय); cf. ह्यतिपक्ष. -पक्षिन् *m.* an opponent adversary. -पथं *ind.* along the road, towards the way; प्रतिपथगतिरासद्विगर्हीकृतम्; Ku. 3. 76. -पादं *ind.* 1 at every step. 2 at every place, everywhere. 3 in every word. -पादं *ind.* in each quarter. -पात्रं *ind.* with regard to each part, of each character; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यस्तः S. 1 'let care be taken of each character'. -पादपं *ind.* in every tree. -पार *a.* returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. -पु (पु) रूपः 1 a like or similar man. 2 a substitute, deputy. 3 a companion. 4 the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain if any body is awake.) 5 an effigy in general. -पूनीहं *ind.* every forenoon. -प्रभातं *ind.* every morning. -प्राकारः an outer wall or rampart. -प्रियं a kindness or service in return; R. 5. 56. -सङ्गः an equal in rank or station. -बल *a.* equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (-ले) a hostile army.

यमणे वे 3 5 -बाहु he forepart of the arm. -चिं (चिं) चः -चं 1 a reflection, reflected image; Ku. 6. 42; Si. 9. 18. 2 an image, a picture. -भट *a.* vying with, rivalling; चतप्रतिभटस्तनि N. 13. 5. (-टः) 1 a rival, an opponent. 2 a warrior on the opposite side; समलोकायाञ्चौ त्वां विदधति विकल्पान् प्रतिमदाः K. P. 10. -भय *a.* 1 fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. 2 dangerous; Pt. 2. 166. (-यं) a danger. -मंडलं an eccentric orbit. -मंदिरं *ind.* in every house. -मल्लः an antagonist, a rival; N. 1. 63; पातलप्रतिमल्लाल &c. Māl. 5. 22. -माया a counter-spell or charm. -मासं *ind.* every month, monthly. -मित्रं an enemy, adversary. मुख *a.* 1 standing before the face, facing; प्रतिमुखगत Ms. 8. 291. 2 near, present. (-खं) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. -मुद्रा a counter-seal. -सुहृत् *ind.* every moment. मूर्तिः *f.* an image, a likeness. -मुखपः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. -रथः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); दौर्घ्यतिसप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य S. 4. 19. -राजः a hostile king. -रात्रं *ind.* every night. -रूप *a.* 1 corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in; चैत्रप्रतिरूपिका मनोवृत्तिः S. 1. 2 suitable, proper. (-रं) a picture, an image, a likeness. -रूपकं a picture, an image. -लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. -लिपिः *f.* a transcript, a written copy. -लोम *a.* 1 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse. 2 contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher cast than her husband). 3 hostile. 4 low, vile, base. 5 left (वाम). (-नं) *ind.* 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. -ज *a.* born in the inverse order of the castes; i. e. born of a mother who is of a higher caste than the father. -लोमकं inverted order. -वत्सरं *ind.* every year. -वनं *ind.* in every forest. -वर्षं *ind.* every year. -वस्तु *n.* 1 an equivalent, a counter part. 2 anything given in return. 3 a parallel. उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Māmaṭa:—प्रतिवस्तुपमा तु सा । समान्यस्य द्विरिदं च न बाध्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; e. g. तोषेन भ्राजते सूर्यः शूरश्रानि सज्जेत Chandra. 5. 48. -वातः a contrary wind. (-तं) *ind.* against the wind; चीनाङ्गुलमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. -वासरं *ind.* every day. -विदपं *ind.* 1 on every branch. 2 branch by branch. -वेदं *ind.* in or for every Veda. -विदं an antidote. -विष्कुम्भः a Muchakunda tree. -वीरः an

opponent, antagonist. -वृष. a hostile bull. -वेलं *ind.* at each time, on every occasion. -वेशः 1 a neighbouring house, neighbourhood. 2 a neighbour. -वेशिन् *a.* a neighbour. वेष्टमन् *n.* a neighbour's house. -वेष्टः a neighbour. -वेष्टं requital of hostilities, revenge. -शब्दः 1 echo, reverberation; वज्रवाचकं वदामि सर्षपं प्रतिशब्दोऽपि क्षेमि-नसि नाम्ना V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. 2 a roar. -शशिन् *m.* a mock-moon. -संवत्सरं *ind.* every year. -सम *a.* equal to, a match for. -सव्य *a.* in an inverted order. -सायं *ind.* every evening. -सूर्यः -सूर्यकः 1 a mock-sun. 2 a lizard, chameleon, U. 2. 16. -सेना a hostile army. -स्थानं *ind.* in every place, everywhere. -स्रोतस् *ind.* against the stream. -हस्तः -हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; आश्रितानां भूतो स्वामिनायां समसेवते । पुत्रस्त्वोत्पादेन चैव न संति प्रतिहस्तकाः ॥ H. 2. 33. प्रतिक *a.* Worth or brought for a Kārshāpapa, q. v.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation. प्रतिकर्तुं *a.* (वी *f.*) Requiring, recompensing. —*m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् *n.* 1 Requital, retaliation. 2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. 3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet, (अवलाः) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुमुपचक्रमिरे समये हि सर्व-मुपकारि कृतं Si. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6 4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रतिकर्यः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. 2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकरः 1 A leader. 2 An assistant. 3 A messenger (वाताहर).

प्रति (ती) कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. 2 Revenge, retaliation, retribution. 3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वा ज्ञानं प्रतिकारस्य S. 3; प्रतिकारोऽप्याधेः सुखमिति विवर्चयति जनः Bh. 3. 92. 4 Opposition. —Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* making reparation or amends. -विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शीघ्रे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40

प्रति (ती) काशः 1 A reflection. 2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like,' 'resembling'; शुद्धपाकप्रतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुञ्चित *a.* Bent, curved.

प्रतिकृत *p. p.* 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. 2 Counter-acted, remedied.

प्रतिकृतिः *f.* 1 Revenge, retaliation. 2 Return, requital. 3 A reflection, reflected image. 4 A likeness picture, statue an image R 8 92 14 87 18 53 5 A substitute

प्रतिक्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. 2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिक्रोधः *प्रतिक्रोधः* Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital. 2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. 3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यस्य सति प्रतिक्रिया U 5. 17; R. 15. 4. 4 Opposition. 5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. 6 Protection. 7 Help, succour.

प्रतिक्रुष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्रियः A guard, an attendant.

प्रतिक्रित *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. 2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. 3 Abused, reviled, traduced. 4 Sent, despatched.

प्रतिक्षुत् Sneezing.

प्रतिक्षेपः 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. 2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. 3 Contest.

प्रतिख्यातिः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगत *p. p.* Flying backward and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमनं Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगृहीत *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, received, accepted. 2 Admitted, assented to. 3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Receiving, accepting.

2 Receiving or accepting a donation.

3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. 3 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmanas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. 4 A gift, present, donation; राजः प्रतिग्रहोऽयं S. 1; Si. 14. 35. 5 A receiver (of a gift). 6 Kind or friendly reception. 7 Favour, grace. 8 Marrying. 9 Listening to. 10 The rear of an army. 11 A spitting-pot.

प्रतिग्रहणं 1 Receiving presents. 2 Reception. 3 Marrying.

प्रतिग्रहीन्, प्रतिग्रहीतु *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिग्राहः 1 Accepting gifts. 2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिघः 1 Opposition, resistance. 2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. 3 Anger, wrath. 4 Fainting. 5 An enemy.

प्रति (सी) घातः 1 Warding off, repulse. 7 Opposition, resistance. 3 A counterblow, blow in return. 4 Rebound, reaction. 5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातनं 1 Repulsing, warding off. 2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नं The body

प्रतिचिकीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिचिन्तनं Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छदन् A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिच्छदः, प्रतिच्छदकः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. 2 A substitute; Si. 12. 29.

प्रतिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped. 2 Hidden, concealed. 3 Furnished or provided with. 4 Beset, hemmed in.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजल्पः An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पकः A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिजगरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. 2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; देवाचीर्षः प्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12; तीर्था जवेनैव विनातदुत्तरा नदी प्रतिज्ञाभिः तां गरीयसी Si. 12. 74. 3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under न्यायः (पक्षेते बहिःमान् is the usual instance). 5 A plaint, an indictment. -Comp. -पत्रं a bond, written contract or document. -भंगः breach of promise. -विरोधः acting contrary to promise. -विवाहित *a* betrothed. संन्यासः 1 breaking a promise. 2 (in logic) abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Declared, stated, asserted. 2 Promised, agreed.

3 Admitted, acknowledged. -तं A promise.

प्रतिज्ञानं 1 Asserting, affirmation.

2 Agreement, promise. 3 Admission.

प्रतिज्ञातः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिज्ञाती The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). 2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिदारणं 1 Fighting, battle. 2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिवन् *m.* 1 A day 2 The sun.

प्रतिदृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Beheld. 2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिधातनं Assailing, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, प्रतिध्वानः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त *p. p.* Down-cast.

प्रतिन्दनं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. 2 Thanksgiving.

प्रतिनादः An echo, reverberation.

प्रति (सी) नाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute: सेऽप्यव्यतिथिर्निर्णयः कर्मणः R. 11.

13. 1. 81; 4. 54; 5. 63; 9. 39. 2 A deputy, vicegerent. 3 Substitution. 4 A surety. 5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनियमः A general rule.

प्रतिनिजित *p. p.* 1 Vanquished, subdued. 2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिर्देश *a.* That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it; cf. the instance give in K. P. 7, उदेति सविता तावत्साम्ना एवास्तमेति च, where तावत् is repeated to show that the sun that rises *red* sets also *red*.

प्रतिनिर्घातनं Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिनिर्विष्ट *a.* Perverse, obstinate, hardened. -Comp. -मूर्खः a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिर्विष्टमूर्खमन्त्रिचमयाययेत् Bh. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं 1 Returning, return. 2 Turning away from.

प्रतिनोदः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चन्द्रलोकाप्रतिपत्तिः; स्वर्ग &c. 2 Perception, observation, consciousness, (right) knowledge; वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1; तस्योपेक्ष्य प्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99; ज्ञानाभावे निजरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति Vās. 3 Assent, compliance, acceptance; प्रतिपत्तिराद्वयस्य Bk. 8. 95 averse from compliance, unyielding. 4 Admission, acknowledgment. 5 Assertion, statement. 6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. 7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure; वयस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरयम् M. 4; Ku. 5. 42; विषाददुष्टप्रतिपत्तिः सेनं R. 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' 8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; प्रकृत-प्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75. 9 Resolution, determination; व्यवहारः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठः R. 8. 65. 10 News, intelligence; कर्मसिद्धि-वाद्य प्रतिपत्तिमानय Mu. 4; S. 6. 11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्व-निर्णये दारेषु दृश्या स्वया S. 4. 16; 7. 1; R. 14. 22; 15. 12. 12 A method, means. 13 Intellect, intelligence, 14 Use, application. 15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. 16 Fame, renown, reputation. 17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. 18 Conviction, proof. -Comp. -दक्ष *a.* knowing how to act -पट्टः a kind of kettledrum. -भेदः difference of view. -विशारद *a.* knowing how to act, skilful, clever.

प्रतिपद् *f.* 1 Access, entrance, way. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Intelligence, intellect. 4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. 5 A kettledrum. -Comp. -चन्द्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपच्चन्द्रनिर्णयमात्रजः R. 8. 65. -तूर्य *a* kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदा-दी The first day of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपक्ष *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. 2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. 3 Undertaken, commenced. 4 Premised, engaged. 5 Agreed to, admitted, acknowledged. 6 Known, understood. 7 Answered, replied. 8 Proved, demonstrated (see पक्ष with प्रति).

प्रतिपादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. 2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. 4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. 5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादन् 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. 2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. 3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. 4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. 5 Causing, producing. 6 Repeated action, practice. 7 Commencement.

प्रतिपादित *p. p.* 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. 2 Established, proved, demonstrated. 3 Explained, expounded. 4 Declared, asserted. 5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian. **प्रतिपालने** Guarding, protecting, defending, observing, practising.

प्रतिपक्षने Oppressing, molesting. **प्रतिपक्षने-पूजा** 1 Doing: homage, showing respect. 2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूरण 1 Filling, filling up. 2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

प्रतिप्रणामः An obeisance in return. **प्रतिप्रदान** 1 Returning, restoring. 2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रयाण Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. 2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसवः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); तुजकास्यां कर्तार इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (राजकादिभिश्च) Sk.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिप्रवर्ण Leaping back.

प्रतिफलः, **प्रतिफलन** 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. 2 Remuneration, requital. 3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिफुल्लक *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. 2 Connected with. 3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. 4 Set, inlaid, Si 9. 8. 5 Furnished with, possessing. 6 Entangled, involved. 7 Kept at a distance. 8 Disappointed. 9 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably

connected and implied (as fire in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. 2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तपःप्रतिबंधमनुना R. 8. 80. Mv. 5. 4. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Investment, blockade, siege. 5 Connection. 6 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Binding, fastening. 2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. 3 Resisting, opposing. —कः A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधन 1 Binding, tying. 2 Confinement, 3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधि-धी 1 An objection. 2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (प्रतिबंधी also in this sense).

प्रतिबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. 2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिबाधन Repelling: keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिबिम्बन 1 Reflection. 2 Comparison; द्वातः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिम्बन K. P. 10.

प्रतिबिम्बित *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. 2 Recognized, observed. 3 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Awakening. 2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तद्विदितुमर्हसि त्रिषे प्रतिबोधेन विद्यादमायु ने R. 8. 54; अग्रतिबोधश्चादानीं 58 'sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. 2 Perception, knowledge. 3 Instruction. 4 Reason, reasoning, faculty; किमुत याः प्रतिबोधवत्तः S. 5. 22.

प्रतिबोधन 1 Awakening. 2 Instructing, instruction.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, 2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, look. 2 Light, splendour. 3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 2; Vikr. 1. 18, 23. 4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination; (प्रज्ञा नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा मता). 5 An image, reflection. 6 Audacity, impudence. —Comp. —अश्वित *a.* 1 endowed with genius, intelligent. 2 audacious, bold. —मुख *a.* bold, confident. —हानिः *f.* 1 darkness. 2 absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. 2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभान 1 Light, splendour. 2 Intellect, or understanding, brightness of conception; H. 3. 19. 3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind; कालावबोधायप्रतिभानवत्त्वं Māl. 3. 11; दनवोपहृतेन कश्चन प्रतिश्लिष्टः प्रतिभानवान्च || Si. 16. 1.

प्रतिभाषः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception; वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासश्च K. P. 10. 2 A look, appearance. 3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. 2 Closely connected with. 3 Divided.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee; लीभाग्यलामप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9; Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating. 2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. 3 Putting out (as the eyes). 4 Dividing.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol; R. 16. 39. 2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp.; दुरोः कृशादुप्रतिमात् R. 2. 49. 3 A reflection, reflected image; सुखमिदं बुद्धवत्कपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन वृद्धशामविशत् Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64; 12. 100. 4 A measure, extent. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks.

—Comp. —गत *a.* present in an idol.

—चन्द्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon; R. 10. 65; so प्रतिनिन्दुः, प्रतिमाज्ञाकाः.

—परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमान 1 A model, pattern. 2 An image, idol. 3 Likeness, similitude, similarity. 4 A weight. 5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks; पृथग्प्रतिमानभाग &c. Si. 5. 96. 6 A reflection.

प्रतिमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. 2 Tied, bound, fastened. 3 Armed, accoutred. 4 Liberated, released. 5 Restored, returned. 6 Flung, hurled (see मुक्त with प्रति).

प्रतिमोक्षः, **प्रतिमोक्षणं** Liberation, deliverance.

प्रतिमोचन 1 Loosening. 2 Requital, retaliation, retribution; वैप्रतिमोचनाय R. 14. 41. 3 Liberation, release.

प्रतिव्ययः 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. 2 Preparation, elaboration, Si. 3. 54. 3 Making complete or perfect. 4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सतो गुणतयादानं प्रतिव्ययः Kāsi on P. II. 3. 53. 5 Wish, desire. 6 Opposition, resistance. 7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. 8 Making captive, taking prisoner. 9 Favour.

प्रतिपातन Requital, retaliation; as in वैप्रतिपातन.

प्रतिपातना A picture, an image, statue; Si. 3. 34.

प्रतिपान Return, retreat.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. 2 Opposition, resistance. 3 Contradiction. 4 Co-operation. 5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-acting, impeding. 2 Related or

corresponding to, being or forming counter-part of (anything); often used in works on Nyāya. 3 Co-operating with. —*m.* 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy; दहल्यशेषं प्रतिपोगिनर्व विक्र. 1. 117. 2 A counter-part, match.
प्रतियोद्ध *m.* प्रतियोधः An adversary, opponent.
प्रतिरक्षण-रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.
प्रतिरभः Passion, rage.
प्रतिरवः 1 Quarrel, contest. 2 Echo.
प्रतिवद्ध *p. p.* 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. 2 Interrupted. 3 Impaired. 4 Disabled. 5 Invested, blockaded.
प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. 2 Siege, blockade. 3 An opponent. 4 Concealing. 5 Theft, robbery. 6 Censure, despising.
प्रतिरोधकः, प्रतिरोधिन *m.* 1 An opponent. 2 A robber, thief; M. 5. 10. 3 An obstacle.
प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.
प्रतिरुभः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. 2 Censure, abuse, reviling.
प्रतिरुभः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.
प्रतिवचनं, प्रतिवचस् *n.* प्रतिवाच *f.* प्रतिवाच्यं An answer, reply; प्रतिवाचमद्वय फेदशः शपमानाय न चेद्विद्वद्वे Si. 16. 25; पर-भूतविरुद्धं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरेव S. 4. 9.
प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.
प्रतिवसथः A village.
प्रतिवहनं Leading back.
प्रतिवादः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. 2 Refusal, rejection.
प्रतिवादिन *m.* 1 An opponent. 2 A defendant, respondent (in law).
प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding or keeping off, keeping back.
प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.
प्रतिवासिन *n.* (नी *f.*) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —*m.* A neighbour.
प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.
प्रतिविघानं 1 Counteracting, counter-working, taking measures against. 2 Arrangement, array. 3 Prevention. 4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.
प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. 2 A remedy, means of counter-acting.
प्रतिविशिष्ट *n.* Most excellent.
प्रतिवेशः 1 A neighbour. 2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood —*Comp.* —वासिन *n.* living in the neighbourhood. (—*m.*) a neighbour.
प्रतिवेशिन *n.* (नी *f.*) A neighbour; इष्टि हे प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणमिहायस्मद्वे वाचसि S. D.; M. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेशः A neighbour.
प्रतिवेष्टित *p. p.* Rolled back, reverted.
प्रतिव्यूह *p. p.* Down out in battle-array.
प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. 2 A multitude, collection.
प्रतिशमः Cessation.
प्रतिशयनं The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.
प्रतिशयित *n.* One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object; अनया च क्लिष्टस्मि प्रतिशयिताय स्वप्ने सनादिष्ट D. K. 121.
प्रतिश्रापः A curse for curse, a curse in return.
प्रतिश्रासनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. 2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. 3 Counter-manding. 4 A rival command or authority; अप्रतिश्रासनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.
प्रतिश्रित *p. p.* 1 Ordered, sent; Si. 16. 1. 2 Dismissed, rejected. 3 Famous, celebrated.
प्रतिश्रयः, प्रतिश्रयानं, प्रतिश्रयः A catarrh or cold.
प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. 2 A house, dwelling, residence; Y. 1. 210; Ma. 10. 51. 3 An assembly. 4 A sacrificial hall. 5 Help, assistance. 6 A promise.
प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. 2 An echo.
प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to; Ms. 2. 195. 2 Promising, assenting, agreeing. 3 A promise.
प्रतिश्रुतिः, प्रतिश्रुतिः *f.* 1 A promise. 2 An echo, reverberation; R. 13. 40; 16. 31; Si. 17. 42.
प्रतिश्रुत *p. p.* Promised, agreed, assented.
प्रतिश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. 2 Contradicted.
प्रतिश्रुतः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; Vikr. 1. 8. 2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिश्रुतः. 3 Denial, refusal. 4 Negation, contradiction. 5 A negative particle. —*Comp.* —अश्रुतः, —श्रुतिः *f.* words of denial, refusal; S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Dandin. It is thus explained:—न जातु शक्तिरिदं सो मुनेन प्रति-गर्हितः । कलंकितो जडस्येति प्रतिश्रुतमिव सा ॥ Kār. 2. 34.
प्रतिश्रुतक, प्रतिश्रुत *n.* 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. 2 Preventive. —*m.* A hinderer, prohibitor.

प्रतिश्रुतनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. 2 Prohibition. 3 Denial, refusal.
प्रतिश्रुतः, प्रतिश्रुतः A spy, messenger, an emissary.
प्रतिश्रुतः 1 A spy, emissary. 2 A whip.
प्रतिश्रुतः A whip, leather-thong.
प्रतिश्रुतः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle; बाह्यप्रतिश्रुतमविबुद्धनन्दः R. 2. 32, 59.
प्रतिश्रुतः 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position; अवैरुत्तेवप्रतिश्रुतं Māl. 9; S. 7. 6. 2 A house, residence, home, habitation; R. 6. 21; 14. 5. 3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis; अप्रतिश्रुतं रज्ज्वेदे का प्रतिश्रुतं कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25; अत्र खलु मे वंशप्रतिश्रुतः S. 7; वंशः प्रतिश्रुतं नीतः K. 280; Si. 2. 34. 4 Basis, foundation, site; as in गृहप्रतिश्रुतः. 5 A prop, stay, support; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament; लक्षा मया नाम कुलप्रतिश्रुतः S. 6. 24; हे प्रतिश्रुतं कुलस्य नः 3. 21; Ku. 7. 27; Mv. 7. 21. 6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority; Mu. 2. 5. 7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity; मा निवाद प्रतिश्रुतं स्वमग्नः शायतिः सनाः Bām (=U. 2. 5.). 8 Installation, inauguration; Mu. 1. 14. 9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire); औत्सुक्यमात्रमवचादयति प्रतिश्रुतः S. 5. 6. 10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. 11 A receptacle. 12 The earth. 13 The consecration of an idol or image. 14 A limit, boundary.
प्रतिश्रुतानं 1 Basis, foundation. 2 Site, situation, position. 3 A leg, foot. 4 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race; cf. V. 2. 5 N. of a town on the Godāvarī.
प्रतिश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Set up, erected. 2 Fixed, established. 3 Placed, situated. 4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. 5 Completed, effected. 6 Prized, valued. 7 Famous, celebrated; (see स्या with प्रति).
प्रतिश्रुति *f.* An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.
प्रतिश्रुतः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. 2 Diminution, compression. 3 Comprehension, inclusion. 4 Yielding, giving up.
प्रतिश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Taken back, withdrawn; एव प्रतिश्रुतः S. 1. 2 Comprehended, included. 3 Compressed
प्रतिश्रुतः 1 Reabsorption. 2 Reflection (गतिच्छाया).
प्रतिश्रुतः Consciousness.
प्रतिश्रुतः 1 Moving backwards 2 Reabsorption. 3 Especially, reabsorption (of the world) back into Prakṛiti.

प्रतिस्वेदः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिस्पर्धनं 1 Joining together, uniting. 2 The period of transition between two ages. 3 A means, remedy. 4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. 5 Praise.

प्रतिस्पर्धः 1 Reunion. 2 Entering into the womb. 3 The period of transition between two ages. 4 Stop, cessation (उपसन).

प्रतिस्पर्धानं Cure, remedy.

प्रतिस्पर्धनं 1 Coping with, being a match for. 2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिस्पर्धः 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. 2 A servant, follower.

प्रतिस्पर्धः 1 A bracelet, marriage-string; कस्तुरी-रत्नप्रतिस्पर्धः करेण धारणः (अमृतदत्त) Ki. 5. 33 (=मौलिकदत्त Malli.). 3 A garland, wreath. 4 Day-break. 5 The rear of an army. 6 A form of incantation. 7 Healing or dressing a wound.

प्रतिस्पर्धः 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). 2 Dissolution.

प्रतिस्पर्धनिकः A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिस्पर्धः 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. 2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिस्पर्धः A screen, a curtain, a wall of cloth.

प्रतिस्पर्धः p. p. 1 Sent out, despatched. 2 Celebrated. 3 Repulsed, rejected. 4 Intoxicated (प्रमत्त according to वरणे).

प्रतिस्पर्धः p. p. Bathed.

प्रतिस्पर्धः Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिस्पर्धः Throbbing.

प्रतिस्पर्धः, **प्रतिस्पर्धः** An echo, reverberation; Si. 13. 31.

प्रतिस्पर्धः p. p. 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. 2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Sent, despatched. 5 Hated, disliked. 6 Disappointed, frustrated. -Comp. -**मति** a. hating, disliking.

प्रतिस्पर्धः f. 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. 2 Rebound, recoil. 3 Disappointment, frustration. 4 Anger.

प्रतिस्पर्धः Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिस्पर्धः m. One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover.

प्रति (सी) **हारः** 1 Striking back. 2 A door, gate. 3 A porter, door-keeper. 4 A juggler. 5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -Comp. -**धूमि** f. the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -**रक्षी** a female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

प्रतिहारकः A juggler.

प्रतिहासः Returning a laugh.

प्रतिहिंसा Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिहित p. p. 1 Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतीक a. 1 Directed or turned towards. 2 Inverted, reverse. 3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse.

-कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. 2 A part, portion. -**कं** 1 An image. 2 Mouth, face. 3 The front (of anything). 4 The first word (of a verse, sentences &c.).

प्रतीक्षणं, **प्रतीक्षा** 1 Waiting for. 2 Expectation, hope. 3 Regard, consideration, attention.

प्रतीक्षित p. p. 1 Waited for, expected. 2 Considered.

प्रतीक्ष्य *pot.* p. 1 To be waited for. 2 Worthy of consideration or regard.

प्रतीक्ष्य 3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. 4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 180.

प्रतीक्षी The west.

प्रतीक्षी a. 1 Western, westerly. 2 Future, subsequent, following.

प्रतीक्षकः A receiver.

प्रतीक्ष्य a. Living in the west, western, westerly.

प्रतीक्ष p. p. 1 Set forth, started. 2 Gone by, past, gone. 3 Believed, trusted. 4 Proved, established. 5 Acknowledged, recognised. 6 Called, known as, named; सोयं वरः श्याम इति प्रतीक्षः R. 13. 53. 7 Well-known, renowned, famous. 8 Firmly resolved. 9 Believing, trusting, confident. 10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. 11 Respectful. 12 Clever, learned, wise.

प्रतीक्षः f. 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. 2 Belief. 3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अवि तु वाच्यैर्विचित्रप्रतिभासादेव चारुताप्रतीक्षः K. P. 10. 4 Fame, renown. 5 Respect. 6 Delight.

प्रतीक्ष a. Given back, restored.

प्रतीक्षकः N. of a country called विदेह p. v.

प्रतीक्ष a. 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite. तत्प्रतीक्षयन्नादि वैकृतं R. 11. 62. 2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. 3 Backward, retrograde. 4 Disagreeable, displeasing. 5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. 6 Hindering.

-पः N. of a king, father of S'antanu and grandfather of Bhishma. -**तं** N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीक्षप्रमानस्यानुपमेयवचनम् । खल्वोचनसम पदे त्वद्वचनसदृशो विद्युः ॥ Chandr. 5. 9. (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीक्ष). -**प्र** *ind.*

प्रतीक्ष *ind.* 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. 2 Against. 3 Westward, to the west of. (-with abl.) 4 In the interior, inwardly. 5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रतीक्ष a. 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षमिदं प्रतीक्ष्य S. 1. 1. 2 Present, in sight, before the eye. 3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. 4 Distinct, evident, clear. 5 Direct, immediate. 6 Explicit, express. 7 Corporeal.

-क्षं 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof, ईदृश्यासंनिर्णयजन्यं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षं T. S. 2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्ष, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. 2 Openly, publicly. 3 Directly, immediately. 4 Personally. 5 At sight. 6 Explicitly). -Comp.

-ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -**दर्शना**, -**दर्शिन** m. an eye-witness. -**दृष्ट** a. personally seen. -**यथा** correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained

1 On the contrary. 2 In an inverted order. 3 Against, in opposition to, प्रतीक्षितकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीक्षं गमः S. 4. 18. -Comp. -**ग** a. 1 going against 2 adverse, unfavourable; R. 11. 58.

-गमनं, **-गती** f. retrograde motion, Ku. 2. 25. -**तरणं** going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. -**दक्षिणी** a woman. -**वचनं** 1 contradiction. 2 a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -**विपाकि** a. producing the opposite result (recoiling on the door); Māl. 5. 26.

प्रतीरे A shore, bank.

प्रतीवापः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). 2 calcining or fluxing metals. 3 An epidemic, disease, a plague.

प्रतीवेषः, **प्रतीहार**, **प्रतीहास** &c. See प्रतीवेष &c.

प्रतीवेषिन् a. See प्रतीवेषिन्.

प्रतीहारी 1 A female door-keeper. 2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतुदः 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.). 2 An instrument for pricking.

प्रतुष्टिः f. Gratification, satisfaction.

प्रतोदः 1 A goad. 2 A long whip. 3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतुणं a. Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतोली A street, main road, principal street through a town; प्रापत्प्रतोली-मनुलप्रतापः Si. 3. 64.

प्रत p. p. 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. 2 Given in marriage, married.

प्रत a. 1 Old, ancient. 2 Former. 3 Traditional, customary.

प्रत्यक्ष *ind.* 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. 2 Against. 3 Westward, to the west of. (-with abl.) 4 In the interior, inwardly. 5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रत्यक्ष a. 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षमिदं प्रतीक्ष्य S. 1. 1. 2 Present, in sight, before the eye. 3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. 4 Distinct, evident, clear. 5 Direct, immediate. 6 Explicit, express. 7 Corporeal.

-क्षं 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof, ईदृश्यासंनिर्णयजन्यं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षं T. S. 2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्ष, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. 2 Openly, publicly. 3 Directly, immediately. 4 Personally. 5 At sight. 6 Explicitly). -Comp.

-ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -**दर्शना**, -**दर्शिन** m. an eye-witness. -**दृष्ट** a. personally seen. -**यथा** correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained

by direct perception through the senses. -प्रमाणं ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -फल *a.* having evident or visible consequences. -वादिन् *m.* a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. -विहित *a.* directly or explicitly enjoined.

प्रत्यक्षिन् *m.* An eye-witness.

प्रत्यय *a.* 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्ययवतानां मांसं Ve. 3; कुष्ठमश्वने न प्रत्ययं V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. 2 Repeated. 3 Pure. -Comp. -वयस् *a.* young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यय *a.* (प्रतीची *f.* or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यची also) 1 Turned or directed towards. 2 Being behind. 3 Following, subsequent. 4 Averted, turned away. 5 Western, westerly. -Comp. -अक्षं (प्रत्ययक्षं) an inner organ. -आत्मन् *m.* (प्रत्यगात्मन्) the individual soul. -आशापतिः (प्रत्यगाशापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction', an epithet of Varuna. -उत्तर *f.* (प्रत्ययुत्तर) the north-west. -दक्षिणतः (प्रत्ययदक्षिणतः) *ind.* towards the south-west. -दृष्ट *f.* (प्रत्ययदृष्ट) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. -मुख *a.* (प्रत्ययमुख) 1 facing the west. 2 having the face averted. -स्रोतस् *a.* (प्रत्ययस्रोतस्) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (-*f.*) an epithet of the river Narmadā.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्ययद्वयं 1 Eating. 2 Food.

प्रत्ययिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्ययिज्ञानिन मानवलोच्य Mal. 1. 25.

प्रत्ययिज्ञानं 1 Recognition (in return); प्रत्ययिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायणदर्शिकृती R. 12. 64.

प्रत्ययिज्ञात *p. p.* Recognised.

प्रत्ययिभूत *p. p.* Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्ययिभुक्त *p. p.* Accused in return.

प्रत्ययिभोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्ययिवाद्ः प्रत्ययिवादनं Returning a salutation; Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्ययिस्त्वन् A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्ययः 1 Conviction, settled belief; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयकृद्धिः M. 1. 2; संज्ञाप्रत्ययः Pt. 4. 2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60. 3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. 4 Surety, certainty. 5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थानप्रत्ययत् 8. 7 'judging by the place'; 80 आकृतिप्रत्ययत् M. 1. Me 8. 6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. 7 Celebrity, fame, renown. 8 A termination, an affix or suffix; Si. 14. 66. 9 An oath. 10 A dependant.

11 A usage, practice. 12 A hole. 13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). -Comp. -कारक, -कारिन् *a.* producing assurance, convincing. (-णी) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्ययित *a.* 1 Relied upon, confided in. 2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. 2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्ययि *a.* Useful, expedient. -ई 1 A reply, an answer. 2 Hostility, opposition.

प्रत्ययिकः An opponent.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Hostile, opposing, inimical to; नक्षि मन्त्रोदीरयन्-योगप्रत्ययि V. 2. -*m.* 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. 2 A rival, equal, match; चन्द्रो मुखस्य प्रत्ययि. 3 (In law) A defendant; सधर्मस्त्वस्यः शत्रुर्द्विप्रत्ययिनां स्वयं R. 17. 39; Ms. 8. 79; Y. 2. 6.

-Comp. -युत *a.* coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्ययणं Giving back, restoring; सीताप्रत्ययणविणः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्ययित *p. p.* Restored, given back.

प्रत्ययवर्णः-ई 1 Profound meditation or reflection. 2 Counsel, advice. 3 A counter-conclusion.

प्रत्ययवरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्ययवसानं Eating, or drinking; P. 1. 4. 52.

प्रत्ययवसित *a.* Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्ययवसक्तः-दनं (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्ययवस्थानं 1 Removal. 2 Hostility, opposition. 3 Status quo.

प्रत्ययवहारः 1 Withdrawal. 2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्ययवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्ययवायः 1 Decrease, diminution. 2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 9.

3 Contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ms. 4. 245. 4 A sin, an offence, sinfulness, अनुत्पत्तिं तथा चान्ये प्रत्ययवायस्य मन्वते Jābali.

प्रत्ययवेषणं, प्रत्ययवेषा Taking care of, regard for, looking after R. 17. 53.

प्रत्ययस्तमः 1 Setting (of the sun). 2 End, cessation.

प्रत्याक्षेपक *a.* (विका *f.*) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Refused, denied. 2 Prohibited, forbidden. 4 Set aside, rejected. 4 Repulsed.

प्रत्याख्यातं 1 Repulse, rejection. 2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. 3 Disregard. 4 Reproach. 5 Refutation.

प्रत्यागतिः *f.* Coming back, return.

प्रत्यागमनः, प्रत्यागमनं Return, coming back.

प्रत्यादानं Receiving [back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Prescribed. 2 Informed. 3 Rejected, repulsed. 4 Removed, set aside. 5 Obscured. 6 Thrown into shade; R. 10. 68. 6 Warned, cautioned.

प्रत्यादेशः 1 An order, command. 2 Information, declaration. 3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation; प्रत्यादेशान् खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114. 95. S. 6. 9. 4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; या प्रत्यादेशो रूपगर्वितायाः शिवः V. 1; K. 5. 5 Caution, warning. 6 Particularly divine caution, supernatural warning.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. 2 Aversion from, or indifference to worldly objects (वैराग्य).

प्रत्यामन्तः The fifth member of a complete syllogism: *i. e.* निगमनं (the repetition of the first proposition).

प्रत्यायः A toll, tax.

प्रत्यायक *a.* 1 Proving, explaining. 2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. 2 Setting (of the sun)

प्रत्यालीढं A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीढ *q. v.*).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्यावर्तत *p. p.* Consolated, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याव्वाहः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रत्याव्वासनं Consolation.

प्रत्यासक्तिः *f.* 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). 2 Close contact. 3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासन्नः *p. p.* Proximate, near, contiguous.

प्रत्यास (सा) रः The rear of an army. 2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking back, recovery. 2 Withholding. 3 Restraining the organs of sense.

प्रत्याहारः 1 Drawing back, marching back, retreat. 2 Keeping back, withholding. 3 Restraining the organs. 4 Dissolution of the world

5 (In gram) The comprehension of several letters or affixes into one syllable, effected by combining the first letter of a Sūtra with its final

indicatory letter, or in the case of several Sūtras, with the final letter of the last member; thus अण् is the

प्रत्याहार of the Sūtra अण्डण्; अण् (vowels) of the four Sūtras अण्डण्, ऋण्डण्, एण्डण्, ऐण्डण्; इण् of the consonants; अण् of all letters.

प्रत्युक्त *p. p.* Answered, said in return, replied.

प्रत्युक्तिः *f.* A reply, an answer.

प्रत्युचारः, आरणं Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation (fig. also).

प्रत्युत्त *ind.* 1 On the contrary; कृतमणि महीपकारं नम इव पीत्वा निरातंकः । प्रत्युत्त हंतुं यत्ने काकीशरोदरः खला जगति Bv. 1. 76. 2 Rather, even. 3 On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, क्रमणं, क्रांतिः *f.* 1 An undertaking. 2 Preparations for war. 3 Marching out to attack an enemy. 4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. 5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. 2 Making preparations for war. 3 Rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect) to welcome a visitor; Ms. 2. 210.

प्रत्युत्थित *p. p.* Risen to meet or encounter (a friend, foe &c.)

प्रत्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Reproduced, regenerated. 2 Prompt, ready, quick. 3 (In math.) Multiplied. -सं Multiplication. -Comp. -मति *a.* 1 possessed of presence of mind, ready-witted. 2 bold, confident. 3 Subtle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter illustration, an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; प्रत्युद्गतो मां भरतः लक्ष्म्यः R. 13. 64; 12. 62. 2 Gone forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः *f.*, प्रत्युद्गमः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of garments; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11. (*v. l.* for प्रत्युद्गमनीयः); see उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्धारणं 1 Recovering; re-obtaining. 2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. 2 An effort or measure against, counteraction; Bh 8. 88. *v. l.*

प्रत्युद्यात *a.* See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युत्थमनं Rising or springing up again, rebounding.

प्रत्युत्पकारः Returning a service or kindness, requital of an obligation, service in return.

प्रत्युत्पक्रिया Return of a service.

प्रत्युत्पदेशः Advice in return; Ku. 1. 34.

प्रत्युत्पन्न *a.* See प्रत्युत्थन.

प्रत्युत्पमानं 1 A Counterpart of a resemblance. 2 A pattern, model. 3 A counter comparison; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युत्पलब्ध *p. p.* Got back, recovered.

प्रत्युत्पवेशः -वेशनं Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

प्रत्युत्पस्थान Vicinity, neighbourhood.

प्रत्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Inlaid, set with, studded. 2 Sown. 3 Fixed, implanted firmly fixed or lodged: Māl. 5. 10, U 3. 35, 46

प्रत्युत्पन्नः, प्रत्युत्पन्न *n.* Morning, day-break, dawn.

प्रत्युत्पन्नः -वं Day-break, morning, dawn; प्रत्युत्पन्नं स्फुटितकमलाभोदमिनीकपायः Me. 31. -वः 1 The sun. 2 N. of one of the eight Vasus.

प्रत्युत्पन्न *n.* Day-break, morning, dawn.

प्रत्युद्गः Impediment, obstacle, hindrance; विलम्बः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्युद्गः सर्वकर्मणां H. 2. 15.

प्रथ 1 1 A. (प्रथते प्रथित) 1 To increase (wealth &c.). 2 To spread abroad (as fame, rumour &c.); तथा यज्ञोत्थ प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. 3 To become well-known, become famous or celebrated; अतस्तदाख्यया तीर्थं पावनं सुवि पत्रये R. 15. 101; अतोत्थस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18; Si. 9. 16; 15. 23; Ku. 5. 7; Me. 24; R. 5. 65; 9. 76. 4 To appear, arise, come to light; अतो नु तत्तत् सदनो नु पश्ये Ki. 8. 53. -II. 10. U. (प्रथयति-ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread, proclaim; सज्जनार एव साधूनां प्रथयति गुणोत्कर्षं Dri. S. 12; Bk. 17. 107. 2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate; परं न चतुः प्रथयतीव जनं Ki. 6. 35; 5. 3; Si. 10. 25; Ratn. 4. 13; S. 3. 16. 3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; Bh. 2. 45. 4 To disclose.

प्रथनं 1 Spreading, extension. 2 Scattering. 3 Throwing, projecting. 4 Showing, evincing, displaying. 5 A place where anything is spread.

प्रथन *a.* (Nom. pl. -म, प्रथये or प्रथयः) 1 First, foremost; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 36; Ki. 2. 44. 2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. 3 Earliest, most ancient, primeval, primary. 4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथममुक्तवा-पेक्षया Me. 17; R. 10. 67. 5 (In gram. The first person (=third person according to European phraseology).

-नः 1 The first (=third) person. 2 The first consonant of a class. -मा The nominative case. -मं *ind.* 1 First, firstly, at first; Ku. 7. 24; R. 3. 4. 2 Already, previously, formerly; R. 3. 68. 3 At once, immediately. 4 Before; यागयि चोदयानास तं हक्तेः प्रथमं शस्तु R. 4. 24; उच्छिष्टेन्यमं चास्य चरमं चैव संविशेत् Ms. 2. 194. 5 Newly, recently. प्रथनं-अनंतरं or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards. -Comp. -अर्थः -धः the first half. -आश्रमः the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; i. e. Brahmacharya.

-इतर *a.* 'other than first,' the second.

-उद्धित *a.* first uttered; उवाच धर्म्या प्रथमोद्धितं वचः R. 3. 25. -कल्पः the best course to adopt, a primary rule.

-कल्पित *a.* 1 first thought out. 2 first in rank or importance -ज *a.*

first-born. -दर्शनं first sight. -दिवस the first day; Me. 2. -पुरुषः the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). -यौवनं early youth or age. youthful state. -वयस *n.* early age, -youth. -विरहः separation for the first time. -वैयाकरण 1 the most distinguished grammarian. 2 a beginner in grammar. -साहसः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. -सुकृत former kindness or service.

प्रथा Fame, celebrity; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित *p. p.* 1 Increased, extended. 2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared; प्रथितयज्ञज्ञां भासकविनीमिहकविनि आदीनां M. 1. 3 shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. 4 Famous, celebrated, renowned (see प्रथ also)

प्रथिमन् *m.* Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude; प्रथिमानं दधानेन जघनेन वदेन सा Bk. 4. 17; (घुणाः) प्रारभ सङ्गमाः प्रथिमानमागुः R. 18. 48.

प्रथिविः *f.* The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ *a.* Largest, widest, broadest; (superl. of पृथु *q. v.*).

प्रथीयस्व *a.* (सी *f.*) Larger, wider, broader; (compar. of पृथु *q. v.*).

प्रथु *a.* Wide, wide-spread.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. पृथुक).

प्रदक्षिण *a.* Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right.

2 Respectful, reverential. 3 Auspicious, of good omen. -जः -गा, -ज Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner; Ku. 7. 79; Y. 1. 232. -जं *ind.* 1 From left to right. 2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. 3 In a southern direction, towards the south, Ms. 4. 87. (प्रदक्षिणीकृ means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योद्भूतासीत् S 4, प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71). -Comp.

-अन्विष्ट *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणाधिर्हविरगिरादे R. 3. 14. (-*f.*) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदक्षिणीकृ means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योद्भूतासीत् S 4, प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71). -Comp.

-अन्विष्ट *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणाधिर्हविरगिरादे R. 3. 14. (-*f.*) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदक्षिणीकृ means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योद्भूतासीत् S 4, प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71). -Comp.

-अन्विष्ट *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणाधिर्हविरगिरादे R. 3. 14. (-*f.*) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदक्षिणीकृ means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योद्भूतासीत् S 4, प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71). -Comp.

-अन्विष्ट *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणाधिर्हविरगिरादे R. 3. 14. (-*f.*) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदक्षिणीकृ means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योद्भूतासीत् S 4, प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71). -Comp.

-अन्विष्ट *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणाधिर्हविरगिरादे R. 3. 14. (-*f.*) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदक्षिणीकृ means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योद्भूतासीत् S 4, प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71). -Comp.

-अन्विष्ट *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणाधिर्हविरगिरादे R. 3. 14. (-*f.*) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदक्षिणीकृ means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योद्भूतासीत् S 4, प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71). -Comp.

-अन्विष्ट *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणाधिर्हविरगिरादे R. 3. 14. (-*f.*) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. -क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. -पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

arrow. 5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः Pride, arrogance.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. 2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक a. Showing, manifesting &c. प्रदर्शने 1 Look, appearance; as in show, exhibition. 3 Teaching, explaining. 4 An example.

प्रदर्शित p. p. 1, Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. 2 Made known. 3 Taught. 4 Explained, declared.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदातृ m. 1 A giver, donor. 2 A liberal man. 3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. 4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदातृ 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering; वरः, अग्निः, काष्ठः &c. 2 Giving away in marriage; कन्याः. 3 Imparting, teaching, instructing; विद्याः. 4 A gift, donation, present. 5 A goad. —Comp. —धूरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदाय A present, gift.

प्रदोः, प्रदोयः A present, gift.

प्रदोष्य p. p. Besmeared, bedaubed, anointed. —रसं Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदिश f. 1 Pointing out. 2 An order, direction, command. 3 An intermediate point of the compass; such as वैश्वी, आग्नेयी, दक्षिणी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट p. p. 1 Shown, pointed out. 2 Directed, ordered. 3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed; R. 2. 39.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अलौकिकः इत्यप्रदीपः Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 24; 16. 4; कुलप्रदीपो वृषतिर्दिलीपः R. 6. 74. 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. 2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महा-भाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्यप्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपन a. (नी. f.) 1 Kindling. 2 Stimulating, exciting. —नं The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. —नः A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त p. p. 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. 2 Blazing, burning, shining. 3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तचित्तमनादीनि Dk. 4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.)

प्रदूष p. p. 1 Spoiled, corrupted. 2 Wicked, bad, sinful. 3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदूषित p. p. 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. 2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदेय pot p. To be given, imparted, communicated &c.; R. 5. 18, 31.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. 2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; शत्रुः प्रदेशस्तत्र वेदभूमयः Ku. 5. 45; R. 5. 60; so कर्षः, वाटः, इदम् &c. 3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. 4 Decision, determination. 5 A wall. 6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशन 1 Pointing out. 2 Advice, instruct. 3 A gift, present, an offering especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश (नि) नी The fore-finger, the index finger.

प्रदेशः 1 Applying a plaster, unction. 2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदोष a. Bad, corrupt. —पः 1 A fault, defect, sin, offence. 2 Disorder condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. 3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तन्मध्यमावस्तेष्वन्ये प्रदीपमनुयायिनः Si. 2. 78 (where प्रदीप primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); ब्रजहृदी जयमनस्तोयप्रदोषः Git. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Rs. 1. 12. —Comp. —कालः evening-time, night-fall. —तिमिरं evening darkness, the dusk of early night; कानं प्रदीपतिमिरं न इदमेवं Mk. 1. 35.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada carefully reared him from childhood. As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Vishnu and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and, challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife].

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. 2 Splendour, light, lustre. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य विषदुहितं वत्सप्रजोऽयं जह्मे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); R. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतन 1 Blazing, shining. 2 Light. —नः The sun.

प्रद्वयः Running.

प्रद्वयः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. 2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्वार, प्रद्वारे A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषण Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रवर्तन 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रवर्तनः प्रवर्तय माधवानहमाकारवितुं महीरता Si. 16. 52; कर्षेण ह्यनप्रवर्तयितुं कीरकं तद्वर्तयः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mr. 6. 33. 2 Spoil taken in battle. 3 Destruction. 4 Tearing, rending.

प्रवर्तन 1 Blowing in or into. 2 A sternutatory.

प्रवर्षः Assaulting, attacking, outrage.

प्रवर्षण-जा 1 An assault, attack. 2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रवर्षित p. p. 1 Assaulted, attacked. 2 Hurt, injured. 3 Haughty, arrogant.

प्रधान a. 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानाचार्य, प्रधानपुरुष &c.; Ms. 7. 203. 2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. —नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न प्रतिपद्या मल्लिनतमनां प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रवीणप्रधानं हि नास्त्यव्याकं M. 1; शनप्रधानेऽत्र तपोधनेऽत्र S. 2. 7; R. 6. 79. 2 The first evolver, originator, or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अज्ञात्वात् प्रधानस्यासिद्धमित्याह S. B; see प्रकृति also. 3 The supreme Spirit. 4 Intellect. 5 The principal member of a compound. —नः —नं 1 The principal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). 2 A noble, courtier. 3 An elephant-driver. —Comp. —अनं 1 the principal branch or part of anything. 2 the chief member of the body. 3 the principal or most eminent person in a state. —अनात्यः the prime minister, premier. —आत्मन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —धातुः the chief element of the body; i. e. semen virile. —पुरुषः 1 the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.). 2 an epithet of Siva. —मन्त्रिन् m. the prime minister. —वसन् n. a principal garment. —वृष्टिः f. a heavy shower of rain.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. —नं Rubbing; rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Si. 15. 79; 17. 27. 2 A well.

प्रधी a. Pre-eminently intelligent. —f. Great intelligence.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. 2 Heated, burned, 3 Inflamed. 4 Afflicted. -ता 1 A woman in trouble. 2 The quarter to which the sun is proceeding.

प्रभुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Treated with contempt. 2 Proud, arrogant, haughty. प्रध्यान 1 Deep thought or reflection. 2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रध्वंसः Utter destruction, annihilation. -COMP. अभावः 'non-existence caused by destruction,' one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रध्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रनप्तु *m.* The son of a grand-son, a great-grandson.

प्रनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. 2 Lost. 3 Perished, dead. 4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated.

प्रनायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. 2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रनालः -ली *f.* see प्रनाल and प्रनाली.

प्रनिघातनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रनृत *a.* Dancing. -न्त A dance.

प्रपक्षः The extremity of a wing.

प्रपञ्चः 1 Display, manifestation; रागप्रपञ्चः K. 141, 2 Development, expansion, extension; Si. 20. 44. 3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. 4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness; अलं प्रपञ्चः. 5 Manifoldness, diversity. 6 Heap, abundance, quantity. 7 An appearance, phenomenon. 8 Illusion, fraud. 9 The visible world or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -COMP. -बुद्धि *a.* cunning, deceitful. -वचन *a.* a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रपञ्चयति Den. P. 1. To show forth, display; प्रपञ्चयन्तं Git. 10. 2 To expand, amplify.

प्रपञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. 2 Expanded, amplified, 3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. 4 Erring, mistaken. 5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रपतनं 1 Flying forth or away. 2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. 3 Alighting. 4 Death, destruction. 5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रपदं The fore-part of the foot.

प्रपदीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. 2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to Ku 8 5 5 59

3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; शिष्यस्तेषां शाधि मां त्वं प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. 4 Adhering to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; S. 1. 1. 6 Promised. 7 Got, obtained. 8 Poor, distressed.

प्रपन्नाहः See प्रपुनार.

प्रपण *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree; प्रपितामि वर्णानि यस्य). -र्ण A fallen leaf.

प्रपलायनं Flight, retreat.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; व्याख्यास्थानायमलः लिला यस्य कृपाः प्रपाश्च Vikr. 18. 78. 2 A well, cistern; Ms. 8. 319. 3 A place for watering cattle. 4 A supply of water. -COMP. -पालिका a woman who distributes water to travellers; Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 10. -वनं a cool grove.

प्रपाठकः 1 A lesson, lecture. 2 A chapter or division of a work.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. 2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. 2 Falling down or into, a fall; मनोरथानाम तत्प्रपातः S. 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. 3 A sudden attack. 4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; R. 2. 26. 5 A bank, shore. 6 A precipice, steep rock. 7 Falling out or loss, as in केशप्रपातः. 8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in कीर्तिप्रपातः. 9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. 10 A particular mode of flight.

प्रपातनं Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानं Drinking.

प्रपानकं A kind of drink.

प्रपितामहः 1 A paternal great grandfather. 2 An epithet of Krishna; Bg. 11. 39. 3 Of Brahmā. -ही A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितुष्य A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीडन 1 Pressing, squeezing. 2 An astringent.

प्रपीत (न) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुना (जा) इ-इ- N. of a tree (चक्रवर्त्तः).

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. 2 Inserting, injecting. 3 Satisfying, satiating. 4 Attaching to.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपृष्ठ *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपोनः A great-grandson; Y. 1. 78. -नी A great-granddaughter.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोभद्रुमं साधुवतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 29 (v. l. for प्रफुल्ल).

प्रफुल्लितः *f.* Blooming, expansion. blossoming

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming; न हि प्रफुल्लं सहकारित्वं वृक्षतर कांक्षति प्रफुल्लाली R. 6. 69; 2. 29; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. 2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). 3 Smiling. 4 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -COMP. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. -वदन *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. 2 Stopped, obstructed, checked. प्रबद्धः An author.

प्रबंधः 1 A bond, tie. 2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession, विच्छेदमाप युवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. 239; क्रिया-प्रबंधाद्यनन्तराणां R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Mā. 6. 3. 3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुवृत्तिवार्थसंज्ञा प्रबंधो वृत्तवाहः Si. 2. 73. 4 Any literary work or composition; especially, a poetical composition; प्रथितयशसां भातक-विश्वामित्रकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधावतिस्रस्र M. 1, प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषनचप्रबंध &c. Vās. 5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कथप्रबंध. -COMP. -कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact; प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्या प्रज्ञाः कथां विदुः.

प्रबंधनं Bond, tie.

प्रबन्धः An epithet of Indra.

प्रब (व) ई *a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रबल *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valorous (as a man), R. 3. 60; Rs. 3. 23. 2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रबलं रोचयता वृष्ट्या M. 4. 2; प्रबलां वेदनां R. 8 50. 3 Important. 4 Abounding with 5 Dangerous, destructive.

प्रब (व) ह्लिका See प्रह्लिका.

प्रबाधनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. 2 Refusing, denying. 3 Keeping off.

प्रबा (वा) लः-लं 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अति...प्रवालमासासमुत्पन्नि वीक्ष्य Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13 49. 2 Coral. 3 The neck of the Indian lute. -लः 1 A pupil. 2 An animal. -COMP. -अस्मंतकः 1 the red Asmantaka tree. 2 the coral tree -प्रबं a red lotus. -फलं red sandal wood. -भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रबाहुः The forearm.

प्रबाहुर्वा ind. 1 On high. 2 At the same time.

प्रबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 A awakened, roused. 2 Wise, learned, clever. 3 Knowing, conversant with. 4 Full-blown, expanded. 5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm).

प्रबोधः 1 Awaking (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अग्रबोधाय बुद्ध्या R. 12. 50: मोक्षप्रबोधहारः प्रबोधः 14. 56 2 1 lowing expand ng (of flowers)

3 Wakefulness sleeplessness S 6
4 Vigance watchfulness 5 Know-
ledge understanding wisdom re-
moval of delusion real knowledge
as in ब्रह्मचन्द्रोदय. 6 Consolation. 7
Reviving the fragrance of a
perfume.

प्रबोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Awakening,
rousing. -नं 1 Waking. 2 Awaken-
ing, rousing. 3 Regaining one's
consciousness. 4 Knowledge, wis-
dom. 5 Instructing, advising. 6
Reviving the scent of a perfume.

प्रबोध (धि) नी The eleventh day
of the bright half of Kārtika on
which Vishṇu awakes from his four
months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused.
2 Instructed, informed.

प्रबोजनं Breaking to pieces. -नः
Wind, especially, stormy wind,
hurricane, N. 1. 61; Pt. 1. 122.

प्रबुधः The Nimbā tree.

प्रभवः 1 Source, origin; अवतरत्प्रभ-
वस्य वस्य Ku. 1. 3; अकिञ्चनः सन् प्रभवः स
सपदा 5. 77; R. 9. 75. 2 Birth, pro-
duction. 3 The source of a river;
तस्या एवं प्रभवमचलं शब्दं नीरं तुषारैः Me. 52.
4 The operative cause, origin of
being (as father, mother &c.); तमस्याः
प्रभवमवगच्छ S. 1. 5 The author; creator;
Ku. 2. 5. 6 Birth-place. 7 Power,
strength, valour, majestic dignity
(-प्रभाव *q. v.*) 8 An epithet of
Vishṇu. 9 (At the end of comp.)
Ausing or originating from, deriv-
ed from; हर्षप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2, Ku.
8 15.

प्रभविन् *m.* A ruler, great lord.

प्रभविष्णु *a.* Strong, mighty, power-
ful. -ण्युः 1 A lord, master; यत्प्रभवि-
ष्णवे शोचते S. 2. 2 An epithet of
Vishṇu.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre,
effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्मि शशिद्वयोः
Bg. 7. 8; प्रभा पतंगस्य R. 2. 15, 31; -6.
18, Re. 1. 19; Me. 47. 2 A ray of
light. 3 The shadow of the sun on a
sundial. 4 An epithet of Durgā. 5
N. of the city of Kubera. 6 N. of
an Apsaras. -COMP. -करः 1 the sun;
R. 10. 74. 2 the moon. 3 fire. 4 the
ocean. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 N.
of a learned writer, the founder of
a school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy
called after him. -कीटः a fire-fly.
-तरल *a.* tremulously radiant; न प्रभा-
तरलं व्योतिरिवेति वचनतत्त्वात् S. 1. 26. -मंडलं
a circle or halo of light; Ku. 1. 24;
6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. -लेपिच *a.*
covered with lustre, emitting lustre;
V. 4. 34.

प्रभाजः 1 Division. 2 The fraction
of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभात *p. p.* Begun to become clear

o l g t ननु प्रभातं न S 4 त D y
break dawn

प्रभान L g l t l u s t e s p l e n d o u r
r a d a n c e

प्रभाजः 1 Lustre, splendour, bril-
liance. 2 Dignity, glory, majesty,
grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभावानिव
लक्ष्यते S. 1. 3 Strength, valour, po-
wer, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. 4 Regal po-
wer (one of the three Saktis *q. v.*)
5 A superhuman power or faculty,
miraculous power; R. 2. 41, 62; 3.
40; V. 1, 2, 5. 6 Magnanimity.
-COMP. -ज *a.* proceeding from
majesty or regal power.

प्रभाषणं Explanation, interpre-
tation.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre.
-सः-सं N. of a well-known place of
pilgrimage near Dvārakā.

प्रभासनं Illuminating, irradiating,
brightening.

प्रभास्वर *a.* Brilliant, bright,
shining.

प्रभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft,
divided. 2 Broken to pieces. 3 Cut
off, detached. 4 Budding, expanded,
opened. 5 Changed, altered. 6
Deformed, disfigured. 7 Relaxed,
loosened. 8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku.
5. 80; (see भिद् with प्र). -जः An
elephant in rut. -COMP. -अञ्जनं a
kind of collyrium or eye-salve
mixed with oil.

प्रभु *a.* (भु -न्नी *f.*) 1 Mighty,
strong, powerful. 2 Able, compet-
ent, having power to (with inf. or in
comp.); ऋषिप्रभत्वात्मानं चित्तकोशं प्रभुः
प्रहृष्टं क्षिप्रतां त्यजिष्याः R. 2. 62; समाधिमेव प्रभवो
भवति Ku. 3. 40. 3 A match for;
प्रभुर्मेहो महान् Mbh. -भुः 1 A lord,
master; प्रभुर्देवर्षिर्देवत्ववस्य वः Si. 1. 49.
2 A governor, ruler, supreme
authority. 3 An owner, proprietor.
4 Quick-silver. 5 N. of Vishṇu. 6
Of Siva. 7 Of Brahmā. 8 Of Indra.
-COMP. -भक्त *a.* attached or devoted
to one's lord, loyal. (-क्तः) a good
horse. -भक्तिः *f.* devotion to one's
lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता-त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy,
mastery, ascendancy, authority; S.
5. 25; V. 4. 12. 2 Ownership.

प्रभुत *p. p.* 1 Sprung from, pro-
duced. 2 Much, abundant. 3 Nu-
merous, many. 4 Mature, perfect.
5 High, lofty. 6 Long. 7 Presided
over. -COMP. -यवसेधन *a.* abounding
in fresh grass and fuel. -वयस् *a.*
advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभुतिः *f.* 1 Source, origin. 2
Power, strength. 3 Sufficiency.

प्रभुतिः *f.* Beginning, commence-
ment; generally used in this sense
as the last member of Bah. com-

pound इन्द्रप्रभुतयो व &c. & d From
ever since beginning with (with
ab) गणवत्प्रभुतया वन प्रभु U I 45
R 2 28 अथ प्रभुति henceforward
ततः प्रभुत, अतः प्रभुत &c.

प्रभेदः 1 Splitting, cleaving,
opening. 2 Division, separation. 3
The flowing of rut or ichor from
the temples of an elephant; R. 3. 37.
4 Difference, distinction. 5 A kind
or sort.

प्रभेदः Fall, falling off.

प्रभेदधुः A disease of the nose.

प्रभेक्षित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast
down. 2 Deprived of.

प्रभेक्षित्व *a.* Falling off or down.

प्रभष्ट *p. p.* Fallen off, fallen or
dropped down. -ष्टः A garland of
flowers suspended from the lock on
the crown of the head.

प्रभष्टकं See प्रभष्ट above.

प्रभज *p. p.* Drowned, immersed,
dipped.

प्रभत *p. p.* Thought out.

प्रभत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk,
S. 4. 1. 2 Mad, insane. 3 Careless,
negligent, inattentive, heedless,
regardless (generally with loc.) 4
Swerving from, failing to do (with
abl.); स्वाधिकारात् प्रभत्तः Me. 1. 5 Blun-
dering. 6 Wanton, lascivious.

-COMP. -भीत *a.* sung carelessly

-चित्त *a.* negligent, heedless, care-
less.

प्रभयः 1 A horse. 2 N. of a class
of Beings (said to be goblins)
attending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95. -COMP.
-अधियः -नाथः, -पतिः an epithet of
Siva.

प्रभयन् 1 Hurting, injuring, tor-
menting. 2 Killing, slaughter. 3
Churning, stirring about.

प्रभयित *p. p.* 1 Tormented, dis-
tressed. 2 Trampled down. 3 Slain,
killed; Māl. 3. 18. 4 Properly
churned. -तं Butter-milk without
water.

प्रभद्व *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig.
also). 2 Impassioned. 3 Careless
4 Wanton, dissolute. -द्वः 1 Joy,
pleasure, delight; Si. 3. 54; 13 2 5
The Dhattūra plant. -COMP. -काननं,
-वनं a pleasure-garden attached to
the royal harem.

प्रनद्व *a.* Licitious, sensual.

प्रनद्वनं Amorous desire.

प्रनद्वर 1 A young handsome wo-
man; R. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. 2 A wife
or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R.
8. 72. 3 The sign Virgo of the
zodiac. -COMP. -काननं-वनं a pleasure
garden attached to the royal harem
(for the use of the wives of a king).
-जनः a young woman. 2 womankind.

प्रनद्वर *a.* Careless, inattentive,
heedless.

प्रमनसू *a.* Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits.

प्रमनसू *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); R. 7. 34. 2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमयः 1 Death. 2 Ruin, downfall, fall. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमदने Crushing, destroying, trampling down.—नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perception. 2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception (यथा रज्जि इदं जलमिति ज्ञानं T. S.).

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); R. 18. 38. 2 Size, extent, magnitude. 3 Scale, standard; प्रथिष्यां स्यामिमन्त्रानां प्रमाणे परे स्विनः Mu. 2. 21. 4 Limit, quantity. 5 Testimony, evidence, proof. 6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; दुःखा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आर्यमित्रः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं 7. A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. 8 A mode of proof, a means of getting correct knowledge (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थान्विति; while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also. 9 Principal, capital. 10 Unity. 11. Scripture, sacred authority. 12 Cause, reason.

(प्रमाणीकृत means 1 to hold or regard as an authority. 2 to obey, conform to. 3 to prove, establish. 4 to mete out or apportion). —Comp. —अधिक *a.* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; S. 1. 30. —अंतरं another mode of proof. —अभावः absence of authority. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (—ज्ञः) an epithet of Siva —ब्रह्म *a.* sanctioned by authority. —पत्रं a written warrant. —पुरषः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. —वचनं, वाक्यं an authoritative statement. —शास्त्रं 1 scripture. 2 the science of logic. —सूत्रं a measuring cord.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. To regard as an authority; H. 1. 10.

प्रमाणिक *a.* 1 Forming or being a measure. 2 Forming an authority.

प्रमातामहः A maternal greatgrandfather. —ही A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमाथः 1 Excessive painning, tormenting torturing 2 Agitating

churning. 3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; सैनिकानां प्रमाथेन सत्यमोज्जायितं त्वया U. 5. 31; 4 Violence, outrage. 5 Rape, forcible abduction.

प्रमाथिन् *a.* 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमाशुषं M. 3. 2; Māl. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. 2 Killing, destroying. 3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. 4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. 5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31.

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; नातुं प्रमादस्त्रलितं न शक्यं S. 6. 26; Ch. P. 1. 2 Intoxication. 3 Insanity, madness. 4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment. 5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger. अहो प्रमादः Māl. 3; U. 3.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमार्जनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमित *p. p.* 1 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमितविषयां शक्तिं विद्मः Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. 3 Known, understood. 4 Proved, demonstrated.

प्रमितिः *f.* 1 Measurement, a measure. 2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. 3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāṇas or sources of knowledge.

प्रमीढ *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Passed as urine.

प्रमीत *p. p.* Dead, deceased. —तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमितिः *f.* Death, destruction, decease.

प्रमीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. 2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

प्रमीलित *p. p.* With closed eyes.

प्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. 2 Liberated, set free. 3 Resigned, renounced. 4 Cast, hurled. —Comp. —कठं *ind.* bitterly.

प्रमुख *a.* 1 Facing, turning the face towards. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. 3 (At the end of comp.) (a) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; बाहुक्षिप्रमुखः Ku. 2. 38. (b) Accompanied with; श्रुतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —खः 1 A respectable man. 2 A heap, multitude. —खं 1 The mouth 2 The beginning of a chapter or section. (प्रमुखत्वं and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before', 'opposite to', Bg 1. 25 S 7 १२)

प्रमुग्ध *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious Very lovely.

प्रमुद् *f.* Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित *p. p.* Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. —Comp —हृदय *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रमुषित *p. p.* Stolen, taken away, Si. 17. 71. —तः A kind of riddle.

प्रमूढ *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated, 2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमृत *p. p.* Dead, deceased. —तं 1 Death Cultivation.

प्रमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. 2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमेय *a.* 1 Measurable, finite. 2 To be proved, demonstrable. —यं 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. 2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमेहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c)

प्रमोक्षः 1 Dropping, letting fall 2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free. 2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमोदः Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदनुल्लेः सह वारयोजितां R. 8. 19; Ms. 3. 61.

प्रमोदनं 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. 2 Gladness. —नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमोदित *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —तः An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor; निरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl 1. 41 2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोहित *p. p.* Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रयत्न *p. p.* 1 Restrained, self-subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13 70; Ku. 1. 58; 8. 16. 2 Zealous, intent. 3 Submissive.

प्रयत्नः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20. 2 Persevering or continued effort; perseverance. 3 Labour, difficulty; प्रयत्न-द्वेषणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty'. 4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि युद्धे विनश्यति Pt. 1. 20 5. 5 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds.

प्रयस्त *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. 2 N. of Indra 3 A horse. 4 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gāṅgā and Yamunā near the mode n Alahabad Ms 2 21 (as d

to be *n.* also in this sense). -COMP. -मयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचन Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयण 1 Setting out, starting, departure. 2 A march, journey; मार्गं तावच्छ्रुत् कथयतस्त्वय्ययाणात्सुखं Me. 13. 3 Progress, advance. 4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कानं पुरः शुकृभिर्व प्रयाण Ku. 3. 43, R. 6. 33. 5 Beginning, commencement. 6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. 7 The back of a horse. 8 The hinder part of any animal. -COMP. -भगः a break in a journey, a halt; Pt. 1.

प्रयाणक A journey, march; K. 118; 305.

प्रयात *p. p.* 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. 2 Deceased, dead. -तः 1 An invasion. 2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयापित *p. p.* 1 Made to advance or go forward. 2 Made to go away.

प्रयामः 1 Dearth, scarcity, dearthness of corn &c. 2 Checking, restraining. 3 Length.

प्रयासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 51. 2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked, harnessed. 2 Used, employed (as a word). 3 Applied. 4 Appointed, nominated. 5 Acted, represented. 6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on. 7 Endowed with. 8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. 9 Lent or put to interest (as money) 10 Prompted, instigated; (see युज् with य).

प्रयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Incitement, instigation. 3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. 4 Consequence, result.

प्रयुतं A million.

प्रयुत्तुः 1 A warrior. 2 A ram. 3 Wind, air. 4 An ascetic. 5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं War, battle.

प्रयोक्तृ *a.* 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). 2 One who preforms or directs, an executor. 3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. 4 An author, an agent; U. 3. 48. 5 One who acts or represents (a drama). 6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. 7 One who shoots (an arrow).

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment; as in शब्दप्रयोग; अयं शब्दो धृतिप्रयोगः -अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. 2 A usual form, general usage. 3 Hurling, throwing, dis-

charging (opp. स्तहार); प्रयोगस्तारवि-भक्तं R. 5: 57. 4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting; देव प्रयोगप्रदानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen acted on the stage.' 5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject); (opp. शास्त्र 'theory'); तद्व्यवधानं न च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विवृष्टत् M. 1. 6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. 7 An act, action. 8 Recitation, delivery. 9 Beginning, commencement. 10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. 11 A means, instrument. 12 Consequence, result. 13 Application of magic, magical rites. 14 Lending money on usury. 15 A horse. -COMP.

-अतिशायः on of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage; *i. e.* where the Sūtradhāra goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus performs a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing; the S. D. thus defines it:—यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । तेन पात्र-प्रवेशश्चेत् प्रयोगातिशयस्तदा ॥ 291. -निपुण *a.* skilled in practice; M. 3.

प्रयोजक *a.* Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to, inciting, stimulating &c. -कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. 2 An author. 3 A founder, an institutor. 4 A money-lender. 5 A law-giver, legislator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. 2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user); सर्वैरपि राज्ञो प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; बाले किमेतन् एतेन प्रयोजनं K. 144; 3 End, aim, object, purpose; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न भदोऽपि प्रवर्तते; पुत्रप्रयोजना दाराः पुत्रः विद्वत्प्रयोजनः । हितप्रयोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhāsh; खण्डवापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. 4 A means of attaining; Ms. 7. 100. 5 A cause, motive, occasion. 6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोज्य *pot. p.* 1 To be used or employed. 2 To be practised. 3 To be produced or caused. 4 To be appointed. 5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). 6 To be set to work. -ज्यः A servant, an employé. -ज्यः Capital, principal.

प्रयुक्ति *p. p.* Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्रसूढ *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, developed. 2 Born, sprung, produced; यस्यायमंगारं कृत्विः प्रसूढः S. 7. 19. 3 Increased. 4 Gone deep, as in प्रसूढमूल. 5 Grown long; as in प्रसूढकेश, प्रसूढदन्त.

प्रसूतिः *f.* Growth, increase.

प्ररोचनं 1 Exciting, stimulating. 2 Illustration, explanation. 3 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people); अलो कसानाम्बुजस्तद्वजः प्ररोचनायै प्रकटीकृतश्च Māl. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनायै by प्रवृत्तिपाटयै 'in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world'). 4 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. 5 Representation of the end as all but accomplished; see S. D. 383, (प्ररोचना also in the last two senses).

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination; as in यवाङ्कुरप्ररोहः. 2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also); प्रसूतप्ररोह इव सौवर्तल विभेद R. 8. 93, प्रसूत प्ररोहजटिलानि मन्त्रिवृद्भ्याम् 13. 71; Ku. 3. 60, 7. 17. 3 A scion, offspring, हार सौवर्तलप्ररोह Ve. 4; Mv. 6. 25. 4 A shoot of light; कुर्वति सामन्तशिखामणीनां प्रनाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजसि R. 6. 33. 5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray.

प्ररोहणं 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. 2 Budding, sprouting. 3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्रलपनं 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. 2 Prating, Prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. 3 Lamentation, wailing; U. 3. 29.

प्रलपित *p. p.* Talked, prated, &c. -तं Talk; see प्रलपन above.

प्रलब्ध *p. p.* Deceived, cheated.

प्रलंब *a.* 1 Pendulous, hanging down; as in प्रलंबकेश. 2 Prominent, as in प्रलंबनासिकः. 3 Slow, dilatory. -च 1 Hanging on or from, depending. 2 Any thing hanging down. 3 A branch. 4 A garland worn round the neck. 5 A kind of necklace. 6 The female breast. 7 Tin or lead. 8 N. of a demon killed by Balarāma. -COMP. -अंडः a man with hanging testicles. -तः, -मयतः, -हन् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma.

प्रलंबनं Hanging down, depending.

प्रलंबित *a.* Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्रलभः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining. 2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution; स्थानानि किं दिनवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69; प्रलयं नीत्वा Śi. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'. 2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a *kalpa*), universal destruction; Ku. 2. 68; Bg. 7. 6. 3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. 4 Death, dying, destruction, प्राक्काः प्रलयाय नासद्वदो विकृतुमेते वयं Mu. 5. 21; 1. 14; Bg. 14. 14. 5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope; Ku. 4. 2. 6 (In Rhet.)

Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; प्रलपः कुरुः स्वयमेव विनिर्दिष्टमूर्धनं Prātāparudra. 7 The mystic syllable om. -COMP. -कालः the time of universal destruction. -जलधरः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. -दहनः the fire at the dissolution of the world. -प्रयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रललाप *a.* Having a prominent forehead.

प्रलपः A fragment, chip, bit.

प्रलवित्रं An instrument for cutting off.

प्रलापः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. 2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk; Ms. 12. 6. 3 Lamentation, wailing; उत्तरप्रलापो जननिर्दिष्टो भगवान् वाङ्मयः K. 175; Ve. 5. 30. -COMP. -हन् *m.* a sort of collyrium.

प्रलपित् *a.* 1 Talking, speaking; हा अद्वन्द्वप्रलपित् Ve. 3. 2 Prating, prattling.

प्रलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted, dissolved. 2 Annihilated, destroyed. 3 Insensible, unconscious.

प्रलून *p. p.* Cut off.

प्रलेपः An unguent, an ointment, a salve.

प्रलेपकः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. 2 A kind of slow fever.

प्रलेहः A kind of broth.

प्रलोठनं 1 Rolling (on the ground). 2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलोभः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. 2 Allurement, seduction.

प्रलोचनं 1 Attracting. 2 An allurements, seduction, temptation. 3 A lure, bait.

प्रलोभनी Sand.

प्रलोल *a.* Greatly agitated or tremulous.

प्रवक्तु *m.* 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declarer. 2 A teacher, expounder; Ms. 7. 20. 3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रवगः, प्रवगः, प्रवगमः A monkey; see प्रवग, प्रवग, प्रवगम.

प्रवचनं 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement; Pt. 1-190. 2 Teaching, expounding. 3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation; Mv. 4. 25. 4 Eloquence. 5 A sacred treatise or writing; Ms. 3. 184. -COMP. -पटु *a.* skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रवटः Wheat.

प्रवण *a.* 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. 2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. 3 Crooked, bent. 4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to (off. at the end of compound) प्रवण K. 3 18 5

Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on, prone to, full of; दृग्निः प्राणवायव्यमतिभिः कैश्चिद्विभुना Bb. 3. 29; Si. 8. 35; Mu. 5. 21; Ki. 2. 44. 6 Favourably inclined or disposed towards; Ku. 4. 42. 7 Eager, ready; Ki. 2. 8. 8 Endowed with, possessed of. 9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. 10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -णः A place where four roads meet. -णं 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. 2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity.

प्रवस्यत् *a.* (नी or नीति f.) About to go on a journey. -COMP. -पत्निका the wife of one who intends to go on a journey (one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry).

प्रवयणं 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. 2 A goad; Si. 13. 19.

प्रवयस *a.* Advanced in age, aged, old; केच्येति प्रवयसस्त्वं विद्वन्ः U. 4; R. 8. 18.

प्रवर *a.* 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, exalted; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3; Ms. 10. 27; Ghaṭ. 16. 2 Eldest. -रः 1 A call, summons. 2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brāhmaṇa at the consecration of his fire. 3 A line of ancestors. 4 A race, family, lineage. 5 An ancestor. 6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. 7 Offspring, descendants. 8 A cover, covering. -रं Aloe-wood. -COMP. -वाहनी (du.) an epithet of the two Asvins.

प्रवर्गः 1 The sacrificial fire. 2 An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रवर्यः A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

प्रवर्तः Commencing, undertaking, engaging in

प्रवर्तक *a.* (तिका f.) 1 Setting on foot, founding. 2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. 3 Producing, causing. 4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense). -कः 1 An originator, founder, author. 2 A prompter, instigator. 3 An arbiter, umpire.

प्रवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. 2 Beginning, commencement. 3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. 4 Prompting, urging, stimulating. 5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. 6 Happening, coming to pass. 7 Activity, action. 8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -नं Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवर्तयितु *a.* One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or off onwards revolv

ing. R. 9. 66. 2 Roused. 3 Prompted, incited, instigated. 4 Kindled. 5 Caused, made. 6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196.

प्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Proceeding, moving onward. 2 Being active. 3 Causing, effecting. 4 Using.

प्रवर्धनं Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवर्षः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रवर्षणं 1 Raining. 2 The first rain. प्रवसनं Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 Wind. 3 N. of on of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets).

प्रवहणं 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women). 2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. 3 A ship.

प्रवह्निः -ह्नी See प्रहोहिका.

प्रवाच *a.* Eloquent, oratorical; (कुर्वते) जडानप्यबुद्धीमार्थाद् प्रवाचः कृतिनां गिरः Si. 2. 25. 2 Talkative, garrulous; Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाचनं Proclamation, promulgation, declaration.

प्रवाणं The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणिः -णी f. A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात *p. p.* Exposed to stormy wind. -तं 1 A current of air, fresh or free air; प्रवातश्चयनस्था देवी M. 4. 2 Strong or stormy wind; ननु प्रवातसि विनिर्दिष्टा गिरः S. 6. 3 An airy place, Ku. 1. 46.

प्रवादः 1 Uttering a word or sound. 2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. 3 Discourse, conversation. 4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief; असुराग्रप्रवादस्तु वस्तवोः सार्वलौकिक Māl. 1. 13; याज्ञो मातृव्यं स्वाद्वीति लोकप्रवादो दुर्निवारः H. 1. Ratn. 4. 15. 5 A fable, myth. 6 Litigious language. 7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance; इत्यं प्रवादं दुष्टि संहरां प्रचक्रु रामनिशा-विहारी Bk. 2. 36.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणं 1 Satisfying (a desire). 2 Priority of choice. 3 Prohibition, opposition. 4 A free-will offering (काम्यदानं).

प्रवाल See प्रवाल.

प्रवासः 1 Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; R. 16. 4 -COMP. -गत, स्थ, स्थित *a.* journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासनं 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. 2 Exile, banishment. 3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रवासिन् *m.* A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. 2 A stream, course, current

प्रवाहकः A goblin, an imp.
 प्रवाहन् 1 Driving forth. 2 Evacuation by stool.
 प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.
 प्रवाही Sand.
 प्रविकीर्णः *p. p.* 1 Scattered or strewn about. 2 Dispersed, diffused.
 प्रविख्यातः *p. p.* 1 Named, called. 2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.
 प्रविख्यातिः *f* Fame, renown, celebrity.
 प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.
 प्रविचारः Discernment, discrimination.
 प्रविचेतनं Understanding.
 प्रवित्तः *p. p.* 1 spread out, expanded. 2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).
 प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.
 प्रविदारणं 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. 2 Budding. 3 Conflict, war, battle. 4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.
 प्रविद्धः *p. p.* Cast away, thrown off.
 प्रविहृतः *p. p.* Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.
 प्रविभक्तः *p. p.* 1 Severed, separated. 2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतिर्वि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तः हिमः S. 7. 6.
 प्रविभागः 1 Division, distribution, classification; R. 16. 2. 2 A part, portion.
 प्रविशः *a.* 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. 2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविशत इव सुगन्धधुकथा R. 9. 34.
 प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. 2 Complete dissolution or absorption.
 प्रविलुप्तः *p. p.* Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.
 प्रविरः Yellow sandal.
 प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.
 प्रविबिक्तः *a.* 1 Very solitary. 2 Separated, detached.
 प्रविश्लेषः Separation.
 प्रविषणः *p. p.* Dejected, spiritless.
 प्रविष्टः *p. p.* 1 Gone or entered into; पञ्चाक्षरं प्रविष्टः शपथमन्त्रादयसा हृदयं S. 1. 7. 2 Engaged in, occupied with. 3 Begun.
 प्रविष्टकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रविस्त (स्तर) *r*: Extent, circumference, compass.
 प्रवीण *a.* Clover, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आनोदान्ध हरिवृत्तुः राणि नेतुं नैवान्को जगति समीपान्तराणि: Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 48.
 प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14. 29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. 2 Strong, powerful, heroic. —*r*: 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. 2 A chief, distinguished personage.
 प्रवृत्तः *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.
 प्रवृत्तः *p. p.* 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. 2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं श्रीमत्समन्वयविकृत्य S. 1. 3 Engaged in, occupied with. 4 Going to, bound for. 5 Fixed, settled, determined. 6 Unimpeded, undisputed. 7 Round.
 —*तः* A round ornament.
 प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.
 प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance, progress, advance. 2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दात् चरितार्थं चतुर्थी Ku. 2. 17. 3 Appearance, manifestation; कुमुदप्रवृत्तिरभवे S. 4. 17; R. 11. 43; 14. 39; 15. 4. 4 Advent, setting in, commencement; आकालिनी वीर्य प्रवृत्तिं Ku. 3. 34. 5 Application or addition to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; S. 1. 22. 6 Conduct; behaviour; R. 14. 73. 7 Employment, occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. 8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). 9 Continued effort, perseverance. 10 Signification, sense, acceptation (of a word). 11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. 12 Active worldly life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्तिः). 13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीवितेन सङ्कुशलमर्थं हारविष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; V. 4. 20. 14 Applicability or validity of a rule. 15 Fate, destiny, luck. 16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. 17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. 18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञः* a spy, secret emissary or agent-निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. —*मार्गः* active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.
 प्रवृद्धः *p. p.* 1 Full-grown. 2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. 3 Full, deep. 4 Haughty, arrogant. 5 Violent. 6 Large.
 प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. 2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.
 प्रवेकः *a.* Best, chief, choicest, most excellent.
 प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेजः Barley.
 प्रवेणिः-णी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. 2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). 3 The housings of an elephant. 4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. 5 The current or stream (of a river).
 प्रवेतु *m.* A charioteer.
 प्रवेतुनं Making known, announcing, proclaiming.
 प्रवेपः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपयुः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.
 प्रवेरिह *a.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about.
 प्रवेरुः A kind of kidney-bean.
 प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; गुणप्रेषाभिमुखी चक्षुः R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 40. 2 Ingress, access, approach. 3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशेत् S. D. 6. 4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). 5 Income, revenue. 6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose.
 प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, of what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last). S. D. thus defines it:—प्रवेशकं बुद्धाचोक्त्या न च पात्रप्रयोजितः । अनेकद्वाराविवेचयः शेषं विष्कम्भके स्यात् ॥ 308; see विष्कम्भक.
 प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. 2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. 3 An entrance or main door of a house, gate. 4 Sexual intercourse.
 प्रवेशितः *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.
 प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. 2 The wrist or forearm. 3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). 4 An elephant's gums. 5 An elephant's housings.
 प्रव्यक्तः *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.
 प्रव्यक्तिः *f.* Manifestation, appearance.
 प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discourse.
 प्रव्रजन् 1 Going abroad, sojourning. 2 Going into exile. 3 Turning a recluse.

प्रव्रजित *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. 2 Turned a recluse.—तः 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. 2 Especially, a Brāhmaṇa who has entered on the fourth (भिङ्गु) order, 3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant.—तं Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रव्रज्या 1 Going abroad, migration. 2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant. 3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or प्रसू) order in the religious life of a Brāhman; प्रव्रज्या कल्पवृक्षा इवाश्रिताः Ku. 6, 6 (where Malli. says प्रव्रज्या means the वानप्रस्थ or third order). -COMP. -अवसितः a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रवञ्जनः A knife for cutting wood.
मन्वाञ्ज् *m.*, प्रवञ्जकः A religious mendicant, recluse.

प्रवाजनं Banishing, exile, sending
into exile.

प्रशंसनं Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applaus; प्रशंसावचन a complimentary or laudatory remark. 2 Description, reference to; as in अग्रस्तुतप्रशंसा q. v. 3 Glory, fame, reputation. -**Comp.** -**उपना** one of the several kinds of **अपना** mentioned by Dandin; ब्रह्मणोऽयमुद्भवः पद्मशब्दः शंखशिराद्वृतः । तौ तुल्यौ ध्वन्युत्प्रेतेति सा प्रशंसोपनीच्यते । **Kāv.** 2. 31. -**सुखर** a. loudly praising.

प्रशंसित *p. p.* Praised, extolled,
applauded.

महात्त्वन् *m.* The ocean.

महास्वरी Ariver.

पञ्चमः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; प्रज्ञानस्थितपूर्वपार्थिव R. 8. 15; Ku. 2. 32. 2 Peace, rest. 3 Extinction, abatement; Ku. 2. 20. 4 Cessation, end, destruction; Si. 20. 73. 5 Pacification, appeasement; Si. 16. 51.

प्रशमन a. (नी f.) Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c. — न 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. 2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating अप्रशमनप्रशमनफलः सप्तमे ह्युत्तमाना Me. 53. 3 Curing, healing, as in व्याधिप्रशमनं 4 Quenching; extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. 5 Cessation, abatement. 6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects; Ms. 7. 56. (सत्यमेव प्रतिपादनं Kull.; but others give it the next sense). 7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; लब्धप्रशमनस्य स्वप्नार्थेन समुपदिष्टा R. 4. 14. 8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रशमित *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. 2 Extinguished, quenched. 3 Atoned for, expiated U 1 40

पशर *p. p.* 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. 2 Praiseworthy, commendable. 3 Best, excellent. 4 Blessed, happy, auspicious. -Comp. -अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

प्रशस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. 2 Description; U. 7. 3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (*c. g.* a patron.). 4 Excellence, eminence. 5 Benediction. 6 Guidance, instruction, rule for guidance; as in लेखप्रशस्तिः 'a form of writing'.

महास्य α. (Compar. श्रेयस् or ज्यायस्, superl. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशाख a. 1 Having many or spreading branches. 2 Being in the fifth stage of formation (said of the embryo when the hands and feet are formed).—ख A small branch or twig.

पशाखिका A small branch.

प्रसात *p. p.* Calmed, tranquillized, composed. 2 Culm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अहो प्रसातं नैमिचित्तोद्यमानसः. 3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. 4 Ended, ceased, over; तत्तत्रैवेकपद एव मन प्रसातं Māl. 9. 36; प्रसातं नखं U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' 5 Dead, deceased (see क्षम् with प्र). -**Comp.** -आमन् *a.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm. -ऊर्ज *a.* weakened, enervated, prostrated, -काम *a.* content. -चेष्ट *a.* resting, ceased to work. -घाघ *a.* having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशान्तिः *f.* 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. 2 Rest, cessation, abatement. 3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशमनः 1 Tranquillity, calm, com-
posure. 2 Quenching, extinction.
allaying. 3 Cessation.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. 2 Enjoining, exacting. 3 Government

प्रशास्त्र *m.* A king, ruler, governor.
प्रशिथिल *a.* Very loose.

प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the
disciple of a disciple; शिष्यप्रशिष्यैरुप-
गम्यमानमवेदि तन्मंडनमिश्रवाम Sankaradi-
vyaya.

प्रहाङ्गि: *f.* Clearness, purity.

मशोषः Becoming dry, drying up,
aridity.

प्रश्नोत्तरं Sprinkling, oozing; U.
3. 11.

महन्: 1 A question, query, an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते); अनानयप्रश्नपूर्वकं S. 5. 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health.' 2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. 3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point: इति प्रश्नोत्पत्तिश्च 4 A problem for solution or

calculation; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk 5
5 Inquiry into the future. 6 A short
section of a work. -COMP. उपनिषद्
n. N. of an Upanishad consisting of
six questions and six answers. -हूति'
ती f. a riddle, an enigma.

प्रश्नः: Laxity, looseness, relaxation.
प्रश्नः, प्रश्नः १ Respect, courtesy.

civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; सनाते. प्रथमचन्द्रमूर्तिभिः Si. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83, U. 6. 23; सप्रथमं respectfully, modestly. 2 Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2 2

यश्रित *p. p.* Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रत्यक्ष a. 1 Very loose or flaccid.
2 Spiritless, unnerved.

प्रश्लिष्ट *p p*. 1 Twisted, entwined.
2 Reasonable, well argued or reason-
ed (युक्तियुत).

प्रस्तेषः Close contact, pressing hard against.

प्रश्वास Breath, respiration.

यष्ट *a.* 1 Standing or being in front, R. 15. 10. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, best; a leader; युष्टयष्ट. *Mv.* 1. 30; 6. 30; *Si.* 19. 30. —*Comp.* वाह् *m.* a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रत्न 1. 4. A. (प्रत्न-स्य-त्वे) 1 To bring forth young. 2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

दत्तक *p. p.* 1 Attached to, connected with. 2 Excessively attached or fond; Pt. 1. 193. 3 Adhering or sticking to. 4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; *Si.* 9. 63; so दत्त, निद्रा &c. 5 Contiguous, near. 6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; *Ki.* 4. 18, R. 13. 40; *Māl.* 4. 6; *M.* 3. 1. 7 Got, obtained, gained. —क *ind.* Incessantly, continuously; *Ki.* 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; adherence. 2 Connection, union, association. 3 Applicability, bearing, application, as in अतिप्रसक्ति which is = अतिव्याप्ति *q* v. 4 Energy, perseverance; संतपि दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं *Ki. ś. 50.* 5 Conclusion, deduction. 6 A topic or subject of discourse. 7 Occurrence of a possibility.

प्रसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वरूपयोगे मुक्तप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19, तथाप्यायतकमलस्य सतत यत्प्रसंगेन हिं Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. 2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निर्वर्ततामस्माद्विप्रसंगत्वं Mk. 4. 3 Illicit intercourse. 4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; अविक्रियया विरतप्रसंगे Ku. 3. 47. 5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy) 6 An occasion 'incident' वि. भेद K 191 यावत्प्रसंगेन

Māl. 1. 7 Conjecture, time, opportunity; Ms. 9. 5. 8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; नेधरो जगतः कारणप्रपञ्चे कुतः वैषम्यदेष्टुं प्रसंगात् S. B.; एवं चानवस्थापः *ibid*; Ku. 7. 16. 8 Connected reasoning or argument. 9 A conclusion, inference. 10 Connected language. 11 Inseparable application or connection (= *व्याप्ति* q. v.). 12 Mention of parents. (प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगतः, प्रसंगात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 in relation to. 2 in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. 3 occasionally. 4 in course of; (as in कथाप्रसंगेन in course of conversation). -Comp. -निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. -वशात् *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances. -विनिवृत्तिः *f.* non-recurrence of a contingency.

प्रसंख्या 1 Total number or sum. 2 Reflection.

प्रसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration. 2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation; abstract contemplation; क्षुत्परोमीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. 3 Fame, reputation, renown. -नः Payment, liquidation.

प्रसंजनं 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. 2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use. प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. 2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

प्रसंधानं Combination, union.

प्रसन्न *p. p.* 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Ku. 1. 23; 7. 74; S. 5. 20. 2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed; नमो वास्तव्यसि सिंघुपति प्रसन्नो Mu. 3. 9; रंभिरियाः परसि सरितश्चेतसीव प्रसन्ने Me. 40 (where the first sense is also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. 3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेहि मां कामधुक् R. 2. 63. 4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). 5 True, correct; प्रसन्नो प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2; प्रसन्नप्रयस्ते तर्कः Māl. 1. -का 1 Propitiation, pleasing. 2 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. -ईरा spirituous liquor. -कल्प *a.* 1 almost calm. 2 almost true. -हृत्, -वदन *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. -सलिल *a.* having clear water.

प्रसन्नः Force, violence, impetuosity; प्रमोदुवारिः R. 2. 30. -नं *ind.* 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथीनि हन्ति प्रसन्नं सनः Bg. 2. 60; Ms. 8. 332. 2 Very much, exceedingly; तवास्मि नीतरागेण हरिणा प्रसन्नं हतः S. 1. 5. Rs. 6. 25. 3 Importunately; Bg.

11. 41. -Comp. -दमनं subduing by force; S. 7. 23. -हरणं forcible abduction.

प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

प्रसयनं 1 Binding, fastening. 2 A net.

प्रसरः 1 Going forward, advancing S. 1. 29. 2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope, access or course; R. 8. 23; 16. 20; Mu. 3. 5; H. 1. 186. 3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion, dilation; Si. 9. 71. 4 Extent, dimension, great quantity; Si. 3. 35. 5 Prevalence, influence; Si. 3. 10. 6 A stream, flow, torrent, flood; एवात स्वेदोद्युक्तर इव हर्षाश्रुतिरः Git. 11. 7 A group, multitude. 8 War, battle. 9 An iron arrow. 10 Speed. 11 Affectionate solicitation.

प्रसरणं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. 2 Escaping, running away. 3 Spreading forth or abroad. 4 Surrounding an enemy. 5 Amiability.

प्रसरणिः-न्ति *f.* Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसरणं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. 2 Pervading, spreading in all directions.

प्रस (स) लः The cold season (हेमन्त).

प्रसवः 1 Begetting, generation, procreation, birth, production. 2 Child-birth, delivery, confinement; as in आसन्नप्रसवा. 3 Offspring, progeny, young ones, children; केवलं वीरप्रसवा युवाः U. 1; Ku. 7. 87. 4 Source, origin, birth-place (fig. also); Ki. 2. 43. 5 Flower, blossom; प्रसवविभूतिं हृत्वा विरक्तः Si. 7. 42; नीता लोप्रसवचरजसा पञ्जितमानने श्रीः Me. 65; कुंदप्रसवविधिर्ल जीविर्न 113; R. 9. 28; Ku. 1. 55; 4. 14; S. 5. 9; Māl. 9. 27, 31; U. 2. 20. 6 A fruit, product. -Comp.

-उन्मुख *a.* about to be delivered or confined; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवेऽन्मुखीं त्रिधां दर्शय R. 3. 12. -युद्ध *a.* lying-in-chamber. -यसिन्ध *a.* productive, prolific. -बंधनं the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. -वेदना -व्यथा pangs of child-birth, throes. -स्थली a mother. -स्थानं 1 a place for delivery. 2 a nest.

प्रसवकः The Piyālatree.

प्रसवन् 1 Bringing forth. 2 Bearing children, fecundity.

प्रसवन्तिः *f.* A woman in labour.

प्रसवितु *m.* A father, procreator.

प्रसवित्री A mother.

प्रसव्य *a.* Contrary, inverted, reverse.

प्रसह *a.* Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. -हः 1 A beast or bird of

prey. 2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

प्रसहनः A beast or bird of prey. -नं 1 Withstanding, resisting. 2 Enduring, bearing up. 3 Defeating, overcoming. 4 Embracing, an embrace.

प्रसह्य *Ind.* 1 Forcibly, violently, by force; प्रसह्य मणिसुहृत्तमकरवक्त्रं प्रसह्य भू. 2. 4; Si. 1. 27. 2 Exceedingly, much.

प्रसातिका A kind of rice (with small grains)

प्रसादः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; कुक्कुर इति प्रसादं 'be pleased to show yourself'; इत्यात्र सादादस्यास्य परिचयापरो मय R. 1. 91; 2. 22. 2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. 3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; Bg. 2. 64. 4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); नगातिथपतनकलुषा यद्वर्त्तते प्रसादं V. 1. 8; S. 7. 32; प्रातःपुद्धिः प्रसादाः Si. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 23. 5 Perapicinity, clearness of style, one of the three Guṇas according to Mammaja, who thus defines it; लुक्केयनादिवत् स्वच्छजलवत्प्रसवेव यः । ज्ञानोपन्याससादोक्तो सर्वत्र विदितस्थितिः K. P. 3; शार्दूलकपदवत्स्वाम्यर्थेयमलं प्रसादः or श्रुतमात्रा वाक्यार्थी करतलवद्वारिभिरितिचयती वटना प्रसादस्य R. G.; see Kāv. 1. 45; S. D. 611 also

6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. 7 A free gift, gratuity. 8 Any propitiatory offering. 9 Well-being, welfare. -Comp. -उन्मुख *a.* disposed to favour. -पराङ्मुख *a.* 1 withdrawing favour from any one. 2 Not caring for anybody's favour. -प्रादं *a.* an object of favour. -स्य *a.* 1 kind, propitious. 2 serene, pleased, happy.

प्रसादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. 2 Soothing, calming. 3 Gladdening, cheering. 4 Courting favour, propitiating.

प्रसादन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear; फले वृत्तकृष्टस्य यद्येवंप्रसादनं Ms. 6. 67. 2 Soothing, calming. 3 Cheering, gladdening. -नः A royal tent. -नं 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. 2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. 3 Pleasing, gratifying. 4 Propitiating, courting favour. -नः 1 Service, worship. 2 Purifying.

प्रसादित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. 2 Appeased, propitiated. 3 Worshipped. 4 Calmed, soothed.

प्रसाधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, perfecting. 2 Purifying, cleansing. 3 Decorating, ornamenting. -कः A valet-de-chambre, ar

attendant who dresses his master. R 17. 22.

प्रसाधनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. 2 Setting in order, arranging. 3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. 4 A decoration, ornament, means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13. 30. -नः, -नी A comb. -Comp. -विधिः decoration, embellishment. -विशेषः the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविधिः प्रसाधनविशेषः V 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकालवितमप्रसाधिकाश्च R 7. 7.

प्रसाधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. 2 Ornamented, decorated.

प्रसारः 1 Spreading, extending. 2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. 3 Stretching out. 4 Spreading over the country to forage.

प्रसारणं 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. 2 Stretching out; as in बाहुप्रसारणं. 3 Surrounding an enemy. 4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. 5 The change of a semivowel (*य, र* and *वृ*) into a vowel; see *संसारणं*.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy. **प्रसारित** *p. p.* 1 Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. 2 Stretched out (as hands). 3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

प्रसाहः Overpowering, defeating. **प्रसित** *p. p.* 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. 3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc); *लक्ष्म्या लक्ष्म्या वा प्रसितः* Sk.; R. 8. 23. -तं *Pos*, matter.

प्रसितिः *f.* 1 A net. 2 A ligament. 3 A tie, fetter.

प्रसिद्धः *p. p.* 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. 2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned, R. 18. 41; Ku. 5. 9; 7. 16.

प्रसिद्धिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. 2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms 4. 3. 3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुत *p. p.* 1 Asleep, sleepy. 2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुतिः *f.* 1 Sleepiness. 2 Paralysis. **प्रसू** *a.* 1 Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; *क्षीप्रसूश्चापिषेचम्या* Y 1. 73. -*f.* 1 A Mother; मातरवित्तरी प्रसूजन-वित्तरी Ak. 'parents'. 2 A mare. 3 A spreading creeper. 4 The plantain, प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत *p. p.* 1 Begotten, engendered. 2 Brought forth, born, produced. -*त* 1 A flower 2 Any product ve

source. -ता A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूतिः *f.* 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. 2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R. 14. 66. 3 Calving. 4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 155. 5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. 6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.); R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. 7 A product, production. 8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25, 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6. 24. 8 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63. 9. A mother. -Comp. -जं pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. -वायुः air produced in the womb during the pangs of travail.

प्रसूतिका A woman recently delivered.

प्रसून *p. p.* Produced, born. -नं 1 A flower; *लतायां पूर्वस्तथायां प्रसूनस्यागमः* कुतः U. 5. 20; R. 2. 10. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 A fruit. -Comp. -इषुतः, -वाणः, -दानः an epithet of the god of love. -वर्षः a shower of flowers.

प्रसूनकं 1 A flower. 2 A bud, blossom.

प्रसृत *p. p.* 1 Gone forward. 2 Stretched out, extended. 3 Spread, diffused. 4: Long, lengthened. 5 Engaged in, attached to. 6 Swift, quick. 7 Modest, humble. -तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -तः, -तं A measure equal to two *Palas*. -ता The leg. -Comp. -जः a particular class of sons, an adulterine (*कुडगोलकरूपः*).

प्रसूतिः *f.* 1 Advance, progress. 2 Flowing. 3 The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. 4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *Palas*); *परिक्षीणः कक्षिस्तृ-यति यदनां प्रसूत्ये* Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

प्रसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Laid aside, dismissed. 2 Hurt, injured. -ष्ट्र A finger stretched forth or extended; (*अंगुल्यः प्रसृष्टा यास्तु ताः प्रसृष्टा उदीरिताः*).

प्रसृष्टर *a.* Spreading about; Bv. 1. 1.

प्रसृसर *a.* Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसेकः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. 2 Sprinkling, wetting. 3 Emission, discharge; Ks. 3. 6. 4 Vomiting.

प्रसेदिका A small garden.

प्रसेतः, **प्रसेचकः** 1 A sack, bag for grain. 2 A leathern bottle. 3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रसेद्वनं 1 Springing across or leaping over. 2 Evacuation by stool. *diar hua* -न An epithet of S va

प्रसक *p. p.* 1 Sprung forth, 2 Fallen, dropped. 3 Defeated. -ज 1 An outcast. 2 A sinner, transgressor. **प्रसकुन्दः** An altar of a circular shape. **प्रसखलनं** 1 Staggering. 2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रस्तरः 1 A couch of leaves and flowers 2 A couch or bed in general. 3 A flat surface or top, level, plain. 4 A stone, rock. 5 A precious stone, gem.

प्रस्तरणं-पा 1 A bed, couch. 2 A seat.

प्रस्तारः 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. 2 A bed of leaves and flowers. 3 A bed or couch in general. 4 A flat surface, level, plain. 5 A thicket, wood. 6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties.

प्रस्तावः 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 An introduction. 3 Mention, allusion, reference; नाममात्रप्रस्तावः S 7. 4 An occasion, opportunity, time, season; fit or proper time; *त्वराप्रस्तावो न खलु परिहासस्य समयः* Mā. 9. 44; *शिष्याय दृष्ट्वा पश्युः प्रस्तावमदिशद् दृष्ट्वा* Si. 2. 68. 5 The occasion of a discourse, subject, topic. 6 The prologue of a drama, see *प्रस्तावना* below. -Comp. -यज्ञ a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise 2 Beginning, commencement; आर्यवाङ्मयप्रस्तावनादिभिः Mv. 1. 54. 3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general) *प्रस्तावना इयं कपटनाटकस्य* Mā. 2. 4 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors which, after giving an account of the author and his qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama; for definition, see *आहुत*.

प्रस्तावित *a.* 1 Begun, commenced. 2 Mentioned, referred to; Mā. 3. 3

प्रस्तिरः A bed of leaves and flowers

प्रस्तीत-न *p. p.* 1 Making a noise, sounded. 2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Begun, commenced. 3 Accomplished, done, effected. 4 Happened 5 Approached. 6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand (see *स्तु* with *प्र*). -तं 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration; अधुना प्रस्तुतमनुसिचता 2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय; see *प्रकृत*; *अस्तुत-प्रसूत-स-या-स-व-प्रस्तुताश्रया* K P 10 -Comp. *अक्षुर* a figure of speech *n* *wh* *h* *a*

reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval. under प्रस्तुतः.

प्रस्थ *a.* 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in; as in वातप्रस्थ. 2 Going on a journey. 3 Spreading, expanding. 4 Firm, stable. -स्थः, -स्थ 1 A level expanse, level plain; as in औषधिप्रस्थ, इन्द्रप्रस्थ &c. 2 Table land on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थं हिमशिखरेणामिदं किंचित् कुण्डलिनमधुवास Ku. 1. 54; Me. 58. 3 The top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). 4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. 5 Anything measuring a *Prastha* -COMP. -पुष्पः a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थपच *a.* Cooking a *Prastha*.
प्रस्थान 1 Going or setting forth, departure, proceeding; प्रस्थानविक्रमगते-स्वल्पवार्थ S. 5. 3; R. 4. 88; Me. 41; Amaru. 31. 2 Coming to; Ku. 6. 61. 3 A march, the march of an army or assailant. 4 A method, system. 5 Death, dying. 6 An inferior kind of drama; see S. D. 276, 544.

प्रस्थापनं 1 Sending away, dismissing, dispatching. 2 Appointment to an embassy. 3 Proving, demonstrating. 4 Using, employing. 5 Carrying off cattle.

प्रस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Sent away, dispatched. 2 Established, proved.

प्रस्थित *p. p.* Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey; (see स्था with प्र).

प्रस्थितिः *f.* 1 Going forth, departure. 2 A march, journey.

प्रस्थः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्तवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation; U. 6. 22. 2 A stream or flow (as of milk); R. 1. 84.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. -COMP. -स्तनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love); U. 3.

प्रस्तुषा The wife of a grandson.

प्रस्पन्दनं Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्तुत *a.* 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). 2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). 3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्तुरित *p. p.* Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्फोटनं 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. 2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. 3 Splitting. 4 Causing to bloom or blow. 5 Threshing corn. 6 A winnowing basket. 7 Striking, beating.

प्रसंसिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Miscarrying.

प्रसवः 1 Trickling forth pushing

flowing (or oozing) out. 2 A flow, stream. 3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder; प्रसवेन (v. 1. for प्रसवेन) अभिवर्त्ती वत्सालोकप्रवृत्तिना R. 1. 84. 4 Urine. -वाः (pl.) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रसवणं 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, oozing, dripping. 2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder; (वृक्षकान्) वटस्तनप्रसवणैर्व्यवर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. 3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. 4 A spring, fountain; समाचिता प्रसवणैः समेतः Rs. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1. 159. 5 A spout. 6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. 7 Sweat, perspiration. 8 Voiding urine. -नः N. of a mountain; जनस्थानमथगो गिरिः प्रसवणो नाम U. 1.

प्रसवः 1 Flowing, oozing, 2 Urine. प्रसृत *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रसव (स्वा) नः A loud noise.

प्रस्वापः 1 Sleep. 2 A dream. 3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्वापनं 1 Causing or inducing sleep. 2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्विक्त *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्वेदः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्वेदित *p. p.* 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. 2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रहणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. 2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतपुष्करः कृत्वा R. 19. 14; Me. 64. 3 Repulsed, overcome, defeated. 4 Spread, expanded. 5 Contiguous. 6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). 7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours); प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहो-च्चारितानि नामानवेत्यादिप्रधानं न प्रमाणं T. 8.

प्रहरकः A watch.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating. 2 Casting, throwing. 3 Assailing, attacking. 4 Hurting. 5 Removing, expelling. 6 A weapon, missile; या (उर्वशी) हनुमते प्रहरणं संहरस्य V. 1; R. 13. 73; Bg. 1. 9; Mal. 8. 9. 7 War, battle, fight. 8 A covered litter or car.

प्रहरणीयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् *m.* 1 A watchman. 2 A bellman.

प्रहर्त्ता *a.* or *s.* 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. 2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. 3 Shooting, a shooter, archer.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture; छः प्रहर्षः प्रवृद्धं नास्ति R. 3. 17. 2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहर्षणं Enrapturing, making extremely glad. -णः The planet Mer-

curry (दि) नी 1 Turmeric. 2 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

प्रहर्षुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहसनं 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. 2 Ridicule, mockery, irony, joke; धिक् प्रहसनं U. 4. 3 Satire, satirical writing. 4 A farce, a kind of low comedy; S. D. thus defines it. —माणदस्तेधिसंयोगात्स्वांगोक्तिर्निमित्तं । भवेत् प्रहसनं वृत्तं निधानां कविकल्पितं ॥ 533 *et. seq.* *e. g.* कंदर्पकोलि.

प्रहसंती 1 A kind of Jasmine (शुधिका or वासंती *q. v.*) 2 A large fire-pan.

प्रहासित *p. p.* 1 Laughing. -त Laughter, mirth.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. 2 N. of a general of Ravana.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting; Ms. 5. 58.

प्रहाणिः *f.* 1 Abandoning. 2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting, Y. 3. 248. 2 Wounding, killing. 3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump; R. 7. 44; सुदिप्रहार, तदप्रहार &c. 4 A cut or thrust, as in सहप्रहार. 5 A kick; as in पादप्रहार; लक्षप्रहार. 6 Shooting -COMP. -आतं *a.* wounded by a blow (-तं) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणे A desirable gift.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. 2 Ridicule, derision. 3 Irony, satire. 4 A dancer, an actor. 5 N. of Siva. 6 Appearance, display; Va. 2. 28. 7 N. of a place of pilgrimage; cf. प्रभास.

प्रहासिन् *m.* A jester, buffoon.

प्रहिः A well.

प्रहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, put forth. 2 Extended, stretched out. 3 Sent, despatched, directed; विचारमार्गं प्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42. 4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). 5 Appointed. 6 Appropriate, suitable. -तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहीण *p. p.* Left, quitted, abandoned. -णं Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहुतः-तं An offering of food to all created beings (भूतयज्ञः), one of the five daily *Yajnas* to be performed by a householder; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहत *p. p.* Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. -तं A blow, stroke, hit

प्रहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. 2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). -COMP. -आनन्द-चित्तः, -मनसः *a.* delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहेलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat. 2 A riddle; see प्रहेलिका below

प्रहेला Free or unrestrained be-

haviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance.

प्रहलि: *f.*, प्रहलिका A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विद्वत्सुखनन्दनः—**प्रहलीकृत्य** कथयत्यर्थं स्वरूपार्थस्य गोपनात् । यत्र बाह्यतिरावर्था कथयते सा प्रहलिका. It is आर्था or शब्दी; तत्पद्यालिंगितः कंठे निवेद्यस्थलमाश्रितः । इत्युक्तं सन्निधानेऽपि कः कृजति सुदुर्लभः (where the answer is इषद्वयजलपूजकः) is an instance of the former kind; सदास्मिन्वापि न वैरिभिरुक्तं त्वांतराकाशमिवेत्येव लिख्यं । यथोक्तं—**दिश्यामि नैव दूती का नाम कातेति निवेदयाशु ॥** (where the answer is सरिका), of the latter. Dardja, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहलिका; see Kāv. 3, 96-124.

प्रहृष *p. p.* Delighted, joyful, pleased.

प्रह्ला (ह्ला) दः 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. 2 Sound, noise. 3 N. of a son of the Demon Hiraṇya-Kasipu [According to the Padma-Purāṇa, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiraṇya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mortal enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlāda, by the favour of Vishnu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omni-present, omniscient, omni-potent. Hiraṇya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omni-present how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall". Whereupon Prahlāda struck the pillar with his fist. (according to another account, Hiraṇya-Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vishnu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiraṇya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlāda succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

प्रह्ला (ह्ला) दन *a.* Gladdening, delighting; R. 13. 4. —**न** Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा प्रह्लादनादंशः R. 4. 12.

प्रह्ला *a.* 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; Si. 12. 56. 2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly down; यत्र प्रह्लासि भगवन् यथा विज्ञापनं च न; Mv. 1. 47, 6. 37. 3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रह्लासिर्बर्हस्यो हि सत R. 16. 80. 4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by.—**Comp.** —**अञ्जलि** *a.* bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

प्रहृषति Den P To make humb'le, ■ lūc U 6 11

प्रहलिका see प्रहलिका.

प्रह्वायः A call, summons, invitation.

प्रांशु *a.* 1 High, tall, lofty, of lofty or great stature (as a man); शास्त्रप्रांशुर्होतुः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. 2 Long, extended; S. 2. 15.—**शुः** A tall man, a man of great stature; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्वाहुरिव दामनः R. 1. 3.

प्राक् *ind.* 1 Before (usually with abl.), सकलानि निमित्तानि प्राक्प्रभातास्तो मन Bk. 8. 10 6; प्राक् दृष्टः केवलान्वये Ku. 2. 4; R. 14. 78; S. 5. 21. 2 At first, already; प्रत्ययः प्रागपि कौशलेन्द्रे R. 7. 34. 3 Before, previously, in a previous portion (as of a book); इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टः; Ms. 1. 71. 4 In the east, to the east of; यामात्राह् पर्वतः 5 In front. 6 As far as, up to; प्राक् कडारत्.

प्राकट्य Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

प्राकरणीक *a.* (की *f.*) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उपमेय in works on Rhetoric); अप्राकरणीकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणीकस्याभिगच्छतुः K. P. 10.

प्राकषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Entitled to preference or superiority.

प्राकषिकः 1 A catamite. 2 A man supported by another's wife.

प्राकाश्यं 1 Freedom of will; प्राकाश्यं ते विद्वदितु Ku. 2. 11. 2 Wilfulness. 3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or Siddhis of Śiva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धि.

प्राकृत *a.* (ता-ली *f.*) 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified, स्वातामयिभौ निजे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36. (see Malli. thereon). 2 Usual, common, ordinary. 3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिच्यमानमात्मनं न रुणसि K. 146; Bg. 18. 24. 3 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling; Ma. 1. 4 Derived from Prakṛiti; q. v. प्राकृतो लवः reabsorption into Prakṛiti. 5 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below.

—**तः** A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man.—**तं** A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवं तत्र आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays): तद्भवस्तस्यो देशीयत्वेनैकः प्राकृतकः Kāv. 1. 38; also 34, 35; त्वमस्माद्विशज्जनयोग्ये प्राकृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽसि Vb. 1. —**Comp.** —**अरिः** a natural enemy, i. e. the ruler of an adjacent country: see Malli. on Si. 2. 36. —**उदासीनः** a natural neutral; i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally —**वर** a common or ordinary fever

—**प्रलयः** complete dissolution of the universe.—**मित्रं** a natural ally; i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural enemy (i. e. whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

प्राकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Natural, derived from nature; Mv. 7. 39 2 Illusory.

प्राक्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Former, previous, antecedent; ज्ञेयदिने प्राक्तनजन्मदियाः Ku. 1. 30. 2 Old, ancient, early. 3 Relating to a former life; or acts in a former life; संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20 Ku. 6. 10.

प्राख्यं 1 Sharpness. 2 Pungency. 3 Wickedness.

प्रागल्भ्यं 1 Boldness, confidence, निःसाधनत्वं प्रागल्भ्यं S. D. 2 Pride, arrogance. 3 Proficiency, skill. 4 Development, greatness, maturity बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्यः; तमः प्रागल्भ्य &c. 5 Manifestation, appearance; अवाहः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणत रुचः कैलतनये K. P. 10. 'which has appeared'. 6 Eloquence; प्रागल्भ्यहीनस्य वरस्य विद्या राज्ञं यथा काउरुषस्य इत्ये (where 'may mean 'boldness' also); Mā. 3. 11. 7 Pomp, rank. 8 Impudence

प्रागारः A house, building.

प्राग्रं The highest point.—**Comp.** —**सर** *a.* first, foremost. —**हर** *a.* chief, principal; R. 16. 28.

प्राघातः Thin coagulated milk.

प्राग्य *a.* Chief, foremost, best, most excellent.

प्राघातः War, battle.

प्राघारः Trickling out, dropping, oozing.

प्राघुयः, प्राघुयकः, प्राघुयिकः, प्राघुयकाः, प्राघुयिकाः A guest, visitor; विरापराधमृति नमिलोऽपि रोषः क्षणप्राघुयिको बभूव Bv. 2. 66; श्रवणप्राघुयिकी कृता जनेः (कथा) N. 2. 56

प्रांणं A small kind of drum (पणव)

प्रांणं (नं) 1 A court, court-yard. 2 A floor (as of the house.). 3 A kind of drum.

प्राच, प्राच *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. 2 Eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, previous, former.—*m.* (pl.) 1 The people of the east. 2 Eastern grammarians.—**Comp.** *a.* —**अग्र** *a.* (प्राग्र) having the point turned towards the east —**अभावः** (प्राग्रभावः) antecedent, non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its production. —**अभिहित** (प्राग्रभिहित) *a.* mentioned before. —**अवस्था** (प्राग्रवस्था) the former state; न तर्हि प्राग्रवस्थायाः परिहीयते Mā. 4. 'you are none the worse for it' भायत (त) *a.* extending towards the east उक्ति

ॠ (प्रायुक्ति) p ev o tteran e
 -उत्तर (प्रायुत्तर) a. north-eastern.
 -उदीची (प्रायुदीची) f. the north-east.
 -कर्मन् (प्राकृर्मन्) n. an action done
 in a former life. -कालः (प्राकालः) a
 former age. -कालीन (प्राकालीन) a.
 belonging to the former times,
 old, ancient. -कूल (प्राकूल) a. having
 the points turned towards the east
 (said of Kusa grass); Ms. 2. 75.
 -कृतं (प्राकृतं) an act done in a former
 life. -चरणा (प्राक्चरणा) the female
 organ of generation. -चिरं (प्राक्चिरं)
 ind. in due or good time, before too
 late -जन्मन् (प्राजन्मन्) n., -जातिः
 (प्राज्जातिः) f. a former birth. -ज्योतिषः
 (प्राज्ज्योतिषः) 1 N. of a country, also
 called Kāmarūpa, 2 the people of
 this country (pl.) (-ञ्) N. of a
 city.) °ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Viṣṇu.
 -दक्षिण a. (प्राग्दक्षिण) south-eastern.
 -देशः (प्राग्देशः) the eastern country.
 -द्वारः, -द्वारिक a. (प्राग्द्वार &c.) having
 doors facing the east. -न्यायः (प्राग्-
 न्यायः) the plea of a former trial,
resjudicata; आश्रयिणावसथोपि पुनरेत्यथेति
 यति । सोमिथ्यो जितः पूर्व प्राक्न्यायस्तु स उच्यते ॥
 -प्रहारः (प्राक्प्रहारः) the first blow. फलः
 (प्राक्फलः) the bread-fruit tree. -फ
 (फा) ल्युनी (प्राक्फल्युनी) the eleventh
 lunar mansion, (पूर्वा). °भवः 1 the
 planet Jupiter. 2 N. of Brihaspati.
 -फाल्गुनः, -फाल्गुण्यः (प्राक्फाल्गुनः &c.)
 the planet Jupiter. भक्त (प्राग्भक्त)
 taking medicine before meals. -भागः
 (प्राग्भागः) 1 the front. 2 the fore-
 part. भारः (प्राग्भारः) 1 the top or
 summit of a mountain; Mā. 9. 15. 2
 the front part, fore part or end (of
 any thing); कंदर्वकिरचंडडात्कुतिभूतनाभार-
 भभिस्तटे Mā. 5. 19. 3 a large quantity,
 heap, multitude, flood; Bh. 3. 129,
 Mā. 5. 29. -भावः (प्राग्भावः) 1
 previous existence. 2 excellence, supe-
 riority. -मुख (प्राग्मुख) a. turned
 towards or facing the east; Ku. 7.
 13; Ms. 2. 51; 8. 87. 2 inclined
 towards, wishing, desirous of. -वैशः
 (प्राग्वैशः) 1 a kind of sacrificial
 room having its columns turned
 towards the east; R. 16. 61. (प्राचीन-
 स्थूली यज्ञशालाविशेषः Malli; but some in-
 terpret the word to mean 'a room
 in which the friends and family of
 the sacrificer assemble'. 2 a former
 dynasty or generation. वृत्तं -प्राक्न्यायः
 q. v. -वृत्तान्तः (प्राक्वृत्तान्तः) a former
 event. शिरस्-स, शिरस्क (प्राक्शिरस् &c.)
 a. having the head turned towards
 the east. -संध्या (प्राक्संध्या) the
 morning twilight. -सवनं (प्राक्सवनं)
 a morning libation or sacrifice.
 -स्रोतस् (प्राक्स्रोतस्) a. flowing east-
 ward.

प्राक्चड्य 1 Vehemence, pass on 2
 Fierceness, horrible look; Mā. 3. 17.
 प्राचिका 1 A mosquito. 2 A female
 falcon.

प्राची The east; तनवमचिरात् प्राचीवाकं
 प्रयुज्य च पवनं S. 4. 18. -COMP. -पति an
 epithet of Indra. -मूलं the eastern
 horizon; प्राचीमूले तनुमिव कलानानशेषं
 हिमांतोः Me. 89.

प्राचीन a. 1 Turned towards the
 front or east, eastern, easterly. 2
 Previous, former, previously men-
 tioned. 3 Old, ancient. नः -नं A
 fence, wall. -COMP. -अग्र a. -प्राग्ग्र q.
 v. -आवीतं the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत)
 worn over the right shoulder and
 passed under the left arm, as at a
 Śrāddha. -आवीतिन्, उपवीत a. wear-
 ing the sacred thread over the right
 shoulder and under the left arm;
 Ms. 2. 63. कल्पः a former Kalpa q.
 v. गथा an ancient story. -तिलकः the
 moon. -पनसः the Bilva tree. -प्रहिन्
 m. an epithet of Indra. -मतं an an-
 cient opinion.

प्राचीरं An enclosure, fence, wall.
 प्राचुर्यं 1 Abundance, copiousness,
 plenty. 2 Multitude.

प्राचेतसः A patronymic of Manu.
 2 Of Dakṣa, 3 Of Vālmiki.

प्राच्य a. 1 Being or situated in
 front. 2 Being or living in the east,
 eastern, easterly. 3 Prior, preced-
 ing, previous. 4 Ancient, old. -च्याः
 (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the
 country south or east of the river
 Sarasvatī. 2 The people of this coun-
 try. -COMP. प्राचा the eastern dialect,
 language spoken in the east of India.

प्राच्यक a. Eastern, easterly.

प्राङ् a. (Nom. sing. प्राट्-इ) Asking,
 inquiring, questioning; as
 in शब्दप्राट्. -COMP. -विवाकः (प्राट्विवाकः)
 a judge, the presiding officer in a
 court of law; Ms. 8. 79, 181; 9. 234.

प्राजकः A charioteer, driver, coach-
 man; Ms. 8. 293.

प्राजनः -नं A whip, goad; ध्वजप्राजन-
 र्ध्वजकिततटः प्राथमिकितैमणिः Ve. 5. 10.

प्राजापत्य a. Relating or sacred to
 Prajāpati. -त्यः 1 One of the eight
 forms of marriage in Hindu law, in
 which the father gives his daughter
 to the bridegroom without receiving
 any present from him in order that
 the two may live happily and
 faithfully together; सहैवै चरतां व्रतमिति
 वाचादुभाष्य च । कन्याप्रदानमन्यर्थं प्राजापत्यो-
 दितिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30; or इत्युक्त्वाचरतां
 वयं सह वा दीवतेऽर्थेति । स कायः (i. e. प्राजाप-
 त्यः) पावयेत्तज्जः पट् पट्टवंदनात्तज्जः Y. 1.
 60. 2 N. of the confluence of the
 Ganges and Yamunā (प्रयाग). -त्यं 1
 A kind of sacrifice performed be-
 fore appointing a daughter to raise

issue to or father failing male
 heirs. 2 Procreative energy or
 power. -त्या Giving away the whole
 of one's property before entering
 upon the life of an ascetic.

प्राजिकः A hawk.

प्राजितु, प्राजिन् m. A charioteer,
 driver, coachman; Si. 18. 7.

प्राजेक्ष The constellation Rohiṇi.

प्राज्ञ a. (ज्ञा or ज्ञी f.). 1 Intel-
 lectual. 2 Wise, learned, clever,
 क्लिप्त्यन्ते प्राज्ञः सतु कुमारः U. 4. -ज्ञः 1 A
 wise or learned man; दम्भः प्राज्ञा न विन्यति
 Ve. 2. 14; Bg. 17. 14. 2 A kind of
 parrot. -ज्ञा 1 Intelligence, under-
 standing. 2 A clever or intelligent
 woman. -ज्ञी 1 A clever or learned
 woman. 2 The wife of a learned
 man. 3 N. of a wife of the sun
 (सूर्यानि).

प्राज्य a. 1 Abundant, copious,
 plentiful, much, many; तव भवतु विद्विज्ञा
 प्राज्यवृद्धिः प्रजातु S. 7. 34; R. 13. 62; Si.
 14. 25. 2 Great, large, important
 प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18; अवि प्राज्यं राज्यं
 दृष्टमिदं परित्यज्य सहसा (S. L. 5).

प्राजल a. Straightforward, candid,
 honest, sincere.

प्राजलि a. Folding the hands in
 supplication, as a mark of respect or
 humility.

प्राजलि, प्राजलिन् See प्राजलि.

प्राणः 1 Breath, respiration. 2 The
 breath of life, vitality, life, vital
 air, principle of life (usually pl. in
 this sense, the Prāṇas being five,
 प्राण, अपान, समान, ध्यान and उदान); प्राणैस्व-
 क्रोशमहीमहैर्वा R. 2. 53; 12. 54. 3 The
 first of the five life-winds or vital
 airs (which has its seat in the
 lungs); Bg. 4. 20. 4 Wind, air
 inhaled. 5 Energy, vigour, strength,
 power; as in प्राणतर q. v. 6 The
 spirit or soul (opp. हरिः). 7 The
 Supreme Spirit. 8 An organ of
 sense; Ms. 4. 140. 9 Any person or
 thing as dear and necessary as life,
 a beloved person or object; कोऽयः
 कोऽश्वतः प्राणाः प्राणाः प्राणा न मूर्धते H. 2. 92,
 अर्थपतेर्धर्मोऽङ्को बहिष्कराः प्राणाः Dk. 10 The
 life or essence of poetry, poetical
 talent or genius, inspiration. 11
 Aspiration; as in महाप्राण or अल्पप्राण q.
 v. 12 Digestion. 13 A breath as a
 measure of time. 14 Gum myrrh.
 -COMP. -अतिपातः killing a living
 being; taking away life. -अत्ययः loss
 of life. -अधिक a. 1 dearer than life.
 2 superior in strength or vigour.
 -अधिनाथः a husband. -अधिपः the
 soul. -अंतः death. -अंतिकाः a. 1 fatal,
 mortal. 2 lasting to the end of life,
 ending with life. 3 capital (as a
 sentence). (-कं) murder. -अपहरिन्
 a. fatal, destructive to life. -अयने
 an organ of sense -आपात destruct

ion of life, killing a living being; Bh. 3. 63. -आचार्यः a physician to a king. -आद् *a.* fatal, mortal, causing death. -आघातः injury to life. -आधानः restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names or attributes of a deity. -ईशः, ईश्वरः a lover, husband; Amaru. 67; Bv. 2. 57. -ईशा, -ईश्वरी a wife, beloved, mistress. -उत्क्रमणः, -उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death. -उपहारः food. -कुच्छः peril of life, a danger to life. -घातक *a.* destructive to life. -घ्न *a.* fatal, life-destroying. -हेतुः murder. -त्यागः 1 suicide. 2 death. -द्वे 1 water. 2 blood. -दक्षिणा gift of life. -दण्डः capital punishment. -दयितः a husband. -दानं the gift of life, saving one's life. -दोहः an attempt upon any body's life. -धारः a living being. -धारण 1 maintenance or support of life. 2 vitality. -नाथः 1 a lover, husband. 2 an epithet of Yama. -निग्रहः restraint of breath, checking the breath. -पतिः 1 a lover, husband. 2 the soul. -पट्टकः staking one's life. -परिग्रहः possession of life, life, existence. -प्रद *a.* restoring or saving life. -प्रमाण departure of life, death. -प्रियः 'as dear as life', a lover, husband. -पक्ष *a.* feeding on air only. -मासवत् *m.* the ocean. -धृत् *m.* a living being; अंतर्गतं प्राणवृत्तं हि वेद R. 2. 43. -मोक्षणं 1 departure of life, death. 2 suicide. -पञ्चा support of life; maintenance, livelihood; पिंड-पातमात्रप्राणपञ्चमं ममवर्त्तते Māl. 1. -चोनिः *f.* the source of life. -रत्र 1 the mouth. 2 a nostril. -रोधः 1 suppressing the breath. 2 danger to life. -विनाशः, -विध्वंसः loss of life, death. -वियोगः separation of the soul from the body, death. -व्ययः cost or sacrifice of life. -संयमः suspension of breath. -संज्ञः, -संकटः, संदेहः risk or danger to life, peril of life, a very great peril. -सम्बन्ध *n.* the body. -सार *a.* 'having life as the essence', full of strength and vigour, muscular; गिरिचर इव दानः प्राणसारं (गर्भं) विभक्तिं S. 2. 4. -हर *a.* 1 causing death, taking away life, fatal; दुष्टे मम प्राणहरो मन्त्रिष्यसि Git. 7. 2 capital. -हारक *a.* fatal. (-कं) a kind of deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an animal or sentient being. 2 Myrrh.

प्राणधः 1 Air, wind. 2 A sacred bathing place. 3 The lord of created beings.

प्राणतः The throat. -न् 1 Respiration, breathing. 2 Life, living.

प्राणतः Air, wind.

प्राणती 1 Hunger. 2 Sobbing. 3 Hic-cough (दिका).

प्राणाय *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Proper, fit, suited.

प्राणित *a.* Kept alive; animated.

प्राणित्व *a.* Breathing, living, alive. -*m.* 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature; यदा प्राणिनः प्राणवृत्तः S. 1. 1; Me. 5. 2 A man. -Comp. -अंशः a limb of an animal. -जातः a whole class of animals. -युतं gambling with fighting animals. (cock-fighting, ram-fighting &c.). -पीडा cruelty to animals. -हिनः injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. -हिता a shoe, boot.

प्राणीत्वं Debt.

प्रातर *ind.* 1 At day-break, at dawn, early in the morning. 2 Early on the morrow, the next or to-morrow morning. -Comp. -अह्नः the early part of the day, forenoon. -आशः morning meal, breakfast; अन्यथा प्रातश्चायं कुर्वीम स्वानहं वयं Bk. 8. 98. -आशित्व *m.* one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. -कर्त्तव्य *n.* -कार्यं, -कृत्यं (प्रातःकर्त्तव्य &c.) a morning ceremony. -कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time. -मेघः a bard whose duty it is to wake the king or any great personage in the morning with appropriate songs. -त्रिवर्गः (प्रातस्त्रिवर्गः) the river Ganges. -दिनं forenoon. -प्रहरः the first watch of the day. -भोक्तृ *m.* a crow. -भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. -संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1 the morning twilight. 2 the morning devotions or Sandhyā adoration of a Brāhmaṇa. -समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. -सवा, -सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of *Soma*. -स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution. -होतः (प्रातर्होतः) morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्त्वन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तरा *ind.* Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरा पतत्रिभ्यः प्रवृद्धः प्रथमत्वं Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्त्व *a.* Matutinal.

प्रातिः *f.* 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. 2 Filing.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Opposed, opposing, contrary.

प्रातिकूल्य *a.* Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीन (नी *f.*) Suitable against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञः The subject under discussion.

प्रातिद्वैतसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Contrary, adverse. 2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्य *a.* Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद् *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Forming the commencement. 2 Produced in, or

belonging to, the day called प्रातिपद् *q. v.* प्रातिपदिकः Fire. -कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case terminations); अर्थवद्वयतुरत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. 1. 2. 45.

प्रातिपौढविक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to divination or genius. -अं Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभाष्य *a.* Becoming bail or security, suretiship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt.

प्रातिभासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. 2 Looking like.

प्रातिहोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Against the gain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिहोम्य *i.* Inversion, inverted or reverse order; Ms. 10. 18. 2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेश्यक A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). 2 A next-door neighbour, (निर्वाणहवारी Kull.).

प्रातिज्ञासूत्रं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Sākhā of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist 4 Prātisākhya, one for the Sākala branch of Rīgveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विक *a.* (की *f.*) Peculiar, not common to others, one's own.

प्रातिह्वं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातीतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीपः A patronymic of Santanu.

प्रातीपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यतिकः A prince of the Pratyantas; *q. v.*

प्रात्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Confidential, trusty. 2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतिह्व or surety).

प्रात्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Primary, first, initial. 2 Former, previous. 3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्राक्षिप्यं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right-side towards the object circumambulated.

प्राचणीय *a.* Introductory, initial, initiatory. —*यं* The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्राचक्ष *ind.* Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आशावचः कुक्षमसदृशं प्राचक्षो ह्यनानां सचः प्राति प्रणवि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10.

प्राचश्चित्, प्राचश्चित् *f.* 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; माहुः पापस्य भरतः प्राचश्चित्तमिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19. (प्राचो नाम तपः प्रोक्तं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयसंयोगात् प्राचश्चित्तमिति शेषे । Hemādri) 2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्राचश्चित्त् *a.* One who makes an atonement.

प्राचस् *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्राच प्राच्यमावधे स्वगुणैर्दुत्तनादः Ku. 6. 20; प्राचो भूलास्यजंति प्रचलितविभव स्वामिन् सेवनानाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्राचो गच्छति यत्र मार रहितस्तत्रैव वात्स्यायनः Bh. 2. 93. 2. 2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तत्र प्राज्ञ प्रसादाद्धि प्राचः प्राच्यानि जीवितं Mb.

प्राचायिक, प्राचायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्राचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Usual, common.

प्राचुक्षिपिन् *m.* A horse.

प्राचण *ind.* 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्राचणैर् रमणविरहेष्वनमानां विनोदाः Me. 87, प्राचण सद्यपि दिनार्थकैरे विधी हि श्रेयसि लब्धुमस्तुलानि विनातारयैः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28, Rs. 6. 23.

प्राचणीक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Applied. 2 Applicable.

प्राचम्भ *p. p.* Begun, commenced.

—*च* 1 What is begun, an undertaking. 2 Fate, destiny.

प्राचद्भिः *f.* 1 Begluning, commencement. 2 A post to which an elephant is fastened; or a rope for fastening him.

प्राचम्भः 1 Begluning, commencement; प्राचम्भे विद्याना तरुणवति त्रिजं नीलिमानं वेषु Māl. 5, 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. 2 An undertaking, deed, enterprise; आगमैः सद्गुणैः शर्मभक्तद्वयोः R. 1. 15; कलातुनेयाः शर्मभाः संस्काराः प्राचम्भा इव 20.

प्राचम्भण Commencing, beginning.

प्राचल्हः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्रोह.

प्राण A chief debt.

प्राथक *a.* (थिका *f.*) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. —*कः* A suitor, petitioner.

प्राथन-ना 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वयंते यनपतिपुरः प्राथनानुःखमाजः Bh. 3. 47. 2 A wish, desire; लब्धवाकाशा मे प्राथना or न दुःखयोगे खलु प्राथना S. 1, उत्सर्जनी खलु महता प्राथना S. 7; 7. 2. 3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit- कदापिद स्वयार्थनामद पुरेष कथये S 2 —*Comp*

—*भंगः* refusal of a request. —*सिद्धिः f.* fulfilment of a desire; प्राथनासिद्धिर्गोपिनः R. 1. 42.

प्राथनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be prayed for or solicited. 2 To be wished or desired. —*यं* The third or Dvāpara age.

प्राथित *p. p.* 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. 2 Wished, desired. 3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. 4 Killed, hurt; (see अर्थ with *p.*).

प्राथित् *a.* 1 Begging, requesting. 2 Wishing, desiring; मद्रः कविप्रश्रमाथी गनिव्याम्युद्वात्पतं R. 1. 3.

प्रालंब *a.* 1 Pendent, hanging down प्रालेवद्विपणितामरत्रासः Ve. 2. 23. —*वः* 1 A kind of pearl-ornament. 2 A female breast. —*यं* A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रालेवद्विपणित यथावकाशे निनाय सचिकृतचारुवचः R. 6. 14; हुक्काप्रालेवेषु K. 52.

प्रालेवकं See प्रालेव.

प्रालेविका *a* king of golden necklace.

प्रालेयं Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलप्रालेयपूवनेच्छमा Git. 1; प्रालेयशीतमच-लेवरसीधरोऽपि (अभिहिते) Si. 4. 64; Me 89. —*Comp.* —*अद्रिः*, —*शैलः* 'the snowy mountain', the Himalaya; Me. 57. —*अंशुः*, *करः*, —*रहिमः* 1 the moon. 2 comphor. —*लेहः* a hail-stone.

प्रावटः Barley.

प्रावर्ण A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रावरः 1 A fence, an enclosure. 2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra). 3 N. of a country.

प्रावरण A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रावरणीयं An upper garment.

प्रावारः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. 2 N. of a district. *Comp.* —*कीटः* a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रावारकः An upper garment, mantle; यदीच्छसि लंबदशाविशाले प्रावारकं ध्व-शैर्हि Mk. 8. 22; जातिकुसुमवासितः प्रावारकाऽ-नुप्रेषितः Mk. 1.

प्रावारिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रावास *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रावासिक (की *f.*) Suitable or fit for a journey.

प्रावीण्यं Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्कृतं कथा-प्रावीण्यं वस्तेन U. 4; R. 15. 68.

प्रावृत् *p. p.* Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened. —*ता*, *तं* A veil, mantle, wrapper (*f.* also).

प्रावृत्ति *f.* 1 An enclosure, a hedge fence 2 Sp ritual darkness

प्रावृत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Secondary —*क* A messenger.

प्रावृष् *f.* The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and भाद्रपद), कलादिनां प्रावृषि पश्य नृत्य R. 6. 51; 19. 37 प्रावृष् प्रावृष्टिति नवीति शठपीः क्षारं हृते प्रक्षिप्य Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. —*Comp.* —*अन्त्य* (प्रावृष्टत्यः) end of the rainy season —*कालः* (प्रावृष्टकालः) the rainy season प्रावृषः —*पा* The rainy season, monsoons.

प्रावृषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Produced in the rainy season. —*कः* A peacock

प्रावृषिज *a.* Produced in the rainy season.

प्रावृषेण *a.* 1 Produced in, relating to the rainy season; सा किं ज्ञत्वा जव-यितुनिह प्रावृषेण...वारिदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6, R. 1. 36. 2 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.) —*वृक्षः* 1 The Kadamba tree. 2 The Kutaja tree —*वर्ष* Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रावृष्यः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree.

2 The Kutaja tree. —*वर्ष* Lapis lazuli

प्रावेण्यं A fine woollen covering.

प्रावेशन *a.* (ना *f.*) To be given or done on entering. —*नं* A worship.

प्रावेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage).

प्राव्रज्यं, प्राव्राज्यं The life of a religious mendicant or recluse.

प्राज्ञः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 143; धूमं &c. 2 Food.

प्राशनं 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting. 2 Causing to eat, or taste, Ms. 2. 29. 3 Food.

प्राशनीयं Food.

प्राशस्त्यं Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-excellence.

प्राशित *p. p.* Eaten, tasted, consumed. —*नं* An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्राशितं विवृण्वण Ms. 3. 74.

प्राश्निकः 1 An examiner. 2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अहो प्रयोगार्थतः प्राश्निकः M. 2; तद्भववस्था प्राश्निक-पदम्यासितव्यं M. 1.

प्रासः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. 2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4.

प्रासकः 1 A dart, barbed missile. 2 A die.

प्रासंयः A yoke for cattle.

प्रासंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from close connection. 2 Connected with, innate. 3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रासंगिकीनां विषयः कथानां U. 2. 6. 4 Relevant. 5 Seasonable, opportune. 6 Episodical.

प्रासंग्यः A draught-ox.

प्रासात् 1 A palace mansion, any large palatial building, सिद्धा कृतीदी

प्रासिक Sk Me 64 2 A royal mans on
3 A temple shrine COMP अग्न
the courtyard of a palace or
temple -आरोहण entering going
up into a palace. -कुक्षुदः a tame
pigeon. तल the surface or flat roof
of a palace. -पुष्ठः a balcony on the
top of a palace. -प्रतिष्ठा the consecrat-
ion of a temple. -प्रासिक a. sleeping
in a palace. -शृङ्ग the spire or pin-
nacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

प्रासिकः A lancer, spearman.

प्रासिक a (की f.) Relating to
delivery or child birth.

प्रास p. p. 1 Thrown, darted, hur-
led, cast, discharged. 2 Expelled,
turned out.

प्रास्ताविक a. (की f.) 1 Serving
as an introduction, introductory,
prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the
first or introductory part of Bhāmi-
nivāsa); प्रास्ताविक वचनं prefatory
remarks, 2 Seasonable, opportune,
timely. 3 Pertinent, relevant (to
the matter in hand); अयास्ताविकी म-
होषा कथं Mā. 2.

प्रास्तव्य Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to
or proper at the time of departure;
R. 2. 70. 2 Favourable to a depart-
ure.

प्रास्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Weighing a
Prastha q. v. 2 Bought for a *Pras-
tha*. 3 Containing a *Prastha*. 4
Sown with a *Prastha*.

प्राचरण a. (की f.) Derived from a
spring.

प्राहः Instruction in the art of
dancing.

प्राहः The forenoon.

प्राह्णिक a. (की f.) Relating to, or
happening in, the forenoon.

प्राह्णिक -मां ind. Very early in the
morning.

प्रिय a. (compar. प्रियम्, superl. प्रेष्ठ)
1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome,
favourite; बहुप्रिय Ku. 1. 26; R. 3. 29.
2 Pleasing, agreeable; ताम्रचक्षुसे प्रियम-
चक्षिम् R. 14. 6. 3 Fond of, devoted
or attached to; प्रियमेव S. 4. 9; प्रिया-
रामा वैदेही U. 2. -यः 1 A lover, hus-
band; श्रीगणाय प्रणयवचनं विप्रमो हि प्रियेष्ठ
Me. 28. 2 A kind of deer. -वा 1 A
beloved (wife), wife, mistress;
प्रिये चाक्षुषि प्रिये रम्यशीले प्रिये Git. 10. 2
A woman in general. 3 Small carda-
moms. 4 News, information. 5
Spirituos liquor. 6 A kind of Jas-
mine. -च 1 Love. 2 Kindness, ser-
vice, favour; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे V. 1.
17; मखियार्थं विगतोः Me. 22; प्रिये मे प्रियं मे
'a good service done to me'; Bg. 1.
23; Pt. 1. 365, 193. 3 Pleasing
or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; प्रियनि-
वेद्यितारं S. 4. 4 Pleasure. -च ind.

In a pleasing or agreeable manner
-COMP अतिथि a hospitable अपाय
absence or loss of a beloved object
-अप्रिय a pleasant and unpleasant
agreeable and disagreeable (feel-
ings &c.) (-च) service and disser-
vice, favour and injury. -अंशुः the
mango tree. -अर्हः a. 1 deserving
love or kindness; U. 3 2 amiable.
(-हः) N. of Vishnu. -अमु. a. fond
of life. -आख्य a. announcing good
news. -आख्यानं agreeable news.
-आत्म्य a. amiable, pleasant, agree-
able. -उक्तिः f., -उदितं a kind or
friendly speech, flattering remarks.
-उपपत्तिः f. a happy or pleasant oc-
currence. -उपभोगः enjoyment of a
lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. -एषिन्
a. 1 desirous of pleasing or doing
service. 2 friendly, affectionate. -कर
a. giving or causing pleasure. -कर्मन्
a. acting in a kind or friendly man-
ner. -कलत्रः a husband who is fond
of his wife, who loves her dearly.
-काम a. friendly disposed, desirous
of rendering service. -कारः, -कारिन्
a. acting kindly, doing good to.
-कृत् m. one who does good, a friend,
benefactor. -जनः a beloved or dear
person. -जानिः a husband who dearly
loves his wife. -तोषणः a kind of
coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.
-दर्श a. pleasant to look at. -दर्शनं a.
pleasing to look at, of pleasing ap-
pearance, good-looking, lovely,
handsome; अहो विप्रदर्शनः कुमारः U. 5; R.
1. 47; S. 3. 11. (-नः) 1 a parrot. 2
a kind of date tree. 3 N. of a prince
of the Gandharvas; R. 5. 53. -दर्शिन
a. an epithet of king Asoka. -देवन
a. fond of gambling. -धन्वः an epithet
of Siva. -पुष्पः a kind of bird. -प्रसादनं
propitiation of a husband -प्रय a.
exceedingly kind or courteous; U.
2. 2. (-यः) eloquence in language.
-प्रयस्त्र n. a very agreeable speech, as
of a lover to his mistress. -प्रप्नु a.
wishing to secure one's desired
object. -भावः feeling of love; U. 6.
31. -भाषणं kind or agreeable words.
-भाषिन् a. speaking sweet words.
-मंडन a. fond of ornaments; S. 4. 9.
-मधु a. fond of liquor. (-धुः) an
epithet of Balarāma. -रण a. warlike,
heroic. -वचन a. speaking kind or
agreeable words. (-नः) kind, coax-
ing or endearing words; V. 2. 12.
-वयस्यः a dear friend. -वर्षी the plant
called विष्व. -वस्तु n. a beloved object.
-वाच्य a. speaking kindly; affable in
address. (-यः) kind or agreeable
words. -वादिका a kind of musical
instrument. -वादिन् a. speaking kind
or pleasing words, a flatterer; हलमाः
पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. -अवस्थ m.
an epithet of Krishna. -संवासः the

society of a beloved person -सख a
dear friend (-खा f) a female
friend a lady's confidante सख्य a
1 a love oft 2 pleasant though
true. संदेशः 1 a friendly message,
the message of a lover. 2 the tree
called चंपक. -समागमः union with a
beloved object or person -सहचरी a
beloved wife. -सहृद् m. a dear or
bosom friend. -स्वप्न a. fond of sleep;
R. 12. 81.

प्रियंवद a. Sweet speaking, speak-
ing kindly, affable in address, agree-
able; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. -दः A
kind of bird. 2 N. of a Gandharva

प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer; Si. 4. 32.
2 The tree called नीप. 3 The cree-
per प्रियं. 4 A bee. 5 A kind of bird.
6 Saffron. -कः A flower of the
asana tree; Si. 8. 28.

प्रियकर, प्रियकरण, प्रियकार a. 1 Show-
ing kindness to, acting kindly or
affectionately; प्रियकरो मे प्रिय इत्यन्वत् R.
14. 48. 2 Agreeable. 3 Amiable.

प्रियंयुः 1 N. of a creeper (said to
put forth blossoms at the touch of
women); प्रियंयुष्मानामप्रकृतिरपि Mā. 3 9.
(The following verse puts together
all the conventions of poets about
trees putting forth flowers under
particular circumstances; पद्मापातादक्षी-
कस्मिन्नक्षुरकौ वक्षिणाक्षिगन्ध्यां क्षीयां स्पशीत्
प्रियंयुश्चिकित्सि बह्वलः सिधुगंधसेकात् । मंदारो चर्म-
वाक्यात् पद्मयुद्धसनाक्षपको वक्ष्यवातात् चूतो गीताक्ष-
मेरुश्चिकित्सि च पुरो नर्तनात् कर्णिकारः ॥). 2
Long pepper. -सु n Saffron.

प्रियतम a. Most beloved, dearest.
-मः A lover, husband; शिवाजितः प्रियतम
इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31, 70. -मा A
wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर a. Dearer, more beloved &c.

प्रियता, -त्वं 1 Being dear, dearness.
2 Love, affection.

प्रियंभविष्य, प्रियंभाष्य a. Become an
object of affection, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyāl; see
प्रियाल. -ला A vine.

प्री 1 9 U. (प्रीयति, प्रीयते, प्रीत) 1
To please, delight, satisfy, gladden;
प्रीयति यः सुचरितः प्रितरे स पुनः Bh. 2. 68,
सस्तुः प्रितुं प्रियवागाद् Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104
7. 64. 2 To be pleased, take delight
in कञ्चित् मनसि प्रीयति वनवासे Mb. 3 To
act kindly towards, show kindness
towards. 4 To be cheerful or gay.
-Caus. (प्रीयति-ते) To please, satisfy
&c. -II. 4. A. (प्रीयते, strictly a pas-
sive voice of the root प्री). 1 To be
satisfied or pleased, be gratified,
प्रकामप्रप्रीयतश्चनः प्रियः Si. 1. 17; R. 15.
30; 19. 30; Y. 1. 245. 2 To feel
affection for, love. 3 To assent,
be satisfied.

प्रीण a. 1 Pleased, satisfied, grati-
fied. 2 Old, ancient. 3 Previous.

श्रीमन् 1 Pleasing, satisfying. 2 That which pleases or satisfies.

श्रीत *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; श्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृष्णीय R. 2. 63; 1. 81, 12. 94. 2 Glad, happy, joyful; Me. 4. 3 Content. 4 Dear, beloved. 5 Kind, affectionate. -COMP. -आत्मन्, -चित्, -मनस् *a.* delighted at heart.

श्रीति: *f.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification; सुमनालोकनश्रीति: Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21; R. 2. 21; Me 62. 2 Favour, kindness 3 Love, affection, regard; Me 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. 4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addiction to; श्रुतं, दृग्वा. 5 Friendliness, amity. 6 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati. (चपली संजाता रत्याः श्रीतिरिति श्रुतः). -COMP. -कर *a.* producing love, kind, agreeable. -कर्मन् *n.* an act of friendship or love, a kind action. -दः a jester or buffoon in a play. -दत्त *a.* given through affection. (-त्तं) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage. -दानं, -दायः a gift of love, a friendly present; तदवसरेऽयं श्रीतिदायस्य Mā. 4; R. 15 68. -धनं money given through love or friendship. -पत्रं an object of love, any beloved person or object. -पूर्वं, पूर्वकं *ind.* kindly, affectionately. -मनस् *a.* delighted in mind, pleased, happy. -युज् *a.* dear, affectionate, beloved; Ki. 1. 10. -वचस् *n.*, -वचनं a friendly or kind speech. -वर्धन *a.* increasing love or joy. (-नः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -वादः a friendly discussion. -विवाहः a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love). -आहुः a sort or Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony performed in honour of the Manes of both parents.

मु 1 A. (प्रवृत्ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To jump, spring.

मुर् 1. 1 P. (शोषति, शृ) 1 To burn, consume. 2 To reduce to ashes. -II. 9 P. (प्रष्णाति) 1 To become wet or moist. 2 To pour out, sprinkle. 3 To fill.

मुष्ट *p. p.* Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

मुवः 1 The rainy season. 2 The sun. 3 A drop of water (Sk.).

प्रेक्षकः A spectator, looker on, beholder, sight-seer.

प्रेक्षणं 1 Viewing, seeing. 2 A view, look, appearance. 3 The eye; चक्षित-हृषीप्रेक्षण Me. 82. 4 Any public show or spectacle, sight, show. -COMP. -कृष्ट the eye ba"

प्रेक्षकः A show spectacle

प्रेक्षिका A woman fond of seeing shows.

प्रेक्षणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, viewed, or gazed at. 2 Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at; Me. 2; R. 14. 9. 3 To be considered or regarded.

प्रेक्षणीयकं A show, sight, spectacle; Si. 10. 83.

प्रेक्षा 1 Viewing, seeing, beholding. 2 A look, view, sight, appearance. 3 Being a looker-on. 4 Any public spectacle or show, sight. 5 Particularly a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. 6 Intellect, understanding. 7 Reflection, consideration, deliberation. 8 The branch of a tree -COMP. -अ (आ) गारः-रं, -गृहं, -स्थानं 1 a theatre, a play-house. 2 a council-chamber. -समाजः an audience, crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षावत् *a.* Considerate, wise, learned (as a man).

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at. -त्ते A look, glance.

प्रेक्षः, खं A swing.

प्रेक्षण *a.* Wandering, moving, going towards, entering; Bk. 9. 106.

-जं 1 Swinging. 2 A swing. 3 A minor drama in one act, having no Sātradhāra, hero &c.; S. D. thus defines it; -गर्भाविमर्षरहितं प्रेक्षणं हीनतमकम् । अद्यथास्मैकाकमविवर्कमश्वेषकम् । निमुह्यन्तीत्युक्तं सर्ववृत्तिममयिते ॥ 547. *e. g.* वाल्मिव.

प्रेक्षा 1 A swing. 2 Dancng. 3 Roaming about, wandering, travelling. 4 A kind of building or house. 5 A particular pace of a horse.

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Swung, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेक्षोद्ध 10 U. (प्रेक्षोद्धयति-ते) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेक्षोलनं 1 Swinging, shaking, oscillating. 2 A swing.

प्रेत *p. p.* Departed from this world, dead, deceased; स्वजनाश्च क्लृप्ताविसंततं दहति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. -तः 1 The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequial rites are performed. 2 A ghost, evil-spirit; Bg. 17. 4; Ms. 12. 71. -COMP. -अधिरः an epithet of Yama. -अन्नं food offered to the Manes. -अस्थि *n.* the bone of a dead man, धारिन् an epithet of Śiva. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः an epithet of Yama. -उद्देशः an offering to the Manes. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कृत्यं, -कृत्या obsequial or funeral rites. -गृहं a cemetery. -चारिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -दाहः the burning of the dead, cremation. -धूमः the smoke issuing from a funeral pile. -पक्षः 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the da k half of Bhādrapada when offerings are made to the

Manes are usually performed; of विपुषः -पटहः a drum beaten at a funeral. -पतिः an epithet of Yama. -पुरं the city of Yama. -भावः death. -भूमिः *f.* a cemetery. -मेघः a funeral sacrifice. -राक्षसी the holy basil (हलसी). -राजः an epithet of Yama. -लोकः the world of the dead. -वन a cemetery. -हारीरं the body of the departed spirit. -शुद्धि *f.*, -शौच purification after the death of a relative. -आहुः an obsequial offering made to a departed relative during the year of his death. -हारः 1 one who carries out a dead body, 2 a near relative.

प्रेतिकः A ghost, spirit.

प्रेत्य *ind.* Having departed (from this world) after death in the next world; न च तेष्वेव नो इह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9. 26. COMP. -जातिः *f.* position in the world to come. -भावः the condition of soul after death.

प्रेत्यन् *m.* 1 Wind. 2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रेप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. 2 Desire (in general).

प्रेप्सु *a.* 1 Desirous of obtaining, wishing, seeking, longing for 2 Aiming at.

प्रेमन् *m.*, *n.* 1 Love, affection, प्रवेमहेमनिकशेषलता तनोति Gīt. 11; Me. 44. 2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. 3 Sport, pastime 4 Joy, delight, gladness. -COMP. -अश्रु *n.* a tear of joy or affection. -कद्वि *f.* increase of affection, ardent love. -पर *a.* affectionate, loving. -पतनं 1 tears (of joy). 2 the eye (that sheds them). -पत्रं 'an object of love,' any beloved person or thing. -बंधः, -बंधनं a bond or tie of affection.

प्रेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Loving, affectionate.

प्रेम्य *a.* (सी *f.*) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (comparison of प्रिय *q. v.*). -*m.* A lover, husband. -*m.* -*n.* Flattery. -सी A wife, mistress.

प्रेयोपस्यः A heron (fond of offspring).

प्रेरक *a.* (रिका *f.*) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. 2 Sending, directing.

प्रेरणं, -णा 1 Driving or urging on, impelling, inciting, instigation 2 Impulse, passion. 3 Throwing, casting; मयति विकल्पेरेणा चूर्णमुद्रिः Me. 68. 4 Sending, despatching. 5 Order, direction. 6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form.

प्रेरित *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged, instigated. 2 Excited, stimulated, prompted. 3 Sent, despatched 4 Louched -त An envoy a messenger

प्रेष 1 U. (प्रेषति-ते) To go, move.
 प्रेषः 1 Urging on. 2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.
 प्रेषणं-ण 1 Sending, despatching.
 2 Sending on a mission, directing, charging, commissioning.
 प्रेषित *p. p.* Despatched (on an errand). 2 Ordered, directed.
 3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, east (as eyes). 4 Banished.
 प्रेष्ठ *p. p.* Dearest, most beloved &c (superl. of प्रिय q. v.). —ष्टः A lover, husband. —ष्टा A wife, mistress.
 प्रेष्य *a.* To be ordered, sent, despatched &c. —ष्यः A servant, menial, slave. —ष्या A female servant, hand-maid. —ष्य 1 Sending on a mission. 2 Servitude. —COMP. —जनः servants taken collectively. —भावः capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage; M. 5. 12. —वधुः 1 the wife of a servant. 2 a female servant, hand-maid. —वर्गः body of servants, suite, train.
 प्रेहि (Second person sing. of the imperative of प्र with प्र q. v.). —COMP. —कथा a rite in which no mats are allowed. —कथना a rite in which no impurity is allowed. —द्वितीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. —साविजा a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See P. II. 1. 72).
 प्रैय Being kind, kindness, love.
 प्रैयः 1 Sending, directing. 2 An order, command, invitation. 3 Affliction, distress. 4 Madness, frenzy. 5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (सर्द्धन).
 प्रैय्य A servant, menial, slave. —ष्य A female servant. —ष्य Servitude, slavery. —COMP. —भावः the capacity of a servant, being used as a servant, servitude; Ku. 6. 58.
 प्रोक्त *p. p.* 1 Spoken, told, uttered. 2 Laid down, prescribed.
 प्रोक्षणं 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; Ms. 5. 118; Y. 1. 184. 2 Consecration by sprinkling. 3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. —णी Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).
 प्रोक्षणीयं Water for consecrating.
 प्रोक्षित *p. p.* 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. 2 Immolated at a sacrifice.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* Exceedingly frightful or terrible.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *ind.* 1 Very loudly, aloud. 2 In a very high degree.
 प्रोक्षित *p. p.* High, lofty, elevated.
 प्रोक्षसन् Killing, slaughter.

प्रोक्ष्यन् Abandoning, quitting, leaving.
 प्रोक्ष्यन् *p. p.* Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.
 प्रोक्षन् 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; N. 5. 36. 2 Picking up the remnants.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* Flown up or away.
 प्रोक्ष्ण, प्रोक्षि See प्रोक्ष्ण, प्रोक्षि.
 प्रोक्ष *p. p.* 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7. 49. 2 Extended lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). 3 Tied, bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. 4 Pierced, transixed; R. 9. 75. 5 Passed or come through; तरुच्छिद्रप्रोक्षत् i. e. (चंद्रकिरणान्) विक्षमिति करी संकलपति K. P. 10. 6 Sot, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35. —तं A garment, woven cloth. —COMP. —उत्सादनं 1 an umbrella. 2 a cloth-house, tent.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* Lifting up or stretching out the neck.
 प्रोक्ष्ण A loud noise or uproar.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* Dug out.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* Very high or lofty.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* Full-blown, expanded.
 प्रोक्ष्ण Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. 2 Urged forward, incited. 3 Relinquished.
 प्रोक्ष्णः 1 Zeal, ardour. 2 An incentive, a stimulus.
 प्रोक्ष्णः An inciter, instigator.
 प्रोक्ष्ण Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.
 प्रोक्ष्ण 1 U. (प्रोक्षति ते) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); प्रोक्ष्यस्मि न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. 2 To be able, adequate or competent. 3 To be full or complete.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* 1 Famous, well-known. 2 Placed, fixed. 3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षान्त-शुक्रांतं च प्रियं प्रोक्ष्यन्नुज्जेत् Tv. —यः प्रोक्ष्ण 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; Si. 11. 11. 12. 73. 2 The snout of a hog. —यः 1 The hip, buttock. 2 An excavation. 3 A garment, old clothes. 4 Embryo.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *m.* A horse.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* 1 Resounding, resonant. 2 Making a loud noise.
 प्रोक्ष्णोपणं-ण 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. 2 Sounding aloud.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 83.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* 1 Germinated, shot up. 2 Burst forth.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* Sprung up, arisen.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. 2 Active, industrious.
 प्रोक्ष्णः Marriage.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* 1 Very high or lofty. 2 Projecting.

प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. 2 Robust
 प्रोक्ष्ण Scratching; marking.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *p. p.* Gone abroad on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. —COMP. —भर्तुका a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry. She is thus defined in S. D. —नाताकायवशायास्या दूरदेशं गतः पतिः । सा ननो भवदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रोक्षितभर्तुका ॥ 119.
 प्रोक्ष्ण (प्रोक्ष्ण) 1 A bull, an ox. 2 A bench, stool. 3 A kind of fish (क्षी also). —COMP. —यद्गः the month माघपद. (—द) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वमाघपद and उत्तरमाघपद.
 प्रोक्ष्ण (प्रोक्ष्ण) *a.* A reasoner, disputant
 —हः 1 Reasoning, logic. 2 An elephant's foot. 3 A knot, joint.
 प्रोक्ष्ण (प्रोक्ष्ण) *a.* 1 Full-grown; fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected; full (as moon); प्रोक्ष्णः कद्वे Me. 25; प्रोक्ष्णालिखिपाद् &c. Māl. 8. 1, 9. 28. 2 Adult, old, grown up; वर्तते हि ममप्रोक्ष्णदुह्वो निशीथय प्रोक्ष्णः Māl. 8, Si. 11. 89. 3 Thick, dense, pitchy; प्रोक्ष्णः तमः दुःखं कृतज्ञानं च भद्रं Māl. 7. 3; Si. 4. 62. 4 Grand, mighty, strong. 5 Violent, impetuous. 6 Confident, bold, audacious. 7 Proud. —हः A bold and grown-up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आषोडशाद्रवेदाला विज्ञाता तरुणी मता 'पंचपंचाशता प्रोक्ष्ण भवेद्दुह्वो ततः परम् ॥' —COMP. —अंगना a bold woman; see above
 —उक्तिः *f.* a bold or pompous assertion
 —प्रताप *a.* of great or mighty valour.
 —यौवन *a.* advanced in youth.
 प्रोक्ष्ण (प्रोक्ष्ण) *f.* 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection. 2 Growth, increase. 3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15. 4 Boldness, audacity. 5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. 6 Zeal, exertion, enterprise. —COMP. —वादः 1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech. 2 a bold assertion.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* Clever, learned, skilful.
 प्रोक्ष्णः 1 The Indian fig-tree; प्रोक्ष्णः इव प्रोक्ष्णं विभेद R. 8. 93; 13. 71. 3 One of the seven Dvīpas or continents of the world 3 A side or back door, a private entrance. —COMP. —जाता, —सहस्रवाचका an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. —तीर्थं, —प्रसवणं, —राज् *m.* the place where the Sarasvatī rises.
 प्रोक्ष्ण *a.* 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Jumping, leaping. —वः 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Flood, swelling of a river. 3 A jump, leap. 4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नाश्वेयं इतिः प्रोक्ष्णं सहिलप्रवद् Pt. 2. 38; सर्वं ज्ञानप्र-वेयं वृजिनं संतरिष्यति Bg. 4. 36; Ms. 4.

194; 11. 19; Ve. 3. 25. 5 A frog. 6 A monkey. 7 A declivity, slope. 8 An enemy. 9 A sheep. 10 A man of a low tribe; chāpālā. 11 A net or snare for catching fish. 12 The fig tree. 13 The Kārapāva bird, a kind of duck. 14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected (—कुलक q. v.) 15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. —Comp. —न 1 a monkey; R. 12. 78, 2 a frog. 3 an aquatic bird, the diver. 4 the tree शिरिष. 5 N. of the sun's chariot. (—न) the sign of the zodiac called Virgo. —गतिः a frog.

फलकः 1 A frog. 2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. 3 The holy fig-tree. 4 A Chāpālā, outcast. 5 A monkey.

फलवः 1 An ape, a monkey. 2 A deer. 3 The fig-tree.

फलवग्नः 1 A monkey; Si. 12. 55. 2 A frog.

फलवन् 1 Swimming. 2 Bathing, plunging into; Mā. 1. 19. 3 Jumping, leaping. 5 A great flood, deluge. 5 A declivity.

फलवाका A float, raft.

फलविक a. Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

फलाक्षि The fruit of गृध्र.

फलावः 1 Flowing over. 2 Jumping, leaping. 3 Filling to over-flowing. 4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); Y. 1. 190; (see Mit. thereon).

फलावन् 1 Bathing, ablution. 2 Over-flowing, flooding, inundating. 3 A flood, deluge.

फलाविन p. p. 1 Made to swim, float, or over-flow. 2 Deluged, inun-

dated, overflowed. 3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled; Si. 12. 25; Ki. 11. 36. 4 Covered with.

फ्लिह 1 A. (फ्लेहे). To go, move.

फ्ली 3 P. (फ्लीनाति) To go, move.

फ्लीहन् m. The spleen, or its enlargement (फ्लिहन् also). —Comp. —उदरं enlargement of the spleen. —उदरिन् a. suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

फ्लीहा The spleen.

हु 1 A. (ह्वते, हू) 1 To float, swim;

किं नामैतत् मञ्जुल्लहृनि प्रावाणः ह्वते इति Mr. 1; कुशोत्तरं समवशात् ह्वते R. 16. 60; ह्वते धर्मलघ्वे लोकेऽपि यथा हूयः Subhāsh. 2 To cross in a boat. 3 To swing to and fro, vibrate. 4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13, 15. 16. 5 To fly, soar, hover about. 6 To skip. 7 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). —Caus. (ह्वयति-ते) 1 To cause to swim or float. 2 To remove, wash away. 3 To bathe. 4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge. 5 To cause to fluctuate. —With अभि 1 to over-flow. 2 to overwhelm, overcome (fig.). —अव to jump, jump or leap out. —उद् 1 to float, swim. 2 to spring, leap or jump upon; Ms. 8. 2363. 3 to jump or bound away; Si. 12. 22. —उप 1 to float, swim. 2 to assault, assail, attack. 3 to oppress, trouble, harass, torment; निशचरोपप्लुतमर्कणां (तपस्विनीनां) R. 14. 64; 10. 5; Ms. 4. 188. —परि 1 to swim, float. 2 to bathe, plunge into. 3 to jump, spring. 4 to deluge, inundate, flood. 5 to cover with. 6 to overwhelm (fig.). —वि 1 to float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. 2 to drift (in the sea), to be scat-

red; H. 3. 2. 3 to be confused (as mind). 4 to be ruined or destroyed. 5 to fail. (—Caus.) 1 to cause to float or swim. 2 to teach (to unworthy persons) Ms. 11. 199. 3 to confuse or confound, bewilder. —सं 1 to fluctuate, float about. 2 to flow together, meet (as waters), Bg. 2. 46.

हुत p. p. 1 Swimming, floating. 2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. 3 Leaped, jumped. 4 Lengthened, protracted for prolated (as a vowel) 5 Covered with. (See हु). —तं 1 Jump, leap, spring. 2 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. —Comp. —गतिः a hare. (—f.) 1 going by leaps. 2 a gallop, bounding motion.

हुति f. 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. 2 A leap, jump, spring, as in मङ्कहुति. 3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. 4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

हुष 1. 1. 4. 9. P. प्रोषति, हुष्यति, हुष्णाति, हुष्ट To burn, scorch, singe, sear R. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. —II. 9 P. (हुष्णाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. 2 To anoint. 3 To fill.

हुष्ट p. p. Scorched, burnt, singed.

हुष 1 A. (हुषते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

होषः Burning, combustion (also शोष).

होषण a. (शी f.) Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes; तस्मिन्नेति पुररित्तद्वत्तु मदनशीर्षणं होषणे वः Mā. 1. v. 1. —नं Burning, scorching (होषण also).

प्सा 2 P. (प्साति, प्सात) To eat, devour.

प्सातं p. p. 1 Eating. 2 Hungry. प्सानं 1 Eaten. 2 Food.

फ.

फक् 1 P. (फक्वति, फक्वित) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. 2 To act wrongly, behave ill. 3 To swell.

फक्कि 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained; कविभाषितमाप्यफक्कि विवसा कुंडलनामविवा N. 2. 95. 2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion.

फद् ind. An onomatopoeic word used mystically in uttering spells or incantations; अस्त्राय फद्.

फटः 1 The expanded hood of a snake (फटा also in this sense); निर्वि-वेनादि सर्वेण कर्तव्यं महेती फटा (फटा v. 1.). विषं भवतु ना मूढा फटायेयी मयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. 2 A tooth. 3 A rogue, cheat (फित्त).

फटिवा A cricket, locust or grasshopper.

फण 1 P. (फणति, फणित) 1 To move, move about; रुक्मभञ्जिरे फेणुर्वह्वा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78. 2 To produce easily or without exertion; (this sense according to some belongs to the Caus. of फण).

फणः-ण The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent; विप्रकृतः फणः कणं (कणां) कुर्वते S. 6. 30; मणिभिः फणस्थैः R. 13. 12; Ku. 6. 68; वहति ह्रदवज्रेण शेषः कणाफलकस्थिता Bk. 2. 35. —Comp. —करः a serpent. —घरः 1 a serpent. 2 N. of Siva. —ध्व m. a serpent. —नणिः a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent. —मंडलं the rounded body of a serpent; करालफणमंडलं R. 12. 98; तरुणामंडलोद्विचिन्नेति योतिर्विद्यं 10. 7.

फणित् m. 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general: उद्गतिः

यद्गलं फणितः पुष्पासि पतिमोद्धरिः Bv. 1. 12, 58; कणी मयूरस्य तले विबीदति R. 1. 13; R. 16. 17; Ku. 3. 21. 2 An epithet of Rāhu. 3 An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya on Pāṇini's Sūtras; कणिभाषितमाप्यफक्कि N. 2. 95. —Comp. —ईश्वरः, —होषरः 1 an epithet of the serpent demon Sesha. 2 Of Ananta, the lord of serpents. 3 of Patanjali. —खेलः a quail. —तल्पगः an epithet of Viṣṇu (who uses Sesha as his couch). —पतिः 1 an epithet of Sesha or of Vāsuki. 2 of Patanjali. —विषः wind. —केनः opium. —भाष्यं Mahābhāṣya (the commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras). —ध्व m. 1 a peacock. 2 an epithet of Garuda.

फत्कारिन् m A bird

कर A shield; cf. कलक.

करबक्क A betel-box.

करकरीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -कं 1 A young shoot or branch. 2 Softness. -का A shoe.

कल 1. 1 P. (कलति, कलित) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; नानाकलैः कलति कल्यलतेव विद्या Bh. 2. 40; परीपकाराय द्रुमाः कलति Subhāsh.; विद्यतुव्यापारः कलतु च मनोज्ञश्च भवतु Māl. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; येनैष्यिष्य कलति पश्य विविधश्रेयांसि मनीषितयः Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'; Si. 2. 89. 2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः कलितारुति R. 13. 59; 15. 78; यदा न कलुः क्षणदाक्षणां (मनोरथाः) Bk. 14. 113; 12. 66; नैवाकृतिः कलति नैव कुलं न शीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. 3 To result, produce results or consequences; कलितनस्माकं कण्टकप्रवेनेन H. 1; कलितं नस्तर्हि भगवतीपादप्रसादेन Māl. 6; Ki. 18. 25; खलः करोति दुष्टं न कलति साधु H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. 4 To become ripe, ripen. -111 P. (कलति, कुल or कुल in the first sense, and कलित in other senses). 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; तस्य पूर्वानमासाद्य पकालसिखरी हि सः Mb. 2 To shine lack, be reflected; Ki. 5. 38. 3 To go.

कल 1 Fruit (fig. also); as of a tree; उदेति पूर्व कुम्भं ततः कलं S. 7. 30, R. 4. 33; 1. 49. 2 Crop, produce; कृषिकलं Me. 16. 3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अश्वकृष्टैः पापपूर्वार्थिदिव कलमश्नुते H. 1. 88; कलैश्च शास्त्रे Pt. 1; न नव प्रसूराकलोदयात् स्थिरकर्मा विरामा कर्मणः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. 4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, meed, retribution (good or bad); कलमस्योपहासस्य सद्यः प्राप्स्यसि पश्य ना R. 12. 37. 5 A deed, an act (opp. words); द्रुवते हि कलेन साधवो न तु कडेन निजापवेगितां N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. 6 Aim, object, purpose; परमिदज्ञानकला हि दुष्टयः Pt. 1. 43; किमपेक्ष कलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Me. 54. 7 Use, good, profit, advantage; जगता वा विकलेन किं कलं Bv. 2. 61. 8 Profit or interest on capital. 9 Progeny, offspring; R. 14. 39. 10 A kernel (of a fruit). 11 A tablet or board (शरीकलं). 12 A blade (of a sword). 13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c.; bard; Mu. 7. 10. 14 A shield. 15 A testicle. 16 A gift. 17 The result of a calculation (in Math.). 18 Product or quotient. 19 Menstrual discharge. 20 Nutmeg. 21 A ploughshare. -COMP. -अद्वनः =कलाशन q. v. -अनुबन्धः succession or

sequence of fruits or results. -अनुनेय a. to be inferred from the results or consequences; कलानुनेयाः शरणाः संहराः शकना इव R. 1. 20. -अंतः a bamboo. -अन्नेविन् a. seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). -अपेक्षा expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts); regard to results. -अज्ञानः a parrot. -अम्लं tamarind. -अस्थि n. a cocoa-nut. -आकांक्षा expectation of (good) results; see कलापेक्षा. -आगमः 1 production of fruits, load of fruits; भवति नवरास्त्रवः कलागमैः S. 5. 12. 2 the fruit season, autumn. -आट्ट्या a sort of grapes (having no stones). -उदयतिः f. 1 production of fruit. 2 profit, gain. (-त्तिः) the mango tree (sometimes written कलौत्ति in this sense). -उदयः appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object; आफलोदकर्मणो R. 1. 5. -उद्देशः regard to results; see कलापेक्षा. -कामना desire of fruits or consequences. -कालः fruit-season. -काशरः the coconut tree. -ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage. -ग्रहि, ग्राहिन् a. (also कलेग्रहि and कलेग्राहिन्) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्लाघ्यतो कुलहृदयति पितृकं स्वामनोरथतः कलेग्रहिः Kīr K. 3. 60; Māl. 9. 39. -द a. 1 productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 142. 2 bringing in gain or profit. (-दः) a tree. -निवृत्तिः f. cessation of consequences. निवृत्तिः f. production of fruit. -पाकः (कलेपाकः also) 1 the ripening of fruit. 2 the fullness of consequences. -पादपः a fruit-tree. -पूरः, -पूरकः the common citron tree. -प्रदानं 1 the giving of fruits. 2 a ceremony at weddings. -बंधिन् a. forming or developing fruit. -भूमिः f. a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (i. e. heaven or hell). भृत् a. bearing fruit, fruitful. -भोगः 1 enjoyment of consequences. 2 usufruct. -योगः 1 the attainment of fruit or the desired object, Mu. 7. 10. 2 wages, remuneration. -राजन् m. a water-melon. -वर्तुलं a water-melon. -वृक्षः a fruit-tree. -वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. -शाडवः the pomegranate tree. -श्रेष्ठः the mango tree. संपदः f. 1 abundance of fruit. 2 success. -साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. -स्नेहः a walnut tree. -हारी an epithet of Kālī or Durgā.

कलक 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः काल्या सुवनकलके क्रीडति प्राणि-शरीरे Bh. 3. 39; दृत्, चित्र, &c. 2 Any flat surface; बुध्नानकपोलकलकं K. 218; धृतसुवर्गकलकेर्विषयः Si. 9. 47, 27; cf. तट. 3 A shield. 4 A leaf or page for

writing upon. 5 The buttocks, hips. 6 The palm of the hand. -COMP. -वाणि a. armed with a shield (as a warrior). -यंत्रं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskara-chārya.

कलतच् ind. As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

कलनं 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. 2 Producing results or consequences.

कलवत् a. 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. 2 Producing or yielding result, successful, profitable. -ती The plant called प्रियंगु.

कलिता A woman in her courses.

कलिन् a. Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); दुष्प्रिय कलिन्श्च वृक्षास्तुभयतः स्मृताः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. -m. A tree.

कलिन् a. Fruitful, bearing fruit. -नः The bread-fruit tree.

कलिनी, -कली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).

कल्य a. 1 Pithless, sapless, unessential; unsubstantial; सरं ततो ब्राह्म-नवास्य कल्य Pt. 1. 2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Si. 3. 76. 3 Small, minute. 4 Vain, unmeaning. 5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. -ल्यः f. 1 The spring season. 2 The opposite-leaved fig-tree. 3 N. of a river at Gayā. -COMP. -उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called holi.

कलयुजः 1 The month of काल्युज 2 N. of Indra. -नी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 6.

कल्य A flower.

कालिः, कालितं Molasses.

कांठ a. Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction). -द-दे An infusion, decoction; कांठमहावासासाध्यः कषायविशेषः Sk.; कांठ चित्राक्षपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary).

कालः-लं 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. 2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सीमंतमणः); N. 1. 16. -लः 1 An epithet of Balarāma, 2 of Siva. 3 The citron tree. -लं 1 A garment of cotton. 2 A ploughed field.

कालयुजः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February-March). 2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet:—उत्तराश्व्या कल्युजी न्या नक्षत्राभ्यामहं दिवा । जातो हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां कालयुजं विदुः ॥ 3 N. of a tree, also called अर्जुन. -COMP. -अर्जुजः 1 the month Chaitra. 2 the vernal season (वसंतकाल). 3 an epithet of नकुल and सहदेव.

कालयुनी The full-moon day of the month काल्युज. -COMP. -भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

फिरंग The country of the Franks (i. e. of Europeans.)

फिरंगिन् *m.* A Frank, (i. e. a European.)

फुक A bird.

फु (फू) *ind.* An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with **ह** and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; **फु** (फू) *लुह* to blow into (a liquid); **वाल** वायसदृशो द्यपि फुकुल्य मक्षयति H. 4. 103. -Comp. -कारः, -कृतः, -कृतिः *f.* 1 blowing into. 2 hissing, whizzing. 3 the hiss of a serpent. 4

sobbing. 5 screaming, loud shriek, yell.

फुफ्फुसः -सं The lungs.

फुल्ल 1 P. (फुल्लि, फुल्लित) To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower)

फुल्ल *p. p.* (of फल्ल) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; पुष्पं च फुल्ले नवमहिकायाः प्रवति कालि प्रमदाजनानां Rs. 6. 6. फुल्लारविदः यदनां Ch. P. 1. 2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 63. 3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes); Pt. 1. 136. -Comp. -लोचन *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy). (-नः) a kind of deer.

फेदकारः A shriek, howl.

फेणः -नः 1 Foam, froth; गौरविक्रम-कुटिरचनां वा विहस्वेव फेनेः Me 50; R 13 11; Ms. 2. 61. 2 Foam of the mouth 3 Saliva. -Comp. -विहः 1 a mere bubble. 2 an empty idea, non-entity. -वाहिन् *m.* a filtering cloth.

फेण (न) क See फेन.

फेनिल *a.* Foamy, frothy; फेनिल मंदराशि R. 13. 2.

फेरः, **फेरंडः** A jackal.

फेरवः 1 A jackal; कंदकारचंडडात्ति &c. Māl 5 19. 2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. 3 A demon, goblin.

फेरुः A jackal.

फेल, **फेला**, **फेलिका**, **फेली** Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orts

व.

वह् 1 A. (वहते, वहति) To increase, grow.

वह्मिन् *m.* Abundance, multitude.

वह्मिष्ठ *a.* Most abundant, very great, excessive; (superl. of बहुल *q. v.*.)

वह्मिषस् *a.* More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding; (Comp. of बहुल *q. v.*.)

वक्रः 1 The Indian crane. 2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches). 3 N. of a demon killed by Shima. 4 N. of another demon killed by Krishna. 5 N. of Kubera -Comp.

-चरः, -वृत्तिः, -व्रतचरः, -व्रतिकाः, -व्रतिन् *m.* 'acting like a crane, a false devotee, religious hypocrite; अथोवह्मिष्ठकृति-क स्वार्थसाधनतयः । वक्रो मिथ्याविनीतश्च वक्रव्रतचरो द्विजः Ms. 4. 196. -जित् *m.* -निपुणः; epithet of 1 Bhima. 2 of Krishna. -व्रतं 'crane-like conduct', hypocrisy.

वकुलः A kind of tree (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); काशुल्यन्वो (i. e. केसरः or वकुलः) वदनमविरो वीहदच्छमनाभ्याः Me. 78; वकुलः सीधुगुह्यसंकात् (विकसति); (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under जियेयु). -ल The fragrant flower of this tree; Bv. 1. 54.

वकेरुका A small crane.

वकोटः A crane.

वहुः A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt; वाजयवहुः &c.; see बहु.

वह्मि (लि) शं A fish-hook; Bh. 3. 21.

वत् *ind.* A particle expressing 1 sorrow, regret (alas !); वयं वत् विदूतः क्रमयता वशोः कन्यका Māl. 3. 18; अहो वत् वक्रवर्मा पतिं वक्रवर्मा वत् Bg 1 45 2 Pity

वातिलोल S. 1. 10. 3 Addressing, calling; वत् वितरत तोयं तोयवाहा वितातं G. M., R. 9. 47. 4 Joy or satisfaction; अहो वताति सुहृणीयदीर्घः Ku. 3. 20. 5 Wonder or surprise; अहो वत् महद्भिः K. 154. 6 Censure. For the meanings of वत् with अहो see under अहो.

वदरः The jujube tree. -रं The fruit of jujube; कवदरसदृशमखिलं सुवनतलं यत्प्रसादतः कवयः । पश्यति दृश्यमतयः सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vās. 1; Bv. 2. 8. -Comp.

-पाचनं N. of a sacred bathing-place. **वदरिका** 1 The jujube tree or its fruit; अन्ये वदरिकाकृत्य वहिरव मनोहराः Il. 1. 94. 2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Narāyaṇa. -Comp. -आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarikā.

वदारी 1 The jujube tree; see वदरायण. 2 वादरिका (2) above. -Comp. तपोवनं the penance grove at Badari; Ki. 12. 33. -फलं a fruit of the jujube tree. -वनं (-णं) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. -शैलः a rocky eminence at Badari.

वद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. 2 Chained, fettered. 3 Captured, caught. 4 Confined, imprisoned. 5 Put or girt on. 6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. 7 Formed, built. 8 Cherished, entertained. 9 Combined, united. 10 Firmly rooted, firm. (see बंध). -Comp. -अंगुलित्र, अंगुलित्राण *a.* having a finger-guard fastened. -अञ्जलि *a.* folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. -अनुराग *a.* having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. -अनुशय *a.* feeling repentant. -आसंका *a.* one whose suspicions have become roused, grown suspicious

a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. -उद्यम *a.* making united efforts. -कक्ष, -कक्ष *a.* see बद्धपरिकर. -कोप, -मन्थु, -रोष *a.* 1 feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. 2 suppressing or governing one's wrath. -चित्त-मनसू *a.* having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. -जिह्व *a.* tongue-tied. -वृष्टिः, नेत्र-लोचन, *a.* having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. -धार *a.* continuously or incessantly flowing. -नेपथ्य *a.* attired in a theatrical dress. -परिकर *a.* having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; *i. e.* ready, prepared. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1 one who has made a vow or promise. 2 firmly resolved. -भावं *a.* having the affection or heart fixed upon; enamoured of (with loc.); दहं त्वयि बद्धभावेवरी V. 2. -सृष्टि *a.* 1 having a closed fist 2 clenched, covetous. -मूल *a.* deep-rooted, striking root firmly; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि न हृदैरसरोः श्रियः Si. 2. 38. -मौन *a.* holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent; अहंशत स्वन्नगरविद्विभ्रलेषुः स्यादिव वद्धमौनं R. 13. 23. -राग *a.* having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned; Pt. 1. 123. -वसति *a.* fixing an abode. -वाच् *a.* tongue-tied, maintaining silence. -वेपथु *a.* seized with tremour. -वैर *a.* one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. -श्लिख *a.* 1 one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). 2 one who is still in childhood, young. -स्नेह *a.* forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

वधु 1 A. (वधिमते; strictly desiderative base of वध् used in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from be disgusted with (with abl.) येभ्यो U 1.

बधिर *a.* Deaf; ध्वनिभिर्जन्य बधिरकृतश्रुते: Si. 13. 3; Ms. 7. 149.

बधिरयति Den. P. To deafen (fig. also); बधिरिताशेषदिग्गतरालं K.; Ms. 6.80.

बधिरित *a.* Made deaf, deafened.

बधिरिमन् *m.* Deafness.

बन्दिन् See बन्दि.

बन्दि-*की* *f.* 1 Bondage, confinement.

2 A prisoner, captive; Ku. 2. 91.

बध् 9 P. (बन्नाति, बद्धः *pass.* बध्यते) 1

To bind, tie, fasten; बद्धे न संभावित एव

तावत् करेण रुद्धेपि च केशपाशः Ku. 7. 57;

R. 7. 9; Ku. 7. 25; Bk. 9. 75. 2 To

catch, capture, imprison, ensnare, make captive;

कर्मिणे स बद्धयते Bg. 4. 14, बलिर्बन्धे Bk. 2. 39; 14. 56. 3 To

chain, fetter. 4 To check, stop, suppress; as in बद्धकोप, बद्धकोश &c. 5

To put on, wear; न हि चूडामणिः पदि

प्रमचामीति बध्यते Pt. 1. 72; बन्धुर्गुल्लिजाणि

Bk. 14. 7. 6 To attract, arrest (as eyes &c.);

बन्धं चक्षुषि यवप्ररोहः Ku. 7. 17, or

बन्नाति मे चक्षुः (चित्रकूटः) R. 13. 47. 7 To fix or set upon, direct

towards (as the eyes or mind), cast upon (with loc.);

दृष्टिं लक्ष्येव बन्न् Mu. 1. 2; R. 3. 4; 6. 36; Bk. 20. 22. 8 To

bind or fasten together (as hair); Mu. 7. 17. 9

To build, construct, form, arrange;

बद्धोर्गिनाकवनितापरिमुक्तमुक्तं K. 8. 57;

गुणकुलं दोषमयम् स्युः S. 2. 6; तस्याजलिं

बन्धुमती बन्ध R. 16. 5; 4. 38; 11. 35, 78;

Ku. 2. 47; 5. 30; Bk. 7. 77. 10 To put together, compose, construct

(a poem, verse &c.); दृष्टेर्बद्धे तदल्लु

रुद्धस्वामिनः सन्निरिं Vikr. 18. 107; श्लोक एव

बद्धः Rām. 11 To form, produce, bear (as fruit &c.);

R. 12. 69, S. 6. 4. 12 To have, possess, entertain, cherish;

U. 2. 8. (The senses of बन्ध are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; e. g.;

मुकुटं बन्धु to knit or bend the eyebrows, to frown;

मुष्टिं बन्धु to clench the fist; अंजलिं बन्धु to fold the hands together in supplication;

चित्तं, चित्तं, मनः, हृदयं बन्धु to set the heart on; प्रीतिं, मावं, रानं बन्धु to fall in love with, be enamoured of;

सेतुं बन्धु to construct or build a bridge; वैरं बन्धु to conceive hatred, contract enmity;

सख्यं, सौहार्दं बन्धु to form friendship; गोलं बन्धु to form a globe;

मंडलं बन्धु to form a circle, sit or stand in a circle;

मीनं बन्धु to maintain silence; परिकरं-कक्षां बन्धु to gird up one's loins, prepare oneself for anything; see the compounds under बद्ध also).

—*Caus.* To cause to bind, form, construct, build &c.; R. 12. 70. —*With* अनु 1 to bind or fasten to, Si. 8. 69. 2 to adhere or stick to, cling to;

तान्वाकृषाणि मामनुबन्धन्ति U. 3. 3 to attend or follow closely, follow

at the heels of; मधुकरकुलैरनुबन्धमानं K. 139;

को वु सत्वयमनुबन्धमानस्तपस्विनीम्यामवाल- सत्त्वो बालः S. 7. 4 to press, urge, importune.

—अ 1 to bind, fasten, tie; Ms. 11. 205. 2 to form, make, arrange;

आबद्धमंडला ताप, सपरिषद् K. 49; आबद्धमालाः Me. 9; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5. 33;

आबद्धरेखममितो नवमंजरीमिः Git. 11. 3 3 to fix on or upon, direct towards;

R. 1. 40. —उ 1 to tie up, hang up, कटमुद्धृणाति Mu. 6; R. 16. 67, —नि 1 to bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter; आस्वर्जते न कर्माणि निवर्जन्ते धनंजय Bg. 4. 41; 9. 9;

14. 7; 18. 17; Ms. 6. 74; Ku. 5. 10. 2 to fix upon, rivet; त्वरि निवद्धतेः V. 4. 29. 3 to form, build, construct, arrange;

हेमनिबद्धं चक्रं, पाषाणचयबद्धः कृपः &c. 4 to write, compose; मया निबद्धे- यमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. निष् 1 to press, urge, importune.

—परि 1 to tie, bind. 2 to put on. 3 to encircle, fasten round. 4 to arrest, stop. 5 to hinder, interrupt.

—प्रति 1 to tie, fasten, bind (to); पीतप्रतिबद्धवस्त्रो (वेतुं) R. 2. 1. 2 to fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 91. 3 to inlay, set, incase; यदि मणिस्त्राणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75; बहलादुरागकुरुविददलप्रति- बद्धमध्यमिव दिवलयं Si. 9. 8. 4 to obstruct, hinder, keep off or back, exclude, shut out; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79 5 to stop, interrupt; येनमंतरा प्रतिबध्यते S. 6. सं 1 to bind or tie together, unite, connect, attach. 2 to construct, form; see संबद्ध.

बंधः 1 A tie, bond (in general) (आहारबंध). 2 A hair-band, fillet; V. 4. 10; S. 1. 30. 3 A chain, fetter. 4 Fettering, confining, imprisonment; Ms. 8; 310. 5 Catching, capturing, catching hold of; गजबंध R. 16. 2. 6 Forming, constructing, arranging; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D. 6. 7 Feeling, conceiving, cherishing; हे राजानस्यजत शुक्तिविश्रमबंधे विरोधे Vikr. 18. 107; R. 6. 81. 8 Connection, union, intercourse. 9 Joining or folding together, combining; R. 14. 13; अंजलिबंध &c. 10 A bandage, ligature. 11 Agreement, harmony. 12 Manifestation, display, exhibition; R. 18. 52. 13 Bondage, confinement to this world (opp. शुक्ति which is 'complete emancipation from the trammels of the world'); बंधे मोक्षं च या बोधे बुद्धिः सा तर्था सात्त्विकी Bg. 18. 30; बन्धोन्मुखस्य खलु मयमुखांशुर्वते कर्मपाशात् Bv. 4. 21; R. 13. 58; 18. 7. 14 Result, consequence. 15 A position, posture in general; आसनबंध, वीरः R. 2. 6; Ku. 3. 45, 59. 16 A particular position in sexual intercourse, or a particular mode of sexual enjoyment (these are said in Rati- manjari to be 16, but other writers increase the number to 84). 17 A border, frame-work. 18 Arrange-

ment of a stanza in a particular shape; e. g. लङ्घनबंध, पञ्चबंध, सुराजबंध (Vide K. P. 9. *ad loc.*). 19 A sinew, tendon 20 The body. 21 A deposit, pledge. —*Comp.* —करणं fettering, imprisoning. —सैन्यं a complete army containing the four necessary elements, i. e. elephants, horses, chariots and footmen. —पारुष्यं forced or unnatural construction of words. —स्तंभः a post to which an animal (e. g. an elephant) is tied.

बंधकः 1 One who binds or catches, a binder. 2 A catcher. 3 A band, tie, rope, leather. 4 A dike, bank, dam. 5 A pledge, deposit. 6 A posture of the body. 7 Barter, exchange. 8 A violator, ravisher. 9 A promise. 10 A city. 11 A part or portion (at the end of num. compounds) कृष्णं सदशबंधकं Y. 2. 76. —कं Binding, confinement. —की 1 An unchaste woman; न मे त्वज्जा कौमारबंधवत्या प्रयोजनं Māl. 7; Ve. 2. 2 A harlot, courtesan; बलात् धृतीति मेयेति बंधकीपाठश्च K. 237. 3 A female elephant.

बंधनं 1 The act of binding, fasten-

ing, tying; Ku. 4. 8. 2 Binding on or round, throwing round, clasping; विनयशास्त्राधुनबंधनानि Ku. 3. 39; पदय सुजब- धनं Git. 10; R. 19. 17. 3 A bond, tie (fig. also); R. 12. 76; आश्रावबंधं &c. 4 Fettering, chaining, confining. 5 A chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. 6 Capturing, catching. 7 Bondage, confinement, imprisonment, capti-

vity; as in बंधनगार. 8 A place of confinement, prison, jail; त्वं कारयामि कमलोद्बंधनस्य S. 6. 20; Ms. 9. 288. 9 Forming, building, construction; सेतुबंधनं Ku. 4. 6. 10 Connecting, uniting, joining. 11 Hurting, injury-

ing. 12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of a flower); S. 3. 7; 6. 18; Ku. 4. 14 13 A sinew, muscle. 14 A bandage. —*Comp.* —अ (आ) गार-रे, आलयः a prison, jail. —ग्रन्थिः 1 the knot of a bandage. 2 a noose. 3 a rope for tying cattle. —पालकः, रक्षित *m.* a jailor. —बन्धन *m.* a prison. —स्थः a captive, prisoner. स्तंभः a tying post a post to which an animal (e. g. an elephant) is tied. —स्थानं a stable, stall (for horses &c.).

बंधित *a.* 1 Bound, fastened. 2 Con-

fined, imprisoned.

बंधिवः 1 The god of love. 2 A leathern fan (बन्धनजन). 3 A spot, mole.

बंधुः 1 A relation, kinsman, relative in general; यत्र भूमा अपि भूमा अपि बंधवो मे U. 3. 8; मातृबंधुनिवासनं R. 12. 12; S. 6. 22; Bg. 6. 9. 2 Any one connected or associated with another, a brother, brother-traveller; यमबंधुः a

spir tual b other S 4 9 3 (In law) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally; (three kinds are enumerated; आत्म° personal, पितृ° paternal, and मातृ° maternal; see these three words). 4 A friend (in general); as in बहुकृत्य below; oft. at the end of comp; नकरदंशयवो Māl. 1. 36 'a friend of, (i. e.) charged with fragrance' &c; 9. 13. 5 A husband; वेदेहिबोर्हदं विद्रे R. 14. 33. 6 A father. 7 A mother. 8 A brother. 9 The tree called बहुजीव q. v. 10 One who belongs to it is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally; i. e. one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto (often used by way of contempt); स्वयमेव ब्रह्मबुधोद्भिदो दुर्गयोगः M. 4; cf. ब्रह्मबुध. —COMP. —कृत्यं 1 The duty of a kinsman; त्वयि तु परिजनात् बहुकृत्यं प्रजानां S. 5. 8. 2 the business of a friendly act or service; कश्चिस्त्रीम्य व्यवसितमिदं बहुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114. —जनः 1 a relative, kinsman. 2 kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. —जीवः, जीवकः N. of a tree; बहुजीवधुराधरपद्मसूत्रसितस्मितशोभे Git. 2; R. 11. 25. —वृत्तं a kind of Stridhana or woman's property, the property given to a girl by her relatives at the time of marriage; Y. 2. 144. —प्रीतिः f. 1 love of a relative; बहुप्रीत्या Me. 49. 2 love for a friend. —भावः 1 friendship. 2 relationship. —वर्गः kinsmen, kindred. —हीन a, destitute of relatives or friends.

बहुकः 1 The tree called बहुजीव. 2 A bastard. —का-की An unchaste woman (see बंकाकी).

बहुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred (taken collectively); Ki. 1 10. 2 Relationship, affinity.

बहुधा An unchaste woman.

बुधुर a. 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven; Si. 7. 34; Ku. 1. 42. 2 Bent, inclined, bowed; बहुधाति R. 13. 47; (=नन्ताति). 3 Crooked, curved. 4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, lovely; S. 6. 13; (where it may mean 'undulating' also). 5 Deaf. 6 Injurious, mischievous. —रः 1 A goose. 2 A crane. 3 A drug. 4 An oil-cake. 5 The vulva. —राः (m. pl.) Parched corn or meal thereof. —रा An unchaste woman. —र A diadem.

बुधुल a. 1 Bent, curved, inclined. 2 Pleasing, delightful, attractive, beautiful. —लः 1 A bastard; परबुहललिताः पराबुधुलः परबुहलर्जनिताः परांगतासु । परपवनिरता गुणेष्वाच्या गजकलमा इव बुधुला ललासः Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer given by the *bauddhikas* themselves to the Viddishaka's question भोः के इयं बुधुला नाम). 2 An attendant in a harlot's chamber. 3 The tree called बहुक q. v.

बहुक N of a tree तद्वरानक्रेण सप्त बहुकस्तद्वरचितमेते शेररं विप्रतीय Si. 11. 46; Rs. 3. 5. —क A flower of this tree; बहुकयुतिर्वायवोऽयमवरः Git. 10; Rs. 3. 25.

बुधुर a. 1 Undulating, uneven. 2 Bent, inclined, bowed. 3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely; cf. बुधुर —र A hole.

बुधुलिः The बहुजीव tree.

बन्ध्या a. 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned; Y. 2. 243. 2 To be joined or bound together. 3 To be formed, built or constructed. 4 Detained, under arrest. 5 Barren, unproductive, fruitless, useless (said of persons or things); बन्ध्यामास्ते R. 16. 75; अन्ध्यामास्ते बहुधुराते 3. 29; Ki. 1. 33. 6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. 7 (At the end of comp.) Deprived or destitute of. —COMP. —कल a. useless, vain, idle.

बन्ध्या 1 A barren woman; न हि बन्ध्या विजानाति युर्वी प्रवत्तेवनां Subāsh. 2 A barren cow. 3 A kind of perfume (बाल). —COMP. —तनयः, पुत्रः, —सुतः, or —दुहितृ, —सुत &c. the son or daughter of a barren woman; i. e. a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist; एवं बन्ध्यासुतो याति सप्तपङ्कतशेखरः see सप्तपङ्क.

बन्धुः A bond, tie.

बभ्रवी a. An epithet of Durgā.

बभ्रु a. 1 Deep-brown, tawny, reddish brown; उज्जालबभ्रुशिरोरुहः R. 15. 16; 19. 25; बभ्रव बालारुणवत् बभ्रुलं Ku. 5. 8. 2 Baldheaded through disease. —भ्रुः 1 Fire. 2 An ichneumon.

3 The tawny colour. 4 A man with tawny hair. 5 N. of a Yādava; Si. 2. 40. 6 An epithet of Siva. 7 Of Vishnu. —COMP. —धर्तुः 1 gold. 2 red chalk (गेरि), a kind of ochre. —बाह्वनः N. of a son of Arjuna by Chitrāngada. [The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhishtira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Mazipura, which was then ruled by Babhruvahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king; but when he read the writing on the plate on its head, he knew that it belonged to the Pandavas, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head of Babhruvahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged

a escan shaped arrow at Arjuna who severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulupi who happened to be then with Chitrāngada; and having acknowledged Babhruvahana as his true son, he resumed his journey.]

बव् 1 P. (बवति) To go, move.

बभ्रः A bee.

बभ्राली A fly.

बभ्रः A kind of grain.

बव् 1 P. (बवति) To go, move.

बव्रः A kind of grain (राजमाष).

बव्रवी 1 A kind of grain (राजमाष).

2 A harlot, prostitute.

बव्रणा A blue fly.

बव्रः 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. 2 A fool, blockhead; शृणु रे बव्र H. 2.

बुधुरः N. of a tree (Mar. बामळ), उपसर्गम भवतं बव्रु वद कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1. 24.

बव् 1 A. (बवति) 1 To speak. 2 To give. 3 To cover. 4 To hurt, kill, destroy. 5 To spread. —WITH नि to kill, destroy; Si. 1. 29.

बव्रः—ह्वं 1 A peacock's tail; द्रवो-क्काहृतशेषवर्धः R. 16. 14; (केशपाशे) सति कुसुमसनाये के हरेष्वे बव्रः V. 4. 10 v. 1 2 The tail of a bird. 3 A tail-feather (especially of a peacock); Me. 44. Ku. 1. 15; Si. 8. 11. 4 A leaf, अपाङ्गं केतकवर्धन्यः R. 6. 17. 5 A train, retinue. COMP. —भारः 1 a peacock's tail. 2 a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

बव्रणं A leaf.

बव्रिः Fire. —n. The Kusā grass.

बव्रिणः A peacock; अयाववृक्षोमुख-बव्रिणानि (वनानि) R. 2. 17; 16. 14; 19. 37. —COMP. —बाजः an arrow feathered with a peacock's plumes. —बाहनः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

बव्रिन् m. A peacock; R. 16. 64, V. 3. 2. 4. 10. Rs. 2. 6. —COMP. —कुसुमं, —पुष्पं a kind of perfume. —ब्रजा an epithet of Durgā. —वानः, —बाहन an epithet of Kārtikeya.

बव्रिस् m. n. 1 Kusā grass; Ku. 1. 60. 2 A bed or layer of Kusā grass.

—m. 1 Fire. 2 Light, splendour. —n. 1 Water. 2 Sacrifice. —COMP.

—केशः, —उगतिस् m. an epithet of fire. मुखः (बव्रिमुखः) 1 an epithet of fire. 2 a god (whose mouth is fire).

—कुसुमन् m. an epithet of fire. —सङ्घः (बव्रिषद्) a. seated on a layer of Kusā grass. (—m.) the Manes (pl).

बल 1. 1 P. (बलति) 1 To breathe or live. 2 To hoard grain. —II 1. U. (बलति-ते) 1 To give. 2 To hurt, injure, kill. 3 To speak. 4 To see, mark. —Caus. (बलयति-ते) To nourish, support.

बलं 1 Strength, power, might, vigour. 2 Force, violence, as in बलात् q. v. 3 An army, host, forces.

troops; मेघदीप्तिमन्मदोष्ण धृतराष्ट्रं कथं Ve. 3. 24, 43; Bg. 1. 10; R. 16. 37. 4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body), 5 Body, figure, shape. 6 Semen virile. 7 Blood. 8 Gum, myrrh. 9 A shoot, sprout. (बलेन means 'on the strength of'; बाहुबलेन जितः, शीघ्रबलेन &c.; बलात् 'per-force', 'forcibly', 'violently', 'against one's will'; बलान्निद्रा समाशाना Pt. 1; हृदयमन्वे तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते बलात् Git. 7). -लः crow. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. 3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. -अग्रं excessive strength force or (-ग्रः) the head of an army. -अंगकः the spring (Hemachandra). -अञ्जिता the lute of Balarāma. -अरः a kind of bean. -अधिक a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -अधक्षः 1 a general or commander of an army; Ms. 7. 182. 2 a war-minister. -अरुजः an epithet of Krishna. -अञ्जित a. endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. -अवलं 1 comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; R. 17. 59. 2 relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; समग्र एव करोति बलानलं St. 6. 44. -अग्रः an army in the form of a cloud. -अरातिः an epithet of Indra. -अचलेयः pride of strength. -उग्रः -असः 1 consumption. 2 the phlegmatic humour (कफ). 3 a swelling in the throat (which stops the passage of food). -आत्मिका a kind of sunflower (हस्तिशुद्धी). -आहः water. -उपपन्नः -उपेत a. endowed with strength, strong, powerful. -ओवः a multitude of troops, numerous army, St. 5. 2. -ओमः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. -अक्रं 1 dominion, sovereignty. 2 an army, host. -जं 1 city-gate, gate, 2 a field. 3 grain, a heap of grain; St. 14. 7. 4 war, battle. 5 marrow, pith. (-जा) 1 the earth. 2 a handsome woman. 3 a kind of Jasmine (Arabian). -दः an ox, bullock. -द्वयः pride of strength. -देवः 1 air, wind. 2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. द्वि m., -निबृद्धः epithets of Indra; बलनिबृद्धमर्थपति च तं R. 9. 3. -पतिः 1 a general, commander. 2 an epithet of Indra. -प्रद a. giving strength, invigorating. -प्रदः N. of Rohini, mother of Balarāma. -अदः 1 a strong or powerful man. 2 a kind of ox. 3 N. of Balarāma; q. v. below. 4 the tree called लोत्र. -भिर् m. an epithet of Indra; S. 2. -भृत् a. strong, powerful. -रामः the strong Rāma N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of

Vasudeva and Devaki; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kamsa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarāma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his ploughshare into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarāma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bharatī war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revati. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Git. 1.] -विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops. -व्यसनं the defeat of an army. -सूदनः an epithet of Indra. -स्थः a warrior, soldier. -स्थितिः f. 1 a camp, an encampment. 2 a royal camp. -हृत् m. an epithet of Indra. -हीन a. destitute of strength, weak, feeble.

बलक्ष a. White; द्विद्वन्द्वबलक्षमलक्षवत् स्फुरितभोग्यमच्छवि केतके St. 6. 34. -Comp. -यः (for नो 'a ray') the moon; यथान-त्यर्जुनाब्जन्मसदृशकोः बलक्षयः Kāv. 1. 46 (given as an instance of the प्रसाद quality of the Gāndiyas).

बललः An epithet of Indra.

बलवत् a. 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; विविहो बलवानिति ने मतिः Bh. 2. 91. 2 Stout, robust. 3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.). 4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing; बलवानिन्द्रिययो नो विद्वत्समपि कथं Ms. 2. 215. 5 More important, of greater weight; R. 14. 40. -ind. 1 Strongly, powerfully, पुनर्विशिष्टाद्बलवद्भिर्गुण Ku. 3. 69. 2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2; शीतोपि बलवदुपेयुषे चैरिः St. 8. 62; S. 5. 31.

बला N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Visvāmītra to Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa); तौ बलातिबलयोः प्रभावतः R. 11. 9.

बलाकः-का A crane; हेविद्यते नयन-हृमणं ले भवतं बलाकाः Me 9; Mk. 5. 18 19. -का A mistress.

बलाकिका A small kind of crane.

बलाकिन् a. Abounding in cranes; कालिकेवतिविदा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15; Ku. 7. 39.

बलात्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. 2 Outrage, violence, force, oppression, exaction; R. 10. 47; बलात्कारिण निर्वर्त्य &c. 3 Injustice. 4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

बलात्कृत a. Forced, overcome.

बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहकच्छे-द्विमकरागामकालसंख्यायिव धातुमर्दा Ku. 1. 4. 2 A kind of crane. 3 A mountain. 4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world.

बलिः 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious); नीवारबलिं विकल्पतः S. 4. 20; U. 1. 49. 2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain, ghee &c.) to all creatures, (also called द्युतयज्ञः), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; (see Ms. 3. 67, 91); it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it; यथा बलिः संपदि नद्युद्धेहलीनां हंसैश्च सारसपक्षैश्च बिलुप्तपूर्वः Mk. 1. 9. 3 Worship, adoration; Ku. 1. 60; Me. 55; S. 4. 4 Fragments of food left at a meal. 5 A victim offered to a deity. 6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजापतेव बल्यं स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ma. 7. 80; 8. 307, 7 The handle of a chowrie. 8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlada. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali, who was noted for his liberality, unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simple request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens; and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra]; इलयसि विकल्पेण बलिमभूत्त्वान्न

Gīt. 1; R. 7. 35; Me. 57. —लि: *f.* A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written बलि *q. v.*). —COMP. —कर्मन् *n.* 1 offering oblations to all creatures. 2 payment of tribute. —दाने 1 presentation of an offering to a deity. 2 offering oblations to all creatures. —वसिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —नन्दनः, पुत्रः, —सुतः epithets of Bāpa, the son of Bali. —पुष्टः—भोजनः a crow, —पियः the Lodhra tree. —द्वयनः an epithet of Vishnu. —सुम् *m.* 1 a crow. 2 a sparrow. 3 a crane —संदिग्—वेदनम् —ससन् *n.* the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —व्याकुल *a.* engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; Me. 85. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. हरणं an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बलिन् *a.* Strong, powerful, mighty; R. 16, 37; Ms. 7. 1 4. —*m.* 1. A buffalo. 2 A hog. 3 A camel. 4 A bull. 5 A soldier. 6 A kind of Jasmine. 7 The phlegmatic humour. 8 An epithet of Balarāma.

बलिन्, बलिभ See बलिन्-भ.

बलिदसः An epithet of Vishnu.

बलिमत् *a.* 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; R. 14. 15. 2 Receiving taxes.

बलिमन् *m.* Strength, might, power.

बलिर्वद् See बलीर्वद्.

बलिष्ठ *a.* Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of बलवत् or बलिन् *q. v.*). —टः A camel.

बलिष्णु *a.* Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अपमानित).

बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof.

बलीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Stronger, more powerful. 2 More effective 3 More important (compar. of बलवत् or बलिन् *q. v.*).

बली (सी) वर्दः A bull, an ox; गारस्य-पुमाव् बलीवर्दः.

बल्य *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. 2 Giving strength. —ल्यः A Buddhist mendicant. —ल्यं Semen virile.

बल्लवः 1 A cowherd; कुजेष्वाक्रांतवीरुनि-धयपरिचया बल्लवः संकेतः Ve. 6. 2; Si. 11. 3. 2 A cook. 3 The name assumed by Bhima when serving as a cook at the court of Virāṭa. —वी A cowherdess; Ki. 4. 17. —COMP. युवतिः—सी *f.* a young cowherdess (गोपी); हरि-विरहाकुलबल्लवयुवतिसखीचित्रं पटनयि Gīt. 4.

बल्लवः—जा A kind of coarse grass Ms. 2. 43.

बल्लिकाः, बल्लिकाः (*pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

बल्लक्य *a.* Full-grown (as a calf,)

बल्लक्य (वि) पी (नी) *f.* 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; N. 16. 92. 2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves.).

बल्लतः A goat.—COMP. —कर्णः the Sāla

बहुल *a.* 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great, strong; U. 1. 38; 3 23; Si. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27. 2 Thick, dense. 3 Shaggy (as a tail); Māl. 3. 4 Hard, firm, compact. —लः A kind of sugarcane. —लः Large cardamoms. —COMP. —गंधः a kind of sandal.

बहिर् *ind.* 1 Out of, outside, (with abl.); निवसन्नावस्थे उग्रहः R. 8. 15; 11. 29. 2 On the outside, out of doors; (opp. अंतः); बहिर्गच्छ. 3 Externally, outwardly; अंतर्बहिः गुप्त एव विवर्तमानं Māl. 1. 40, 14; H. 1. 94 (बहिष्कृ means 1 to place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; Ms. 8. 380; Y. 1. 93. 2 to excommunicate. बहिर्गच्छ or बाह् &c. to go out of, leave). —COMP. —अंग *a.* outer, external. (—नं) 1 an external part. 2 outer limb. —उपाधिः (बहिरुपाधिः) an external condition or circumstance; Māl. 1. 24. —वर *a.* outer, external, outward; बहिरवराः प्राणाः Dk. —द्वारं an outer door, portal.

बहु (हु or ही *f.*; compar. भुक्; superl. वृष्टि) 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन् बहु वदति S. 4; 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु प्रदयन्त Mu. 3; अत्यस्य हेतोर्बहु दातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47. 3 Many, numerous; as in बहुसर, बहुकार. 3 Frequented, repeated. 4 Large, great. 5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकंदको देशः &c. —*ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly greatly, in a high degree. 2 Somewhat, nearly, almost; as in बहुतृण. (किं बहुना 'why say much', 'in short'; बहु मन् to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; त्वत्समाधितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयं Ku. 6. 20; यद्येतिव हर्षिद्रा मर्तुर्बहुमता भव S. 4. 6.; 7. 1; R. 12. 89; Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 3. 53; 5. 84, 8. 12). —COMP. —अक्षर *a.* having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). —अक्ष *a.* having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अप्, अप *a.* watery. —अपस्य *a.* having a numerous progeny. (—त्यः) 1 a hog. 2 a mouse, rat. (—त्या) a cow that has often calved. —अर्थ *a.* 1 having many senses. 2 having many objects. 3 important. —आशिन् *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —उद्दकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door; cf. कुटीचक. —उपाय *a.* effective. —ऊच्य *a.* having many verses. (—*f.*) a term applied to the Rīgveda. —एवम् *a.* very sinful. —कर *a.* doing much, busy, industrious. (—रः) 1 a sweeper. 2 a camel (—सी) a broom

—कालं *ind.* for a long time. —कालीन *a.* of a long standing, old, ancient. —कूर्चः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. —मधुका musk. —मधु 1 the Yāthikā creeper. 2 a bud of the Champaka tree. —गुण *a.* 1 having many good qualities or virtues. 2 manifold, multifarious. 3 having many threads. —जल्प *a.* garrulous, talkative, loquacious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. —तृणं anything much like grass; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible; निदर्शनमन्तराणां लघुर्बहुतृणं नरः Si. 2. 50. —त्वक्, त्वच् *m.* a kind of birch tree. —दक्षिण *a.* 1 attended with many gifts or donations. 2 liberal, munificent. —दायिन् *a.* liberal, munificent, liberal donor. —दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. (—ग्यः) wheat. (—ग्यः) a cow yielding much milk. —दृष्ट्वन् *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. —दोष *a.* 1 having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. 2 full of crimes or dangers; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58. —धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. —धरं the thunderbolt of Indra. —धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. —नारः a conch-shell. —पत्रः an onion. (—त्रं) talc. (—त्री) the holy basil. —पद्, —पाद्, —पादः *m.* the fig-tree. —पुष्पः 1 the coral tree, 2 the Nimba tree. —प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. —प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific. (—जः) 1 a hog. 2 the munja grass. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1 comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. 2 (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint. —प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. —प्रसूः the mother of many children. —प्रेयसी *a.* having many loved ones. —फल *a.* rich in fruits. (—लः) the Kadamba tree. —बलः a lion. —भाग्य *a.* very lucky or fortunate. —भाविन् *a.* garrulous, talkative. मंजरी the holy basil. —मत *a.* highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. मतिः *f.* great value or estimation; Ki. 7. 15. —मलं lead. —मानः great respect or regard, high esteem; पुरुषबहुमानो विगलितः Bb. 3. 9; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिचयो बहुमानः M. 1; V. 1. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 31. (—नं) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. —मान्य *a.* respectable, esteemable. माय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous; Pt. 1. 321. —मार्गना N. of the river Ganges; Ratn. 1. 3. —मार्गी a place where several roads meet. —सूत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. —सूच्यन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —मूल्य *a.* costly, high-priced. —सुम् *a.* abounding n deer. —रस्य *a.* rich in

jewels. -रूप *a.* 1 many-formed, multiform, manifold. 2 variegated, spotted, chequered. (-रः) 1 a lizard, chameleon. 2 hair. 3 the sun. 4 N. of Siva. 5 of Vishnu. 6 of Brahmā. 7 of the god of love. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. -रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (-मः) a sheep. -लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. -वचनं the plural number (in gram.) -वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. -वर्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. -विग्रह *a.* presenting many difficulties, attended with many dangers. -विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. -वी (वी) जं the custard apple. -वीहि *a.* possessing much rice; तदुत्पन्नं कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुवीहिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (-हिः-) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrihi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals); *e. g.* चक्रपाणि, शशिरोद्धर, पीतांबर, चतुर्मुख, धिनेव, कुमुदहार &c. -शत्रुः a sparrow. -शल्पः a species of Khadira. -शृंगः an epithet of Vishnu. -श्रुत *a.* 1 well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 36. 2 well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. -संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (-तिः) a kind of bamboo. -सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-रः) the Khadira tree. -सूः 1 a mother of many children. 2 a sow. -सूतिः *f.* 1 a mother of many children. 2 a cow that often calves. -स्वन *a.* vociferous. (-नः) an owl. -स्वामिक *a.* owned by many. बहुक *a.* Dear bought. -कः 1 The sun. 2 The sun-plant (अर्कः). 3 A crab. 4 A kind of gallinule.

बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुतम *a.* Most abundant, greatest.

बहुतः *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता, -त्वं Abundance, plenty, numerousness.

बहुविध *a.* Much; long, many; काले गते बहुविधे S. 5. 3; तस्य ध्रुवि बहुविधास्तितयः Ki. 12. 2.

बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously diversely, multifariously

बहुधाभ्यागमैर्विधाः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. 2 In different forms or ways, 3 Frequently, repeatedly. 4 In various places or directions.

बहुल *a.* (*compar.* बहोवर्त्त; *superl.* बहोवर्त्त) 1 Thick, dense, compact. 2 Broad, wide, capacious, ample, large. 3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अविनयबहुलतया K. 143. 4. Numerous, manifold, many; Mā. 9. 18. 5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं दुःखनतःपरं H. 1. 184; Bg. 2. 43. 6 Accompanied or attended by. 7 Born under the Pleiades, 8 Black. -लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्ण-पक्ष); शत्रुवासवबहुलक्षयादिवः R. 11. 15; क्लेश भानोर्बहुलावसाने संशुद्धयामेव शशाङ्करोत्ता Ku. 7. 8. 4. 13. 2 An epithet of fire. -ला 1 A cow. 2 Cardamoms. 3 The indigo plant. 4 The Pleiades (pl.). -लं 1 The sky. 2 White-pepper. [बहुलीकृ means 1 to make public, disclose, divulge. 2 to make dense or compact; Si. 13. 44. 3 to increase, extend, aggrandize; श्रुतेषु किं च करुणां बहुली करोति Bv. 1. 122. 4 to thresh(?). बहुलीकृ means 1 to spread, increase, multiply; छिद्रेष्वनर्थं बहुलीभवति Pt. 2. 175. 2 to get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wild-spread; बहुलीकृतमेतत् किं न कथ्यते S. 6; वीरिषु सीधे बहुलीमवर्त्त...सीधु न तस्यैर्वर्मवर्णमसि R. 14. 38]. -Comp. -आलप *a.* talkative, loquacious, garrulous. -गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिका *f.* (pl.) The Pleiades.

बहुलस् *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, plentifully; Me. 106. 2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; चलापाणि इति स्तुतिः बहुशो वेपथुमती S. 1. 23. Ku. 4. 35. 3 Generally, commonly.

बाकुलं The fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाह् 1 A. (बाहते) 1 To bathe. 2 To emerge.

बाहवः See बाहवः.

बाहवेय See बाहवेयः.

बाहव्य See बाहव्यः.

बाह *a.* (*compar.* सार्धवद्; *superl.* सार्धवर्त्त) 1 Firm, strong. 2 Loud. -ह *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to questions); चाणक्यः—चंदनदास एष न निश्चयः। चंदन- बाहं एष मे स्थितो निश्चयः Mu. 1; बाहमेव दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. 2 Very well, be it so, good. 3 Exceedingly, very much; Si. 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; धनुष्यमोर्ध्वं समवत् बाणं Ku. 3. 16. 2 An aim or mark for arrows. 3 The feathered end of an arrow. 4 The udder of a cow. 5 A kind of plant (निलाश्विनी; *f.* also); विक्रमबाणदलावलयेऽसि हविरे स्विरेषुषाविव्रमा Si. 6. 46. 6

N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उपा 7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; (see App. II.) He is the author of कादम्बरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works (Govardhana in his Aryāsaptasati v. 37. speaks in these terms of Bāṇa:—जाता शिखंडिनी श्रामयथा शिखंडी तथावगच्छामि। प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमाहं बाणी बाणी बहुवर्त्तः; So हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22.) 1 A symmetrical expression for the number 'five'. -Comp. -असनं a bow. आवलिःली *f.* 1. a series of arrows. 2 a series of five verses forming one sentence. -आश्रयः a quiver. -गोचरः the range of an arrow. -जालं a number of arrows-जित् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -शृणः, शिः a quiver. -पंच the range of an arrow. -पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. -पातः 1 an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). 2 the range of an arrow. -मुक्तिः, मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow. -योजनं a quiver. -शुद्धिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारवाणः, -सुता an epithet of Ushā, daughter of Bāṇa; see उपा. हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

बाणिनी See बाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (रि *f.*) 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. 2 Made of cotton. -रः The cotton shrub -र 1 The jujube. 2 Silk. 3 Water. 4 A garment of cotton. 5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. -र The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). -Comp. -सूत्रं the Vedānta aphorisms. -संबन्धः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of Suka, son of Vyāsa.

बादरिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाह् 1 A (बाहते, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सखेयविको ब्रूयते R. 2. 14 न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति बाधने Subhāsh; Me. 53 Ms. 9. 229; 10. 122, Bk. 14. 45. 2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 12 3 To attack, assault, assail. 4 To wrong, violate. 5 To hurt, injure. 6 To drive away, repel, remove. 7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.), R. 17. 57. -With अभि 1 to hurt, injure. 2 to vex harass torment. -आ to

vex, torment, injure. -परि to trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -प्र 1 to trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt सत्तुच्छित्तनेव तस्त्वं प्रबाधये (प्रमंजयः) H. 1; Bk. 12. 2 to drive away; remove, get over, कथं तु देवं शक्येत पौरुषेण प्रबाधितुं Mb. -सं to trouble, torment.

बाधः-धा 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रजन्वा सह जुभते मदनबाधा V. 3. 2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति भ्रमरबाधा निरूपयति S. 1. 3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस बाधा M. 4, Y. 2. 156. 4 Danger, peril. 5 Resistance, opposition, 6 An objection. 7 Contradiction, refutation. 1 Suspension, annulment. 9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेत्याभास or fallacious middle term; see बाधित below. -COMP. -अपवादः denial of an exception.

बाधक a. (विका f.) 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. 2 Vexing, annoying. 3 Annulling. 4 Hindering.

बाधनं 1 Harassing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain; S. 1. 2 Annulment 3 Removal, suspension. 4 Refutation, contradiction. -न Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

बाधित p. p. 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed. 2 Pained, troubled, afflicted. 3 Opposed, obstructed. 4 Checked, arrested. 5 Set aside, suspended. 6 Refuted. 7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory; inconsistent (and hence futile).

बाधिर्य Deafness.

बाधकैनेयः A bastard.

बाधकः 1 A relation, kinsman (in general); यस्यार्थास्तस्य बाधकाः H. 1; Ms. 5 74, 101; 4. 179. 2 A maternal relation. 3 A friend; प्रनेयः परे बाधको नास्ति लोके Subhāsh. 4 A brother.-COMP. -जनः relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively); दारिद्र्यासुरकस्य बाधवज्जो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 4. 78.

बाधक्यं Consanguinity, relationship.

बाधकी An epithet of Durgā.

बाधकीरः 1 The kernel of the mango fruit. 2 Tin. 3 A young shoot. 4 The son of a harlot.

बाह्य a. (ह्य) Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

बाह्यद्रव्यः, बाह्यद्रव्यिः A patronymic of king Jāṭasandha, q. v.

बाह्यस्य a. (ती f.) Related to, descended from or sacred to, Brihaspati.

बाह्यस्यस्य a. Relating to Brihaspati -त्यः 1 A pupil of Brihaspati. 2 A follower of Brihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. -त्य The constellation Riksha

बाह्यिण a. (पी f.) Derived from or relating to a peacock.

बाल a. 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); बालेन स्थविरं वा Ms. 8. 70. बालाशोकसुषोदरागमुग्धं भेदोन्मुखं तिष्ठति V. 2. 7; 80 बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75; R. 2. 45; 13. 24. 2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays); R. 12. 100. 3 New, waxing (as the moon); उपोष वृद्धिं हरिद्वशीधितेरनुष्वेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22, Ku, 3. 29 4 Puerile, 5 Ignorant, unwise. -लः 1 A child, an infant; बालाक्षि पुमाक्षितं ग्राह्यं Ms. 2. 239. 2 A boy, youth, young person. 3 A minor (under 16 years of age); बाल आषोडशाद्रपीत् Nārada. 4 A colt, foal. 5 A fool, simpleton. 6 A tail. 7 Hair. 8 An elephant five years old. 9 A kind of perfume. -COMP. -अग्र the point of a hair. -अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or children -अभ्यासः study during childhood, early application (to study). -अरुण a. red like early dawn. (-णः) early dawn. -अर्कः the newly risen sun; R. 12. 100. -अवबोधः instruction of the young. -अवस्थ a. juvenile, young, V. 5. 18 -अवस्था childhood. -आतपः morning sunshine. -हृदुः the new or waxing moon; Ku, 3. 29. -हुष्टः the jujube tree! -उपचारः (medical) treatment of children. -उपवीतं a piece of cloth used to cover the privities. -कदली a young plantain tree. -कुंदः-दं a kind of young Jasmine. (-दं) a young jasmine blossom; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65. -कुम्भिः a louse. -कृष्णः Krishna as a boy. -क्रीडनं a child's play or toy. -क्रीडनकं a child's toy. (-कः) 1 a ball. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -क्रीडा a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. -खिद्यः a class of divine personages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body and said to precede the sun's chariot (their number is said to be sixty thousand); cf. R. 15. 10. -गभिणी a cow with calf for the first time. -गोपालः 'the youthful cowherd,' an epithet of Krishna, as the boy-cowherd. -ग्रहः any demon (or planetary influence) teasing or injuring children. -चंद्रः, चंद्रनक्षत्र m. the young or waxing moon; Māl. 2. 10. -चरितं 1 juvenile sports. 2 early life or actions; U. 6. -चर्यः N: of Kārtikeya. (-र्य) the behaviour of a child. -ज a. produced from hair. -जतनः the Khadira tree. -तंत्र mid-wifery -वृणं young grass. -दूलकः the Khadira. -धिः a hairy tail; Si. 12. 73- Ki 12 47 -पाशपा 1 an ornament worn in the hair when parted

2 a string of pearls binding or intertwining the braid of hair. -पुष्टिका -पुष्टी a kind of Jasmine. -बोध 1 instructing the young. 2 any work adapted to the capacities of the young or inexperienced. -भद्रक a kind of poison. -भारः a large bushy tail; बाधितोत्काक्षपितचमरी बालभारी द्वाधिः Me. 53. -भावः childhood, infancy. -भैषज्यं a kind of collyrium. -भोक्ष्यः pease. -भृगुः a fawn. -यज्ञोपवीतकं the sacred thread worn across the breast. -राजं lapis lazuli. -रोगः a child's disease. -रता a young creeper; R. 2. 10. -लीला child's play, juvenile pastime. -वत्सः 1 a young calf. 2 a pigeon. -वायजं lapis lazuli. -वासस n. a woollen garment. -वाह्यः a wild goat. -विधवा a child-widow. -वेधव्यं child-widowhood -व्यजनं a chowrie or fly-flapper (usually made of the tail of the yak or Bos Grunniens and used as one of the royal insignia); R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33. 57; Ku. 1. 13. -सखिः a friend from childhood. -संस्था early twilight. -सुहृद् m. a friend of one's youth. -सूर्यः, -सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. -हत्या infanticide. -हस्तः a hairy tail.

बालक a. (लिका f.) 1. Childlike, young, not yet fullgrown. 2 Ignorant. -कः 1 A child, boy. 2 A minor (in law). 3 A finger-ring 4 A fool or blockhead. 5 A bracelet. 6 The tail of a horse or elephant. -कं A finger-ring. -COMP. -हत्या infanticide.

बाला 1 A girl, a female child. 2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. 3 A young woman (in general); जाने तपसी वीर्यं सा बाला पश्यतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1: इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरत निदीवरदलप्रभाचोरे चक्षु क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67; Me. 83. 4 A variety of Jasmine 5 The cocoa-nut. 6 The plant चूतकुमारी 7 Small cardamoms. 8 Turmeric -COMP. -हत्या female infanticide

बालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-king; see बालि. -COMP. -हन, हंतु m. an epithet of Rāma.

बालिका 1 A girl. 2 The knot of an ear-ring. 3 Small cardamoms. 4 Sand. 5 The rustling of leaves.

बालिख m. N. of a monkey; see बालि.

बालिनी The constellation Asvini. बालिमन् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिश a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. 2 Young. 3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms. 3 176. 4 Careless. -ज्ञः 1 A fool, blockhead 2 A child boy -क A pillow

बालीय 1 Youth, boyhood. 2 Childishness, silliness, folly.
बाली A kind of ear-ring.
बालीशः Retention of urine.
बालुः, बालुकं A kind of perfume.
बालुका see बालुका.
बालुकी-बालुकी, बालुगी A kind of cucumber.
बालुकः A kind of poison.
बालेय a. (ची f.) 1 Fit for an offering. 2 Tender, soft. 3 Descended from Bali. —यः An ass.
बाल्यं 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यवसिष्ठ दशो मन्वन्तुवसिष्ठ R 5. 63; Au. 1. 29. 2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. 3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.
बालुका, बालिका, बालीकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people. —कः 1 A king of the Bālikas. 2 A horse of the Bālik breed. —कं 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Fuetida.
बालिहः N. of a country (Bālik). —Comp. —ज a, bred in the Bālik country, of the Bālik breed.
बाष्पः-नयं 1 A tear, tears; कटः स्तमितबाष्पवृत्तिकद्वयः S. 4. 5. 2 Vapour, steam, mist 3 Iron. —Comp. —अंशु n. tears. —आकुल a, dimmed or interrupted by tears. —उद्भवः the starting of tears. —कंठ a, having tears in the throat, choked with tears. —दुर्दिन a flood of tears, —पूरः a gush or flood of tears; बाष्पं तिरयति दृशोरुद्रं बाणदूरः Māl. 1. 35. —मोक्षः —मोचनं shedding tears. —विद्रुः m. a tear-drop —संदिग्ध a. indistinct through suppressed tears.
बाष्पायते Den. A. To shed tears, weep; तस्मिन्नि बाष्पायितं मगधरा Māl. 6, V. 5. 9.
बास्त a. (स्त्री f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.
बाहः 1 The arm. 2 A horse.
बाहा The arm; मां प्रत्यालिङ्गितोगतामिः शाखाबाहामिः S. 3. —Comp. —बाहवि ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाहूबाहवि.
बाहीकाः (pl.) The people of the Punjab. —कः 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. 2 An ox.
बाहुः 1 The arm; शतनिदिनाश्रनपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलविहास्य S. 1. 16; so महाबाहुः &c. 2 The fore-arm. 3 The forefoot of an animal. 4 A door-post. 5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). —द्व (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. —Comp. —उरक्षेयं ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहुक्षेयं क्रवितुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. —कुण्ड, —कुञ्ज a. crippled in the arms. —कुण्डः a wing (of a bird) —चापः the distance measured by the extended arms —क 1 a man of the Kāhatrya

caste; cf. बाहु राज्ञः कृतः Rv. 10. 90; 12; also Ms. 1. 31. 2 a parrot. —ज्या a sine (in math.). —त्रः, —त्रं, —त्राणं vantbras (armour for the arms). —द्वङ्कः 1 a stafflike arm. 2 punishment with the arm or fist. —पाशः 1 a particular attitude in fighting. 2 the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. —प्रहरणं boxing, wrestling. —बलं strength of arm, muscular strength. —सूषणं, —सूषा an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. —भेदिन् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —मूलं 1 the armpit. 2 the shoulder-blade. —युद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. —योधः, —योधिन् m. a pugilist, boxer. —लता an armlike creeper. —अंतरं the breast, bosom. —वीर्यं strength of arm. —स्वयाम athletic exercise. —शालिन् m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Bhima. —शिखरं the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. —संभवः a man of the Kshatriya caste. —सहस्रभुत् m. an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्रार्जुन).
बाहुकः 1 A monkey. 2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkotaka.
बाहुगुण्यं Possession of many virtues or excellences.
बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.
बाहुदंतेयः An epithet of Indra.
बाहुदरा N. of a river.
बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.
बाहुल्यं Manifoldness, variety.
बाहुलः 1 Fire. 2 The month Kārtika. —लं 1 Manifoldness, 2 An armour for the arms, vantbrass. —श्रीवः a peacock.
बाहुलकं Manifoldness. 2 The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a term frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छदति.
बाहुलेयः An epithet of Kātikeya.
बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. 2 Manifoldness, multiplicity, variety. 3 The usual course or common order of things.
बाहुनाहवि ind. Arm to arm, hand-to-hand, in close encounter.
बाह्य a. 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; विहः किमिवाद्वाताप्येदं बाह्यविषयेविपश्चितं R. 8. 89; बाह्योचान Mo. 7; Ku. 6. 46; बाह्यनामन् 'the outer name' i. e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter Mu 1 2 Foreign, strange, Pt. 1 3 Excluded from,

out of the pale of; जातास्तदुर्वोदमानवाद्या. Ku. 1. 36. 4 Expelled from society, outcast. —ह्यः 1 A stranger, foreigner. 2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. —ह्यं, —बाह्येन, बाह्ये ind. Outside, on the outside, externally.
बाहुच्यं Traditional teaching of the Rigveda.
विह 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To swear 2 curse. 3 To shout, exclaim.
विहकः-कं, विहका A boil.
विहं A kind of salt.
विडालः 1 A cat. 2 The eyeball. —Comp. —पद्, —पदकं a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māshas.
विडालकः 1 A cat. 2 Application of ointment to the exterior part of the eye. —कं Yellow ointment.
विडोजिन् m. An epithet of Indra, S. 7. 34.
विद्, विद् I P. (विदति) 1 To split. 2 To divide.
विदलं See विदल.
विद्रुः 1 A drop, small particle, जलविद्रुनिपातन क्रमशः प्रयेते घटः 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलविद्रुनिपातसि Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके हुतविद्रुनिपातसि 7. 84; अशुना (कुवृहस्प) विद्रुनि नाशयेति S. 2. 2. A dot, point. 3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. 4 A zero or cypher; न रोमकूपीवमि-बाज्जगद्भुता कृताश्च किं दृश्यन्त्यविद्रुः N. 1. 21. —Comp. —चित्रकः the spotted antelope. जालं, जालकं 1 a number of drops. 2 marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. —तंत्रः 1 a die. 2 a chess-board. —देवः an epithet of Siva. —पैत्रः a kind of birch tree. —फलं a pearl. —रेखकः 1 an anusvāra. 2 a kind of bird. —रेखा a line of dots. —वासरः the day of conception.
विचोक्तः 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाक्षयिकयालापे विचोक्तो नादक्रिया Prātāparudra; or विचोक्तस्वति-नयेण वस्तुनिर्दिश्यनादः S. D. 139. 2 Haughty indifference in general. 3 Playful or amorous gestures; संशय्य क्षणमिति निश्चिकाय कश्चिद्विचोक्तैर्विकृतवाचिनां परीक्षेः Si. 8. 9. (विलिप्तेः Malli.). (Also written विचोक्त and विचोक्त).
विभिस्ता A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or penetrate.
विभित्तु a. Desirous of piercing or penetrating.
बिभीषणः N. of a demon and brother of Rāvaṇa. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sita by Rāvaṇa, and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Rāvaṇa to Sita to Rama if he cared to live, but the proud demon turned a deaf

ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of *Ravana* Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins; see [चिरजीविन्].

विभ्रज्जुः, विभ्रज्जिषुः Fire.

विचः - 1 The disc of the sun or moon; वदनेन निजितं तप निलोयते चंद्रविचमं-सुचरे Subhāsh.; so सूचं, रवि &c. 2 Any round or dislike surface; disc or orb in general; as in नितेवविचं the round hip; द्रोणीविचः &c. 3 An image, shadow, reflection. 4 A mirror. 5 A jar. 6 An object compared (opp. प्रतिविचं to which it is compared). - 7 The fruit of a tree (which, when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्तशोकरुचा विशिष्टयुगे विचवालाककः M. 3. 5; पञ्चविचवरोक्षी Me. 82; cf. N. 2. 24. - COMP. - ओष्ठ *a.* (विचो-बो-ष्ठ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (-ष्ठः) lip like, the Bimba fruit. - फले the Bimba fruit; उनासुते विचकटावरोक्षे Ku. 3. 67.

विचकं 1 The disc of the sun or moon. 2 The Bimba fruit.

विचिका 1 The disc of the sun or moon. 2 The Bimba plant.

विचित *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. 2 Pictured.

विल 6 P., 10 U. (विलति, विलयति-ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

विलं 1 A hole, cavity, burrow; खननादुद्विलं सिद्धं..... शान्तिरिति विलमं हि Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. 2 Agap, pit, chasin. 3 An aperture, opening, outlet. 4 A cave, hollow. - लः N. of उल्लेखवत्, the horse of Indra. - COMP. - ओकस *m.* any animal that lives in holes.

- कारिन् *m.* a mouse. - येनि *a.* of the breed of Bila; यथाश्वा विलयोनयः Ku. 6. 39. - वासः a pole-cat. - वासिन् (also विलेवासिन्) *m.* a snake.

विलगसः A serpent, snake.

विलेखः 1 A snake. 2 A mouse, rat. 3 Any animal living in burrows.

विल्लः 1 A pit. 2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवाल). - COMP. - सुः a mother of ten children.

विल्वः A species of tree. - ल्वं 1 The fruit of this tree. 2 A particular weight (= one pala). - COMP.

- वृहः an epithet of S'iva. - पेक्षिका - पेक्षी the shell of the Bilva fruit.

- वनः thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

विल्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

वि 4 P. (विसृति) 1 To go, move. 2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. 3 To throw cast. 4 To split

विसं 1 The fibre of a lotus; 2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus; पाथेय-सुवृज विसं ग्रहणाय सूयः V. 4. 15; विसनल-मशनाय स्वादु पात्राय तोयं Bh. 3. 22; Me. 11 Ku. 3. 17; 4. 29. - COMP. कंठिका, कंठिन् *m.* a small crane. - कुसुमं - गुण्यं - मसुनं a lotus; जङ्गुर्विसं धृतविकाशिविषयकः Si. 5. 58. - खादिका eating the fibres of a lotus. - ग्रंथिः a knot on the stalk of a lotus. - छेदः a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. - जं a lotus flower, lotus. - तदुः the lotus-fibre. - नाभिः *f.* the lotus-plant (पद्मिनी). - नासिका a sort of crane.

विसलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

विसिनी 1 The lotus-plant; Bh. 3. 36. 2 Lotus-fibres. 3 An assemblage of lotuses.

विसिल *a.* Coming from or relating to a Bisa.

विस्तः A weight of gold (equal to 80 *Rabtikas* or *gunjās*).

विहणः N. of a poet, the author of the *Vikramānakadevacharita*.

वैजं 1 Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain; अरण्यवैजजलिदानालिताः Ku. 5. 15; वैजाजलिः पतति कीटमुत्पावलीहः Mk. 1. 9; R. 19 57; Ms. 9. 33. 2 A germ, element. 3 Origin, source, cause; बीजप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1. v. 1. 4 Semen virile; Ku. 2. 5, 60. 5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play; story &c.; see S. D. 318. 6 Marrow. 7 Algebra. 8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the *Mantra* of a deity. - जः The citron tree. (बीजाक्ष means 1 to sow with seed; व्योमनि बीजाक्षरुते Bv. 1 98. 2 to plough over after sowing). - COMP. - अक्षरं the first syllable of a *Mantra*. - अक्षुरः a seed-shoot; An. 3. 18. - व्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout see under व्याय. - अक्षयः an epithet of Siva. - अश्वः a stallion. - आदयः - पूरः, - पूरकः common citron. (-रं-रकं) the fruit of citron. - उदकं good seed. - उदकं hail. - कर्तुं *m.* an epithet of Siva. - कोसाः, - कोषः 1 the seed-vessel 2 the seed-vessel of the lotus. - गणितं the science of Algebra. - गुतिः *f.* a pod, legume. - दक्षकः a stage-manager. - धारयं coriander. - व्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. - पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. - फलकः the citron tree. - मंत्रः a mystical syllable with which a *Mantra* begins. - मालुका the pericarp of a lotus. - रूहः grain, corn. - वायः 1 a sower of seed. 2 sowing seed. - वाहनः an epithet of Siva. - सूः the earth. - सेकृत् *m. a.* procreator, progenitor.

बीजकं 1 The common citron 2 A lemon or citron. 3 The position of

the arms of a child at birth. - क Seed.

बीजल *a.* Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिक *a.* Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् *a.* (बी *f.*) Possessed of seed, bearing seed. - *m.* 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. हेनिन् the owner or husband of the हेन or woman); see Ms. 9. 51 *et seq.* 2 A father in general 3 The sun.

बीज्य *a.* 1 Born from seed. 2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स *a.* 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting, हेत बीभत्समेवाये दत्तंते Mā. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight.' 2 Envious, malignant, mischievous, 3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. 4 Estranged in mind. - त्तः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. 2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 *rasas* in poetry; बुद्ध्यास्थापिभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236 (*c. g.* Mā. 5. 16.). 3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभत्सुः An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the word:—

न बुद्ध्या कर्म बीभत्सं बुध्यमानः कथंचन तेन देव-मनुष्येषु बीभत्सरिति विश्रुतः ॥

बुद्ध ind. An imitative word. - COMP. - कारः the roaring of a lion.

बुक् 1 P., 10 U. (बुक्कति, बुक्कति-ते) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. 2 To speak, talk.

बुक्कः - कं 1 The heart. 2 The bosom, chest; बुक्कवतिर्बुक्कतिनिकटे श्रीदवाभ्येन गय Udb. 3. Blood. - कः 1 A goat.

2 Time (समय).

बुक्कन् *m.* The heart.

बुक्कन् Barking, yelping.

बुक्कसः A chāṇḍāla.

बुक्का - क्की The heart.

बु 1 U. (बुदति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. 2 To understand, know.

बुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, perceived. 2 Awakened, awake. 3 Observed. 4 Enlightened, wise (see बुध्). - बुध्ः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. 2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvāṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. 3 'The enlightened', N. of Sākya-simha, the celebrated founder of the Bauddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Viṣṇu thus Jaya

deva says:—निर्दिष्टं यज्ञविशेषं श्रुतिज्ञातं सद्यः हृदयं दर्शितव्यं केशवः प्रबुद्धसरीरः जन जगदीश हरे Uit. 1. -COMP. -आगमः the doctrines and tenets of the Baudha religion. -उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. -गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. -मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

बुद्धिः f. 1 Perception, comprehension. 3 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णमनुबुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; शास्त्रज्ञकुटुम्बा बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. 3 Knowledge; बुद्धिर्धर्मस्य बलं तस्य H. 2. 122. 'knowledge is power'. 4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. 5 Mind; ब्रह्म परमसत्यमेव बुद्धिः M. 1. 2; so कृपणः, पादः &c. 6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. 7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling, notion; दूरतन्मयलोका व्यावृद्ध्या पलायते H. 3; अनया बुद्ध्या Mu. 1. in this belief; अनकोशबुद्ध्या Me 115. 8 Intention, purpose, design. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally', 'purposely', 'deliberately'). 9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Māl 4. 10 (In Sān phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyas. -COMP. -अतीत a. beyond the range or reach of the intellect. -अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अज्ञानकालं वचनं बुद्धिगतिरपि ब्रुवन् । प्राप्नोति बुद्धयश्चान्नमपानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. -हृदियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्णद्वय); (these are five—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; श्रोत्रं त्वक्-क्षुप्ति जिह्वा नासिका चैव पञ्चमी; to these sometimes मनसः is added). -गम्य-ग्राह्य a. within the reach of, attainable to, intellect. -जीविन् a. employing the reason, rational. -पूर्ति-पूर्वकः दूरतन् ind. intentionally, purposely, wilfully. -अमः distraction or aberration of the mind. -योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. -लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्राक्स्यमानं यमं द्वितीयं बुद्धिद्वयम्. -वैद्यं strength or intellect. -शस्त्र a. armed with understanding. -सलिल-संज्ञ a. intelligent, wise. -सखा, -सहायः a. a counsellor. -हीन a. devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमत् a. 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. 2 Wise, learned. 3 Sharp, clever, acute.

बुद्बुद्ः A bubble; सन्तं जातविरागः पयःसमिव बुद्बुदाः पयसि Pt. 5. 7.

बुध् 1 U., 4. A. (बोधयति ते, बुध्यते, बुद्धे) 1 To know, understand, comprehend. क्रमं बुध् नारद इत्यनेन सः Si. 1. 3. 9 24 नाबुद्ध कलमुक्ता विहाय जात उभा

रक्षिष्वबुद्धं R. 14. 48; यदि बुध्यते हस्तिशिशुः स्तन-यः Bv. 1. 53. 2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark; हिरण्यं हेममवबोधयि नेषवः N. 1. 117; अपि लंघिमन्वानं बुद्धये न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; 12. 29. 3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. 4 To heed, attend to. 5 To think, reflect. 6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; ददपि गिरमंतं बुध्यते नो मनुष्यः Si. 11. 4; ते च प्राक्पुद्गलं बुद्धये चादिपुरुषः R. 10. 6. 7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; श्वेतेवोपि दुर्भीतः शोःकुंभी-कर्णनासिक Bk. 15. 57.—Caus. (बोधयति-ते) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. 2 To teach, communicate, impart. 3 To advise, admonish; बोधयंतं हिराहितं Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. 4 To revive, restore to life, bring to senses or consciousness. 5 To remind, put in mind of: S. 4. 1. 6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकलि बोधितो भ्रात्रा R. 12. 81. 5. 75 7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). 8 To cause to expand, open; मधुरा मधुबोधितनाथी Si. 6. 20. 9 To signify, convey, indicate.—Desid. (बुध्-बो-विषयिते. बुध्यस्ते) To wish to know &c.—WITH अन्तु 1 to know, understand. 2 to learn, be aware or conscious of. (Caus.) 1 to advise, admonish. n. 8. 75. 2 to remind, अर्थं सम्मनु रोषियोति S. 1. -अव to know, learn, understand: Ms. 8. 53; Bk. 15. 101. (-Caus.) 1 to make known, inform, acquaint with; ब्रह्मचोदनाबुध्य-मवबोधयति केवलं S. B. 2 to rouse, awaken; R. 12. 23. -उद् 1 to awake, wake up. 2 to expand, bloom. (-Caus.) to awaken, excite, prompt, rouse. -नि 1 to know, understand, learn; निबोध सती तव चक्षुर्बुद्धं Ku 5. 52; 3. 14; Ms. 1. 65; Y. 1. 2. 2 to regard or consider as, deem. -प्र 1 to awake, wake up, rise from sleep; S. 5. 11; Si. 9. 30 2 to blow, expand be blown; सन्नि ह्रीव स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न ह्वां Me 90. (-Caus.) 1 to inform, make known; R. 3. 68. 2 to awaken, rouse; R. 5. 65; 6. 56. 3 to cause to expand or open; Ku. 1. 16. -प्रति to wake, wake up; Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330 (-Caus.) 1 to inform, make known, acquaint with, communicate; R. 1. 74; Si. 6. 8. 2 to awaken, rouse. -वि to wake up, awake; Ku. 5. 57. (-Caus.) 1 to awaken, rouse 2 to restore to consciousness; अथ मोहपरायणा सती विवशा कामबुद्धिर्बुधयिता Ku. 4. 1. -स्ते to know, understand, learn; become aware of; Bk. 19. 30 (-Caus.) 1 to inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतिज्ञं सम्-बोधयन्ती R. 13. 25. 2 to address.

बुध a. Wise, clever, learned -यः 1 A wise or learned man निपयि यस्य कथां न वशिष्ठो न ह्वां भवामि

N. 1. 1. 2 A god; N. 1. 1. 3 The planet Mercury; रक्ष्यते तु बुधवारः Mu. 1. 6 (where बुध has sense 1 also), R. 1. 47; 13. 76. -COMP. -जन a wise or learned man. -तारः the moon. -दिनं, -वारः, -वासरः Wednesday. -रत्नं an emerald. -सुतः an epithet of Purāravas.

बुधानः 1 A wise man, sage. 2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित a. Known, understood.

बुधिल a. Learned, wise.

बुध्नः 1 The bottom of a vessel. 2 The foot of a tree. 3 The lowest part. 4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्य in the last sense).

बुध्, बुध् 1 U. (बुधयति-ते, बुध्यते-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. 2 To reflect, understand.

बुध्क्षा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. 2 The desire of enjoying anything.

बुध्क्षित a. Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुध्क्षितः किं न करोति पदं Pt. 4. 15, or बुध्क्षितः किं दिक्रेण ह्येक Udb.

बुध्क्षु a. 1 Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. हृष्टु)

बुध्क्षा Wish to be or become.

बुध्क्षु a. Wishing to be or become.

बुध् 10 U. (बोधयति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोधयति ब्रह्मः पयसि. 2 To cause to sink

बुद्धिः f. Fear (मय).

बुध् 4. P. (बुध्यति) To discharge, emit, pour forth.

बुध् (यं) 1 Chaff. 2 Rubbish, refuse. 3 Dry cowdung. 4 Wealth.

बुध् 10 U. (बुधयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect. 2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुध् The burnt crust of roast meat.

बुध्-बुध् q. v.

बुध्नी, बुध्नी (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बुध् 1. 6. P. (बुधयति, बुध्तिर) 1 To grow, increase; बुध्तिमन्बुध्ते Bk. 3. 49. 2 To roar. -Caus. To cause to grow, nourish

बुध् The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

बुध्ति p. p. 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. 2 Roared &c. -स The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15, Ki. 7. 39.

बुध् 1. 6. P. (बुधयति, बुध्तिर) 1 To grow, increase, expand 2 To roar. WITH उद् 1 to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14, Bk. 14. 9. -नि to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

बुध्त् a. (ती. f.) 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Māl. 2. 5. 2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; दिक्षि पयसोः स बुध्द्रजान्तरं R. 3. 54. 3 Vast ample abundant 4 Strong power

ful, 5 Long, tall; देवदारुवृक्षः Ku. 6. 51. 6 Full-grown. 7 Compact, dense. -f. Speech; Si. 2. 68. -n. 1 The Veda. 2 N. of a Sāman; Bg. 10 35. 3 Brahma. -Comp. -अंग, काय *a.* large-bodied, gigantic. (-गः) *a.* large elephant. -आरण्यं, आरण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. -एला large cardamoms. -कुक्षि *a.* large-bellied. -केतुः an epithet of Agni. -गृहः N. of a country. -गोलं a water melon. -चित्तः the citron tree. -जघन *a.* broad hip. -जीविका, जीवती a kind of plant. -डक्का a large drum. -नटः -नलः -ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virāṭa. -नेत्र *a.* far-sighted, prudent. -पाटलिः the thorn-apple. -पालः the Indian fig-tree. -भट्टारिका an epithet of Durgā. -भातुः fire. -रथः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 N. of a king, father of Jarāsandha. -राविन् *m.* a kind of small owl. -रिक्चू *a.* broad-hipped, having large buttocks. वृहत्तिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper. वृहत्सृतिः 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; (for the abduction of his wife Tārā by the moon, see under तारा or सोम. 2 The planet Jupiter; वृहत्सृतिवैवर्ग्यः R. 13. 76. 3 N. of the author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 4. -Comp. -सुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. -वारः वासरः Thursday. वेडा A boat. वेद 1 *A.* (वेहते) To endeavour, strive, attempt. वैजिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Seminal. 2 Original. 3 Relating to conception. 4 Relating to sexual union. -कः A sprout, young shoot. -कः Cause, source, origin. वैडाल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Relating to a cat. 2 Peculiar to cats. -Comp. -वतं 'a cat-like observance', concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. -वतिः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). -वतिका, वतिन् *m.* a religious hypocrite, impostor. वैदुल See वेदुल. वैदिकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant lover; दाक्षिण्यं नाम विदोष्टि वैदिकानां कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14. वैल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. 2 Covered with Bilva trees. -ल्वं The fruit of the Bilva tree. वेद्यः 1 Perception knowledge,

apprehension, observation, conception; बालानां सुखवेद्यः T. S. 2 Idea, thought. 3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom 4 Waking up, becoming awake, waking state, consciousness. 5 Opening, blooming, expanding. 6 Instruction, advice, admonition. 7 Awakening, rousing. 8 An epithet, designation. -Comp. -अतीत *a.* unknowable, incomprehensible. -कर *a.* one who teaches or informs (-रः) 1 a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master by singing appropriate songs in the morning. 2 an instructor, a teacher. -सम्य *a.* intelligible. -पूर्व *a.* intentional, conscious, cf. अवोधपूर्व. -वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu is supposed to rise from his four month's sleep; see Me. 110, and प्रवोधिनी. बोधक *a.* (चिक *f.*) 1 Informing, apprising. 2 Instructing, teaching. 3 Indicative of. 4 Awakening, rousing. -कः A spy. बोधनः The planet Mercury. -नं 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of; भवकरोश्च तदि गितवेत्येव R 9 49. 2 Denoting, signifying. 3 Arousing, awakening; समवेतं तेन चित्तवृत्तयोः बोधोऽयं समवेद्यवत् Si. 9. 24. 4 Burning incense. -नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kārtika when Viṣṇu rises from his four months' sleep. 2 Long pepper. बोधानः 1 A wise man. 2 An epithet of Brihaspati. बोधिः 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. 2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. 3 The sacred fig-tree. 4 A cock. 5 An epithet of Buddha. -Comp. -तरुः, -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. -द्ः an *arhat* (of the Jainas). -सत्त्वः a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); एवंविधैर्विहितैस्तैर्विद्वैः Māl. 10. 21. बोधित *p. p.* 1 Made known, informed, apprised. 2 Reminded. 3 Advised, instructed. बौद्ध *a.* (द्धी *f.*) 1 Relating to the Buddha or understanding. 2 Relating to Buddha. -द्धः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha. बौधः 'Buddha's son', an epithet of Puruṣas. ब्रीहयनः N. of an ancient writer ब्रह्म 1 The sun 2 The root of

a tree. 3 A day. 4 The *arka* plant. 5 Lead (*m. ?*). 6 A horse. 7 An epithet of Siva or Brahmā. ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit. ब्रह्मण्य *a.* 1 Relating to Brahma 2 Relating to Brahman or the creator. 3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. 4 Fit for a Brāhmaṇa. 5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brāhmaṇa. -ण्य 1 One well versed in the Veda; Mv. 3 26 2 The mulberry tree. 3 The palm tree. 4 Munja grass. 5 The planet Saturn. 6 An epithet of Viṣṇu. 7 Of Kārtikeva. -ण्य An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -देवः an epithet of Viṣṇu. ब्रह्मण्वत् *n.* An epithet of Agni. ब्रह्मतात्त्वं 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. 2 Divine nature. ब्रह्मन् *n.* 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action; (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed; अस्ति तावन्नित्यब्रह्मदुष्टदुःखकृत्स्वभावं सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिसमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.), समष्टिना दृष्टिं त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म ननुते Bh. 3. 84, Ku. 3. 15 2 A hymn of praise. 3 A sacred text. 4 The Vedas; Ku. 6. 16; U. 1. 15. 5 The sacred and mystic syllable om; एकाक्षरं पदं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. 6 The priestly or Brāhmaṇical class (collectively); Ms. 9. 320. 7 The power or energy of a Brāhmaṇa, R. 8. 4. 8 Religious penance or austerities. 9 Celibacy, chastity; शास्त्रे ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. 10 Final emancipation or beatitude. 11 Theology. 12 Brāhmaṇical portion of the Veda. 13 Wealth. -*m.* 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world. [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects, but, according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahmā—the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Rāmāyana) Brahma sprang from ether from him was *ded* and his son was Kasyapa

From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata, and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.* Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishnu and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvati. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of them was cut down by Siva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets, most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus. 2 A Brāhmaṇa: S. 4. 4. 3 A devout man. 4 One of the four *Ritviṣas* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. 5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. 6 The sun. 7 Intellect. 8 An epithet of the seven Prajāpatiṣ: मरिचि, अत्रि, अग्नेरस, पुत्रस्तप, पुत्रक, कृत्, and शनिष्ठ. 9 An epithet of Brihaspati. 10 Of Siva. -Comp. -अक्षर the sacred syllable *om*. -अङ्गयू: a horse. -अञ्जलि: 1 respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. 2 obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of Veda). -अंड 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe; ब्रह्मांडचक्रवर्त: Dk. 1. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -अभिजात an epithet of the river Godāvarī. -अधिगम: -अधिगमन study of the Vedas. -अभ्यास: study of the Vedas. -अमस n. the urine of a cow. -अयण: स: an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -अर्पण 1 the offering of sacred knowledge. 2 devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. 3 N. of a spell. -अक्ष a missile presided over by Brahman. -आत्मयू: a horse. -आनन्द: bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahma; ब्रह्मोन्मत्ताक्षिका Mv. 7. 31. -आरंभ: beginning to repeat the Vedas; Ms. 2. 71. -आवर्त: N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvatī and Driśadvatī (north-west of Hastināpura); सरस्वतीद्विपद्मार्थोदेवचयोर्यदेतरे । तं देवविभितं देशं ब्रह्मवर्णं पचयते Ms. 2. 17, 19; Me. 48. -आसन a particular position for profound meditation. -आहुति f. the offering of prayers; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -उद्वृत्ता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11. 57 (अवित-वेदस्यान्यथासित विस्मरण Mull.). -उद्यो explaining the Veda, treatment or on of theological problems. -उपदेस: instruction in the Vedas

or sacred knowledge. नेतृ m. the Pallāsa tree. -जगदि: (ब्रह्मणि or ब्रह्म-कृषि:) a Brahmanical sage. -देश: N. of a district; (कुक्षेत्रं च मत्स्याश्च पंचालाः सूर्यतेनकाः । एव ब्रह्मदिदेशो वै ब्रह्मवर्णोद्वेतरः Ms. 2. 19) -कर्मका an epithet of Sarasvatī. -कर: a tax paid to the priestly class. -कर्मन् n. 1 the religious duties of a Brāhmaṇa; 2 the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. -कल्प: an age of Brahman. -कांड the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. -काष्ठ: the mulberry tree. -कूर्च a kind of penance; अधोऽधोऽधोऽधोऽधो विधायतः । पंचगव्यं पिबेत् प्रातश्चैतद्वचनं स्तुतम् ॥ -कृत a. one who prays. (-m.) an epithet of Vishnu. -गुप्त: N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. -गोल: the universe. -गौरव respect for the missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 76 (न भूमेवो ब्रह्म-पाश इति). -ग्रंथि: N. of a particular joint of the body. -ग्रह: -पिशाच: -पुत्रव: -रक्षन् n. -राक्षस: a kind of ghost, the ghost of a Brāhmaṇa, who during his lifetime indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others and the property of Brāhmaṇas; (परस्य योगेन हृत्वा ब्रह्मसमपहृत्य च । अरण्ये निजले देशे भवति ब्रह्महृत् ॥ Y. 3. 212; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also) -घातक: the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. -घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. -घोष: 1 recital of the Veda, 2 the sacred word, the Vedas collectively; U. 6. 9. v. 1. -घ्न: the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. -चर्ये 1 religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brāhmaṇa boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; अविदुव्रतचर्यो गृहस्था-श्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2; 2. 249; Mv. 1. 24. 2 religious study, self-restraint. 3 celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (-र्य:) a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारि. (-र्या) chastity, celibacy. -व्रत a vow of chastity. -स्खलन falling off from chastity, incontinence. -चारिक the life of a religious student. -चारिन् m. 1 a religious student, a Brāhmaṇa in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87. 2 one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. -चारिणी 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 a woman who observes the vow of chastity. -ज: an epithet of Kārtikeya. -जार: the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa's wife. -जाविन् m. a Brāhmaṇa

who lives by sacred knowledge. -ज्ञ a. one who knows Brahma. (-ज्ञ:) 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 of Vishnu. -ज्ञान true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahma. -ज्येष्ठ: the elder brother of Brāhmaṇa. -ज्योतिस् n. the light of Brahma or the Supreme Being. -तत्त्वं the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -तेजस् n. 1 the glory of Brahman. 2 Brāhmaṇic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brāhmaṇa. -दु: a spiritual preceptor. -द्वेष्ट: 1 the curse of a Brāhmaṇa. 2 a tribute paid to a Brāhmaṇa. 3 an epithet of Siva. -दानं 1 the imparting of sacred knowledge. 2 sacred knowledge received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. -दायाद: 1 one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brāhmaṇa; 2 the son of a Brāhmaṇa. -दक्ष: the mulberry tree. -दिनं a day of Brahman. -दैत्य: a Brāhmaṇa changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मग्रह. -द्वि: द्वेषिन् a. 1 hating Brāhmaṇas. 2 hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. -द्वेष: hatred of Brāhmaṇas. -नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -नाभ: an epithet of Vishnu. -निर्गुण absorption into the supreme spirit. -निष्ठ a. absorbed in or intent, on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (-ष्ठ:) the mulberry tree. -पदं 1 the rank or position of a Brāhmaṇa. 2 the place of the Supreme Spirit. -पवित्र the Kusa grass. -परिवर्त्त an assembly of Brāhmaṇas. -पादप: the Palāsa tree. -पारायण complete study of the Vedas, the entire Vedas; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. -पाश: N. of a missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 75. -पितृ m. an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्र: 1 a son of Brahman. 2 N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (-त्री) an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -पुर: -पुरी 1 the city of Brahman (in heaven). 2 N. of Benares. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -प्रलय: the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. -प्राप्ति: f. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -संयु: 1 a contemptuous term for a Brāhmaṇa, an unworthy Brāhmaṇa (cf. Mar. भ्रूष); M. 4; V. 2. 2 One who is a Brāhmaṇa only by caste, a nominal Brāhmaṇa. -जीव the mystic syllable *om*. -जुषाण: one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa. -मयन the abode

of Brahman. -भायः the mulberry tree. -भावः absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -भुवनं the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. -भूय *a.* become one with Brahma, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. -भूतिः *f.* twilight. -भूय 1 identity with Brahma, absorption or dissolution into Brahma, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूय गतिमाप्नुयाम R. 13. 28.; ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98 2 Brāhmanhood; the state or rank of a Brāhmana. -भूयस् *n.* absorption into Brahma. -लक्ष्मणः an epithet of Lakṣmī. -मीमांसा the Vedānta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahma or Supreme Spirit. -मूर्ति *a.* having the form of Brahman. -मूर्धन्तु *m.* an epithet of Siva. -मेखलः the Munja plant. -यज्ञः one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3. 70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्ययनमपि गृह्यते Kull.) -योगः cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. -योनि *a.* sprung from Brahma. -रत्नं a valuable present made to a Brāhmana. -रश्मि an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. -राक्षसः see ब्रह्मरक्ष. -रात्रः an epithet of Suka. -राशिः 1 the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. 2 an epithet of Paraśurāma. -रीतिः *f.* a kind of brass. -रे (ले) खा-लिखितं, -लेखः lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man लोकः the world of Brahma. -चक्रु *m.* an expounder of the Vedas. -वद्यं knowledge of Brahma. -वधः -वधया, -हत्या the murder of a Brāhmana. -वर्चस्, *n.* -वर्चस 1 divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63; Ms. 2. 37. 4. 94. 2 the inherent sanctity or power of a Brāhmana; S. 6. -वर्चमिच्छ, -वर्चस्विच्छ *a.* holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (-*m.*) an eminent or holy Brāhmana. -वर्तः see ब्रह्मवर्त, -वर्धनं copper. -वादिन् *m.* 1 one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; U. 1, Māl. 1. 2. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -वासः the abode of Brāhmana. -विद्, -विद् *a.* knowing the Supreme Spirit. (-*m.*) a sage, theologian, philosopher. -विद्या knowledge of the Supreme Spirit -विं (विं) द्रु a drop of salva *अमृतं* while rooting the Vedas.

-विवर्धनः an epithet of Ind a -वृक्षः 1 the Palāsa tree. 2 the Udumbara tree. -वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood of Brāhmana. -वृद्धं an assemblage of Brāhmanas. -वेदः 1 knowledge of the Vedas. 2 knowledge of Brahma. 3 N. of the Atharvaveda. -वेदिन् *a.* knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मवेद् -वर्त N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -गिरस्, -गिरिन् *n.* N. of a particular missile. -संघः *f.* an assembly of Brāhmanas. -सर्गः an epithet of the river Sarasvatī. -सर्व 1 repeating and teaching the Vedas (ब्रह्मसर्व q. v.). 2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -सत्त्व *n.* the residence of Brahman. -सभा the hall or court of Brahman. -संभव *a.* sprung or coming from Brahman. (-वः) N. of Nārada. -सर्पः a kind of snake. -संयुक्तं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf. ब्रह्मसंयुक्त. -सार्द्धिका identification with Brahma; Ms. 4. 232. -सावर्णिः N. of the tenth Manu. -सुतः 1 N. of Nārada, Marīchi &c. 2 a kind of Ketu. -सुः 1 N. of Aniruddha. 2 N. of the god of love. -सूत्रं 1 the sacred thread worn by the Brāhmanas or the twice-born over the shoulder. 2 the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy by Bādarāyaṇa. -सूत्रिन् *a.* invested with the sacred thread. -सूत्र *m.* an epithet of Siva. -स्त्वं the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. -स्तेयं acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. -स्वं the property or possessions of a Brāhmana; Y. 3. 212. -हसिन् *a.* stealing a Brāhmana's property. -हन् *a.* murdering a Brāhmana. -हुन one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests; Ms. 3. 74. -हृदयः -वं N. of a star (capella). ब्रह्मस्य *a.* Consisting of or derived from, the Veda, belonging to the Veda, or spiritual pre-eminence; जलविद् ब्रह्मस्येन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. 2 Fit for a Brāhmana. -वं A missile, presided over by Brahman. ब्रह्मवत् *a.* Possessed of spiritual knowledge. ब्रह्मसात् *ind.* 1 To the state of Brahma or the Supreme Spirit. 2 To the care of Brāhmanas. ब्रह्माणी 1 The wife of Brahman. 2 An epithet of Durgā. 3 A kind of perfume (चन्दनम्) 4 A kind of brass. ब्राह्मन् *a.* Relating to Brahma. -*m.* An epithet of Viṣṇu. ब्रह्मिष्ठ *a.* Thoroughly proficient in Vedas, very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठमापाद ब्रह्मिष्ठेयं स्वतन्त्रमुक्तं R. 18. -डा An epithet of Durgā

ब्रह्मी N. of a medicinal plant. ब्रह्मगयः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya; 2 Of Viṣṇu. ब्रह्म *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Relating to Brahman or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 72. 2 Brāhmanical, belonging to Brāhmanas. 3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. 4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic 5 Holy, sacred, divine 6 Presided over by Brahman as a सुहृत्: (see ब्रह्मसुहृत्), or a missile -हृत्: 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him (this is the best of the 8 forms), ब्राह्मो विवाह आहुय दीयते शक्यलोकता Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. 2 N. of Nārada. -हृत् 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. 2 Holy or sacred study. -COMP. -अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. -देया a girl to be married according to the Brāhma form. -सुहृत् a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिमे यमे सुहृत् ब्राह्म उच्यते) ब्राह्म सुहृत् किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पं सुपुत्रे कुमारं R. 5. 36. ब्राह्मण *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Belonging to a Brāhmana. 2 Befitting a Brāhmana. 3 Given by a Brāhmana. -जः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brāhmana (born from the mouth of the Puruṣa; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31. 96.) जन्मना जायते ब्रह्मः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते ॥ विद्या याति विमर्शं विभिः श्रौत्रिय उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलेन द्वयेन स्वाध्यायेन श्रुतेन च ॥ एभिर्भुक्ती हि रश्मिभिर्यज्ञैश्च स द्विज उच्यते ॥). 2 A priest, theologian 3 An epithet of Agni. -जं 1 An assemblage or society of Brāhmanas. 2 That portion of the Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the Mantra portion of the Veda. 3 N. of that class of Vedic works which contain the Brāhmana portion (regarded as Sruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves). Each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmana or Brāhmanas -हेतोय or आथर्वान्न and कौशिकी or सामान्यन् belonging to the R̥gveda; जनेयव to the Yajurveda; द्वाविंश and पञ्चविंश and six more to the Sāmaveda and दोषव to the Atharvaveda) -COMP

-अनिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmanas, insult to Brāhmanas ब्राह्मणानिक्रम्यणा भवनामेव सूत्र Mv. 2 80 -अपाश्रयः seeking shelter with Brāhmanas, -अभ्युपनिषः f. protection or preservation of, or kindness shown to, a Brāhmana; Ms. 9. 87. -हन्ता the slayer of a Brāhmana जान्त, जातिः f. the Brāhmana caste. -जीविकः the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmana. -द्रव्यं, -रसं a Brāhmana's property. -निन्दकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brāhmanas. -ब्रुवः one who pretends to be a Brāhmana, one who is a Brāhmana only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणत्वा दिवमन्ति Dk.; Ms. 7 85; 8. 2) भुविष्ठ a consisting, for the most part, of Brāhmanas. -वधः the murder of a Brāhmana, Brāhmanicide. -संतर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmana (only in name) 2 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मणत्रा ind. 1 Among Brāhmanas. 2 To the state of a Brahmana; as in ब्राह्मणराजं भवति धनं.

ब्राह्मणार्च्छसिन् m. N. of a priest,

the assistant of the priest called *Barahma* q. v.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brāhmana caste. 2 The wife of a Brāhmana. 3 Intellect; (बुद्ध according to नीलकण्ठ). 4 A kind of lizard. 5 A kind of wasp. 6 A kind of grass COMP. -गामिन् m. the paramour of a Brāhmana woman.

ब्राह्मण्य a. Befitting a Brāhmana. -ग्रहः An epithet of the planet Saturn. -ग्रहं 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmana, priestly or sacerdotal character; सत्यं ग्रहे ब्राह्मणेन Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66. Ms. 3, 17; 7. 42. 2 A collection of Brāhmanas.

ब्राह्मि 1 The personified female energy of Brahman 2 Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. 3 Speech. 4 A tale or narrative. 5 A pious usage or custom. 6 N. of the constellation Rohini. 7 N. of Durgā. 8 A woman married according to the *Bāhma* form of marriage 9 The wife of a Brāhmana. 10 A kind of medicinal plant. 11 A kind of brass. 12 N. of a river. -COMP. -कंदः a species of bulbous plant. -पुत्रः the son of a Brāhmi; see above; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्मच a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. 2 Relating to the supreme Spirit. 3 Relating

to the Brāhmanas. -ह्रस्वं Wonder, astonishment (विस्मय). -COMP. -सहृदं=ब्राह्मसहृदं q. v. -हृदं hospitality to guests; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ.

ब्रुव a. Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title; (at the end of comp.); as in ब्राह्मणब्रुव, क्षत्रियब्रुव.

ब्रू 2 U. (ज्वीति, ब्रूते or आह; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from ब्रू 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.); तं.....ब्रूया एवं Me. 104; राम यथास्थितं सर्वं ज्ञाता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः B. k. 6. 8. or माणवकं धर्मं ब्रूते Sk; किं त्वां प्रति ब्रूमहे Bv.

1. 46. 2 To say or speak about, refer to (a person or thing); अहं तु शकुन्तलामधिकृत्य ब्रूमीति S. 2 3. To declare, proclaim, publish, prove; ब्रूवते हि कठेन साधवी न तु कठेन विजोषयोगितां N. 2. 48; Katn. 2. 13. 4 To name, call, designate; उदसि दृष्टा ये कथयस्तन्मणिमप्य ते ब्रूवते Śrut. 15. 5 To answer; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नान्. WITH अनु to say, speak, declare. -निस् to explain, derive. -य to say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85 -प्रति to speak in reply, answer or reply; प्रत्यब्रवीच्चैन R. 2. 42. -नि 1 to say, speak. 2 to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रूलेक A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भः 1 N. of the planet Venus. 2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -भं 1 A star. 2 A lunar mansion or asterism. 3 A planet. 4 A sign of zodiac. 5 The number twenty seven. 6 A bee. COMP. -ईशः ईशः the sun. -गणः वर्गः 1 the group of star or asterisms. 2 the zodiac. 3 revolution of the planets in the zodiac. -गोलः the starry sphere. -चक्रं, मंडलं the zodiac. -पतिः the moon. -सूचकः an astrologer.

भक्षिका A cricket.

भक्ष p. p. 1 Distributed, allotted, assigned. 2 Divided. 3 Served, worshipped. 4 Engaged in, attentive to. 5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; Bg. 9. 34. 6 Dressed, cooked (as food); see (भज्). -भक्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant; भक्तोसि मे सदा चेत Bg. 4. 3; 9 31; 7 23. -भक्त 1 A share, portion. 2 Food; Bh. 3. 74. 3 Boiled rice; U. 4. 1. 4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. COMP.

भक्ष a of food appetite

-भक्ष a cook -भक्ष a dish of

food. -भक्षः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. -भक्षः a cook. -भक्षं appetite. -भक्षः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services; Ms. 8. 415 -भक्षः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -भक्षः the scum of boiled rice. -भक्षः a stimulating appetite. -भक्षः a kind to worshippers or devotees. -भक्षः 1 an audience chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them). 2 a dining-hall.

भक्ति f. 1 Separation, partition, division. 2 A division, portion, share. 3 Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness; Ku. 7. 37; R. 2. 63; Mu. 1. 15. 4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. 5 Texture, arrangement; R. 5. 74. 6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment; अवलम्बिताः लभन्ते भक्तिं Ku. 7 10, 91; भक्तिः देवि विगच्छति भुवि मे गजस्य M. 19. R. 13. 59, 75 15. 31. 7 An attribute COMP. -भक्षः a making a humble oblation. -भक्षः ईश ind devoutly reverentially भक्षः 1 devout, fervid 2 firmly

attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. -भक्तिः the way of devotion; i. e. devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attainment of final emancipation and eternal bliss. -भक्तिः loving faith, loyal devotion. -भक्तिः assurance of attachment.

भक्तिम्भू a. 1 Devout, having pious faith. 2 Loyal, devoted or attached, faithful, loyal.

भक्तिल a. Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्ष 10 U. (भक्षयति-ते भक्षति) 1. To eat, devour यथाभिक्षं जले मत्स्यं भक्षते आपते-क्षुवि Pt. 1. 2 To use up, consume, 3 To waste, destroy. 4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. 2 Food.

भक्षक a. (स्त्री f.) 1 One who eats or lives upon. 2 Gluttonous, voracious.

भक्षण a (स्त्री f.) Eating, one who eats, or devours. -भक्षः Eating, feeding or living upon

भक्ष्य a Eatable, fit for food. -भक्ष्य Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig also भक्ष्यमनुष्ययो) श्रीविशिष्टेय ख कार्त्त H 1 55 Ms 1 112 -COMP

-कारः (also) भक्ष्यकारः a baker, cook.

भगः One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. 2 The moon. 3 A form of Siva. 4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness; आस्ते भग आसीत्स्य Ait. Br.; भगविद्भग वायुश्च भग सर्वयो द्युः Y. 1. 282. 5 Affluence, prosperity. 6 Dignity, distinction. 7 Fame, glory. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 Excellence, distinction. 10 Love, affection. 11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. 12 The pudendum muliebre; Y. 3. 88, Ms. 9. 237. 13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (वर्ग). 14 Effort, exertion. 15 Absence of desire indifference to worldly objects. 16 Final beatitude. 17 Strength. 18 Omnipotence; (said to be n. also in the last 15 senses). -भग The asterism called उचराकल्युनी. COMP. -अंकुरः (in medicine) clitoris. -आधानं granting matrimonial happiness -भगः an epithet of Siva -देवः a thorough libertine. -देवता the deity presiding over marriage. -देवत the constellation उचराकल्युनी. -नंदनः an epithet of Vishnu -मक्षकः a pander procurer. -वेदन proclaiming matrimonial felicity.

भगद्वारः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् a. 1 Glorious, illustrious. 2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy, (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः S. 5 भगवत्परवायुर्देव जनः R. 8. 81; so भगवान् वायुदेवः &c.—m. 1 A god, deity. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Jina. 5 Of a Buddha.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishnu. भगालः A skull.

भगवन् m. An epithet of Siva. भगिन् a. (नी f) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. 2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिका A sister.

भगिनी 1 A sister. 2 A fortunate woman. 3 A woman in general. -COMP. -पतिः, भर्तृ m. a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king; of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. -COMP. -पथः, -प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagiratha, used figuratively to denote any effort or Ha effort -सुगान् an epithet of the Ganges

भग्न p. p. 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. 2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. 3 Checked, arrested, suspended. 4 Marred, impaired. 5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. 6 Demolished, destroyed. (see भञ्ज). -भग्न Fracture of the leg. -COMP. -आत्मन् m. an epithet of the moon. -आपद् a. one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. -आश a. disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. -उत्साह a. broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. -उद्यम a. foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled. -क्रमः, -प्रक्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रममग. -चेष्ट a. disappointed, frustrated. -वर्ष a. humbled, crest-fallen -निद्रा a. whose sleep is interrupted. -पार्श्व a. suffering from a pain in the sides. -वृष्ट a. 1 having a broken back. 2 coming in front. -प्रतिज्ञा a. one who has broken his promises. -मत्सर a. discouraged, disappointed. -व्रत a. faithless in one's vows -संकल्प a. one whose designs are frustrated.

भगिनी A sister.

भंका (ग) री A gad-fly.

भङ्गिः f. Breaking, fracture.

भङ्गः 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing; बार्दमैलभग्न इव प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. 2 A break, fracture, breach. 3 Plucking off, lopping; आश्रकलिकाभग्न S. 6. 4 Separation, analysis. 5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; पुष्पैश्च पल्लवमंगलिनः Kn. 3. 61. R. 16. 16 6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्य°, सत्त्व° &c. 7 Breaking up, dispersion; यात्राभग्न Māl. 1. 8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72 9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42 आश्रमभग्न &c. 10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 42. 11 A chasm, fissure. 12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा°, गति° &c. 13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. 14 Taking to flight. 15 A bend, fold, wave. 16 Contraction, bending, knitting; U. 5. 36. 17 Going, motion. 18 Paralysis. 19 Fraud, deceit. 20 A canal, water-course. 21 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting; see; भङ्गि. 22 Hemp. -COMP. -नयः removal of obstacles. वासा turmeric. -सार्थ a. dishonest, fraudulent.

भङ्गा 1 Hemp. 2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -COMP. -कृष्ट the pollen of hemp

भङ्गि-नी f 1 Breaking fracture breach, division. 2 Undulation 3

Bending, contracting; इमं भङ्गिः प्रथम-मथुरासंगमे बुद्धितोऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. 4 A wave. 5 A flood, current. 6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. 7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भङ्गत्वेन कथनत् K. P. 10; बहुभङ्गिश्चास्मि Dk. 8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पांचजन्यप्रतिविम्बं भङ्गा धारयतिः केनैव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. 9 Trick, fraud, deceit. 10 Irony. 11 Repartee, wit. 12 A step; R. 13. 69. 13 An interval. 14 Modesty -COMP. -भङ्गिः f. division into a series of waves or wave-like steps, a wavy staircase; Me 60.

भङ्गिन् a. 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तदपि तद्वृत्तमपि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. 2 Cast in a suit.

भङ्गिमत् a. Wavy, crisped.

भङ्गिमन् m. 1 Fracture, breach. 2 Bending, undulation. 3 Curliness. 4 Disguise, deceit. 5 Wit, irony. 6 Perversity.

भङ्गिलः A defect in the organs of sense.

भङ्गुर a 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. 2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आश्रमगताः प्रणवाः को-पास्तस्य भङ्गुराः H. 1 188; Si. 16. 72. 3 Changeful, variable. 4 Crooked, bent. 5 Curved, curled; शशिमुखि तव माति भङ्गुरः Git. 10. 6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. -रः The bend of a river.

भञ्ज I. 1. U. (भजति-ने, but usually Atm only: भञ्ज) 1 (a) To share, distribute, divide; भजेन् वेत्तुं रिच्य Ms. 9. 104; न तद्भुजैर्भजेत्साधु 209, 119 (b) To assign, allot, apportion; गायत्रीसंग्रहेऽप्यज्ज् Ait Br. 2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of, पित्र्यं वा भजते ह्यीलं Ms. 10. 59. 3 To accept, receive; Māl. 5. 25. 4 (a) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिलातलं भजे K. 179, मातर्कसि भजत्तु कंचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64, न कश्चिद्वर्णानामप्यभजकृष्टेऽपि भजेत् S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (b) To practise, follow, observe; भजे धर्ममनासुरः R. 1. 21. 5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain; विदुरपि भजतेतर्प कलंकं Bv. 1. 74; न भजिरे मीमं-वेण मीति Bh. 2. 80; व्याक्तिं भजत्यपगाः S. 7. 8; अभितप्तमयोपि मादर्वं भजते कैव कथा शरीरि R. 8. 43; Māl. 3 9, U. 1 35. 6 To wait or attend upon, serve R. 2. 23. Pt. 1 181; Mk 1. 32; 7 To adore, honour, worship. (as a god). 8 To choose, select, prefer, accept; सतःपरिद्वान्यतरद्भजेत् M. 1. 2. 9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. 10 To be attached or devoted to. 11 To take possession of 12 To fall to the lot of any one (The meanings

of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected:—*a. g.* निद्रां भज् to go to sleep; मूर्च्छां भज् to swoon; भावं भज् to show love for &c. &c. -WITH वि 1 to divide, distribute; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थितास्तुतः N. 1. 16; पत्निनां व्यभजद्-अमाह्विः R. 11. 29; 10. 54; Si. 1. 3. 2 to separate, divide (as property, patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातरः divided brothers. 3 to distinguish. 4 to honour, worship. -सवि to share in common, admit (one) to a share; विचं यदा यस्य च सविभक्तम्. -II 10 U. (भाजयति ते regarded by some as *caus.* of भज् I) 1 To cook. 2 To give.

भजकः A divider, distributor. 2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भजनं 1 Sharing, dividing. 2 Possession. 3 Service, adoration, worship.

भजमान *a.* 1 Dividing. 2 Enjoying. 3 Fit, right, proper.

भञ्ज् I. 7. P. (भनक्ति, भञ्ज; *desid.* विभंक्षति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भनक्ति सर्वमर्षादाः Bk. 6. 38; भञ्जवा युजौ 4. 3; भञ्जयत्ययानि च 3. 22; घटुरभाजि यत्स्वया R. 11. 76 2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भनक्तुमपचने कपिः Bk. 9. 2. 3 To make a breach (in a fortress). 4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle; विनाशिता भयमनोरथां सती Ku. 5. 1 5 To arrest, check, interrupt, suspend; as in भगनिद्रः. 6 To defeat, vanquish; क्षत्राणि रामः परिक्षुय रामास्त्रयाथाभज्यत स द्विजैः N. 22. 133. -WITH अव् to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. -य् 1 to break down, shatter, splinter. 2 to stop, arrest, suspend. 3 to frustrate, disappoint. -II. 10 U. (भञ्जयति ते) To brighten, illuminate.

भञ्जक *a.* (जिका *f.*) Breaking, dividing.

भञ्जन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Arresting, cheeking. 3 Frustrating. 4 Causing violent pain. -नं 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. 2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; तदुदितमयभञ्जनाय युता Git. 10. 3 Routing, vanquishing. 4 Frustrating. 5 Cheeking, interrupting, disturbing. 6 Afflicting, paining. -नः Decay of the teeth.

भञ्जनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भञ्जकः A tree growing near a temple.

भट् I. 1 P. (भटति, भटि) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. 2 To hire. 3 To receive wages-II. 10 U (भटयति ते) To speak, converse

भटः 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्वट्पातुतिरि N. 1. 12; वादि-वट्टविदिते भटस्य 23. 22; Bk. 14. 101. 2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. 3 An outcast, a barbarian. 4 A demon.

भटि *a.* Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes.). 2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhmanas; भट्ट गोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; so कुमारिलभट्टः &c. 3 Any learned man or philosopher. 4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists; कविगद्यद्विजकन्यायां भट्टौ जातो-दुवाचकः, 5 A bard, panegyrist. -COMP. -आचार्यः 1 a title given to a learned man or any celebrated teacher. 2 a great doctor. प्रयागः=प्रयाग प. ८.

भट्टार *a.* 1 Revered, worshipful. 2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भट्टारहृदिचंद्रस्य पञ्चवैद्यो नृपावते Heb.

भट्टारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c; see भट्टार above. -COMP. -वासरः Sunday.

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). 2 A lady of high rank. 3 The wife of a Brāhmana.

भट्टः A particular mixed caste.

भटिलः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. (भणति, भणित) 1 To say, speak; वृक्षोत्तम इति भणितये V. 3; Bk. 14. 16 2 To describe; काव्यः स काव्येन समासभाषति N. 10. 59. 3 To name, call. भणनं, भणितं, भणितिः *f.* Speaking, speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न येषामानन्दं जनयति जगन्नाथ-भणितिः Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिभितं Git. 7; इह रसमणे *ibid.*

भण् I. 1 A. (भंडते) 1 To chide, upbraid. 2 To mock, deride. 3 To speak. 4 To jest, joke. II. 10 U. (भणयति ते) 1 To make fortunate. 2 To cheat (properly भट्).

भण्डः A buffoon, jester, mime; त्रयो वेदस्य कर्तारि भण्डयूतविश्राचकाः Sarv. S 2 N. of a mixed caste; cf. भट्. -COMP. -तपस्विन् *m.* a pseudo ascetic. -हासिनी a harlot, courtesan.

भण्डकः A species of wag-tail.

भण्डनं 1 Mail, armour, 2 War, battle. 3 Mischief, wickedness.

भण्डिः -डी *f.* A wave.

भण्डिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate. -हः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. 2 A messenger. 3 A workman, artisan.

भण्डनः 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist भण्ड सिद्धिरेव न भण्यते Mu 4 2 A Buddhist mendicant

भद्राकः Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र *a.* 1 Good, happy, prosperous. 2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भद्रमुखा. 3 Foremost, best, chief, प्रवृत्तं भद्रं विजितारिः R. 14. 31. 4 Favourable, propitious. 5 Kind, gracious, excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. 6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. 7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. 8 Beloved, dear. 9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. -इ 1 Happiness, Good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भद्रं भद्रं वित्तं भगवत् सुखे मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; 6. 7; त्ववि वित्तं भद्रं सुखे मंगलाय U. 3. 48; oft- used in pl. in this sense; सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यतु; भद्रं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. 2 Gold. 3 Iron, steel. 1 A bullock-द्रः. 2 A species of wagtail. 3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. 4 An impostor, hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. 5 N. of Siva. 6 An epithet of mount Meru. 7 A kind of Kadamba. (भद्राकृ means 'to shave'; भद्राकरणं shaving). -COMP. -अंगः an epithet of Balarāma. -आकार, आकृति *a.* of auspicious features. -अत्मजः a sword. -आसनं 1 a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. 2 particular posture in meditation. -ईशः an epithet of Siva. -एला large cardamoms. -कपिलः an epithet of Siva. -कारक *a.* propitious. -काली N. of Lurgā. -कुम्भः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. -गणिते the construction of magical diagrams. -घटः वटकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn. -दार *m. n.* a sort of pine. नाम् *m.* a wagtail. -पीठं 1 a splendid seat, a chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10. 2 a kind of winged insect. -वल्लभः an epithet of Balarāma. -सुख *a.* of an auspicious face, used as a polite address, 'good sir', 'gentle sir'; S. 7. -सुगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. -रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. -वर्मन् *m.* a kind of jasmine. -शालः an epithet of Kārtikēya. -अर्यं, -अरिं sandal-wood. -अरी *f.* the sandal tree. -सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक *a.* (द्रिका *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious. 2 Handsome, beautiful. -कृ The Devadāru tree.

भद्रकर *n.* One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् *a.* Auspicious. -न. The Devadāru tree.

भद्रा 1 A cow 2 N. of the second seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar

fortnight 3 The celestial Gang's 4 N. of various plants. -COMP. अथ sandal-wood.

भट्टिका 1 An amulet. 2 मन्त्रा (2) above.

भट्टिल 1 Prosperity, good fortune. 2 Tremulous motion.

भंभः 1 A fly. 2 Smoke.

भंभरालिका, भंभराली 1 A gad-fly. 2 A gnat.

भंभारवः The lowing of a cow.

भयं 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension: (with abl.); भये तेन-भयं कले च्युतिभयं विदे. नृपालादये Bh. 3. 35; यदि समरमयास नास्ति ह्यसौभयं Va. 3. 4. 2 Fright, terror; जयद्रथ &c. 3 A danger, risk, hazard; तावद्रथस्य भेतव्यं नावद्रथमनागतं । आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुदी-च्योषितः H. 1. 57. -यः Sickness, disease. -COMP. अभित, -आक्रान्त a. overcome with fear. -आतुर, -आतं a. afraid, alarmed, frightened. -आवह a. 1 causing fear. 2 risky; स्वयं निचनं डेयः परमैर्भयावहः Bg. 3. 55. -उत्तर a. attended with or succeeded by fear. -कर (also भयकर) a. 1 frightening, terrible, fearful. 2 dangerous, perilous; 80 भयकारक, भयकृत -दिहिमः a drum used in battle. -द्रुत a. fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. -प्रतीकारः warding off or removed of fears. -प्रद a. inspiring fear, fearful terrible. प्रस्तावः an occasion of fear. -ब्राह्मणः a timid Brāhmaṇa, a Brāhmaṇa who to save himself from danger declares his caste relying on the inviolability of a Brāhmaṇa. -विभुत a. panic-struck. -व्यूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger.

भयानक a. Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful. किमतः परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2. Si. 17. 20; Bg. 11. 27. -कः 1 A tiger, 2 N. of Rānu. 3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry see under रस. -कं Terror, fear

भर a. Bearing, granting, supporting &c. -रः 1 A burden, load, weight; लुब्धये भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; कलमरपरिणामस्यामज्जू &c. U. 2. 20; मर व्यथा Mu 2. 18. 2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; बने भरं कुहमपन्नकलाचक्रीनं Bv. 1. 94, 54, Si. 9. 47 3 Bulk, mass 4 Excess: निर्धृष्टकौहदभरोति उपोन्नयलेति Mal. 6. 17; शोभाभरीः संभृताः Bv. 1. 103; कोपभरेण Git 3. 6 A particular measure of weight.

भरतः 1 A potter. 2 A servant.

भरण a. (जी f.) Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. -णं 1 The act of nourishing maintaining

33. 2 The act of bearing or carrying. 3 Bringing or procuring. 4 Nutriment 5 Hire, wages -णः The constellation Bharani.

भरणी N. of the second constellation containing three stars. COMP. -रुः an epithet of Rānu.

भरहः 1 A master, lord. 2 A prince, king. 3 An ox, a bull. 4 A worm.

भरण्यं 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. 2 Wages, hire. 3 The lunar mansion Bharani. -व्या Wages, hire. -COMP. भुज् m. a hired servant, hiring.

भरण्युः 1 A master. 2 A protector. 3 A friend. 4 Fire. 5 The moon. 6 The sun.

भरतः 1 N. of the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called *Bharatacarsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 2 N. of a brother of Rāma, son of Kaikeyi, the youngest wife of Daśaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Rāma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyi, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Rāma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the regents of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. 3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. 4 An actor, a stage player; तत्किमिच्छामहे भरतः Māl. 1. 5 A hired soldier, mercenary. 6 A barbarian, mountaineer. 7 An epithet of Agni. -COMP. -अग्रजः 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 75. -खंडं N. of a part of India. -ज्ञ a. knowing the science of Bharata; or the dramatic science. -पुत्रकः an actor. -वर्षः 'the country of Bharata; i. e. India. -वक्त्रं the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तथाविधमसु भरतवाक्यं (occurring in every play).

भरथः 1 A sovereign king. 2 Fire. 3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

भरद्वाज 1 N. of one of the seven sages. 2 A sky lark.

भरित a. 1 Nourished, maintained 2 Filled with, full of; जगज्जाले कता कुहमभरसीरभ्यभरितं Bv. 1. 54; 33.

भरुः 1 A husband- 2 A lord. 3 N. of Siva. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 Gold. 6 The sea.

भरुजः (जा or जी f.) A jackal.

भरुतक Fried meat.

भरुः 1 N. of Siva. 2 Of Brahman भरुः An epithet of Siva.

भर्जन a. Roasting, frying, baking 2 Annihilating -नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. 2 A frying-pan

भर्तु m. 1 A husband; यद्भर्तुरेव हि तमिच्छति तत्फलं Bh. 2. 68; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदारुणं पुंसं Mal. 6. 18. 2 A lord, master, superior; भर्तुः ज्ञापिन Me. 1, गण, भूत &c. 3 A leader, commander, chief; R. 7, 41. 4 A supporter, bearer, protector -COMP. -भूः a woman who murders her husband. -दारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir-apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). -दारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas) -व्रतं fidelity or devotion to a husband. (-ता) a virtuous and devoted wife; cf पतिव्रता -शोकः grief for the death of the husband -हरिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (सृंगार, नीति, and वैराग्य) and also वाक्यप्रदीप and भट्टिकाथ.

भर्तुमती A married woman whose husband is living.

भर्तुमात् m. In the possession of a husband; -कृत married.

भट् 10 A. (भर्त्तयन्; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten. 2 To revile, reproach, abuse. 3 To deride. -WITH निट् 1 to revile, censure, abuse. 2 to surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53.

भर्त्तकः A threatener, reviler.

भर्त्तन, भर्त्तना, भर्त्तितं 1 Threatening, reviling 2 A threat, menace. 3 Reproach, abuse. 4 A curse.

भर्त 1 Wages, hire. 2 Gold. 3 The navel.

भर्मण्या Wages, hire.

भर्मन् a. 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment 2 Wages, hire. 3 Gold. 4 A gold coin. 5 The navel.

भट् 1 10 A. (भालये, भालिन) To see, behold -With लिट् (also P.) 1 To see, behold, perceive, look at; निमाल्य भूयो निजगीरिष्यामि मा नाम मानं सहसैव यासी Bv 2 176; or यन्मा न भामिनि निमालयति प्रभातनीलारविदम्भमिहैः कटाक्षैः 3. 4. -11. 1 A. see भट्.

भट् 1 A. (भट्टो, भट्टित) 1 To describe, narrate tell 2 To wound hurt kill 3 To give

भल्लः—ह्रीं-हं A kind of missile or arrow; कञ्चिदाक्षणाविकृतमभ्युषी R. 9. 66; 4. 63; 7. 58. —**ह्रः** 1 A bear. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The marking-nut plant. (मल्ली also.)

भल्लकः A bear.

भल्लातः, —**भल्लातकः** The marking-nut plant.

भल्लकः A bear.

भल्लकः 1 A bear; इषति कुहरभाजामश्च मल्लकयूना U. 2. 21. 2 A dog.

भव *a.* (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. —**वः** 1 Being, state of being, existence, (सत्ता). 2 Birth, production; भवो हि लोकान्मुदयाय तादृशो R. 3. 14; S. 7. 27. 3 Source, origin. 4 Worldly existence, worldly life, life; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c.; Ku. 2. 51. 5 The world. 6 Well-being, health, prosperity, 7 Excellence, superiority. 8 N. of Siva; दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्ववत् Ku. 1. 21; 3. 72. 9 A god, deity. 10 Acquisition (प्राप्ति). —**Comp.** —**अतिग** *a.* overcoming worldly existence. —**अंतकृत्** *m.* an epithet of Brahmā. —**अंतरं** another existence (previous or future); Pt. 1. 121. —**अब्धिः**, —**अर्णवः**, —**समुद्रः**, —**सागरः**, —**सिंधुः** the ocean of worldly life. —**अयना** —**नी** the Ganges. —**अरण्यं** 'a forest of worldly life,' a dreary world. —**आत्मजः** an epithet of Ganesa or Kārtikeya. —**उच्छेदः** destruction of worldly existence, R. 14. 74. —**क्षितिः** *f.* the place of birth. —**वस्तरः** a forest-conflagration. —**छिद्** *a.* cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth; भवच्छिद्वक्ष्येवकपादांशुः K. 1. —**छेदः** prevention of recurring birth: Si. 1. 35. —**दाह** *a.* the *devadāru* tree. —**भूतिः** N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.); भवभूतेः संवादाधूतमूर्तेः भारती भाति । एतच्छत-कारण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति यावा ॥ Aryā S. 36. —**रुद्** *m.* a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. —**वीतिः** *f.* liberation from worldly existence; Ki. 6. 41.

भवत् *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Being, becoming, happening. 2 Present; समतीतं च भवत् भावि च R. 8. 78. —**प्रण** *a.* (ती *f.*) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by 'your honour,' 'your lordship, worship or highness'; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb); अथवा कथं भवान् मम्यते M. 1; भवत एव जानति रक्षणां च दुल्लिखितं U. 5. 23; R. 2. 40, 3. 48; 5. 16. It is often joined to अव or तव (see the words), and sometimes to स also; यस्मां विधेयविषये सभवाविधुके Māl. 1. 9.

भवदीय *a.* Your honour's you thine

भवनं 1 Being, existence. 2 Production, birth. 3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion; अथवा भवन-प्रत्ययान् प्रविष्टोऽस्मि Mk. 3; Me. 32. 4 A site, abode, receptacle; as in अविनय-भवनं Pt. 1. 191. 5 A building. 6 Nature. —**Comp.** —**उद्ग** the interior of a house. —**पतिः**, स्वाभिन् *m.* the lord of the house, a *pater familias*.

भवतः —**तिः** The time being, present time.

भवती A virtuous wife.

भवानी N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva आर्क्षेयतायकरमदमनो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29; Ku. 7. 84; Me. 36, 44. —**Comp.** —**गुरुः** an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. —**पतिः** an epithet of Siva; अविनयसिद्धा रदेनं जनेरविदितविभवो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवादृश *a.* (स्त्री *f.*), **भवादृश** *a.* **भवादृश** *a.* (शी *f.*) Like your honour, like you.

भविक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. 2 Happy, prosperous. —**कं** Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य *pot. p.* About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like माय्य impersonally, *i. e.* in the neuter gender and singular number, with instrumental of the subject and the predicative word, तस्या मम सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2; ग्रुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं S. 6. —**व्यं** What is destined to happen; भवितव्यं भवत्येव नद्विदेनमनि स्थितं Subhāsh.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny; भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6; सव्यक्त्वा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23.

भविष्य *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) About to become, future; R. 6. 52; Ku. 1. 50.

भविनः A poet; also भविनिच *m.*

भविलः 1 A paramour. 2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्यु *a.* = भव्यु *q. v.*

भविष्य *a.* 1 Future 2 Imminent, impending. —**व्यं** The future, futurity. —**Comp.** —**कालः** the future tense. —**ज्ञानं** knowledge of futurity. —**पुराणं** N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भविष्यत् *a.* (ती or स्त्री *f.*) About to be. —**Comp.** —**कालः** futurity. —**वक्तु**, —**वादि** *a.* predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्यं *a.* 1 Existing, being, being present. 2 Future, about to be. 3 Likely to become. 4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy; Ki. 11. 13. 5 Good, nice, excellent. 6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy; Ku. 1. 22; Ki. 3. 12; 10. 51. 7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. 8 Calm, tranquil, palaeid. 9 True. —**व्या** N. of Pārvatī. —**व्यं** 1 Existence. 2 Future time. 3 Result, fruit. 4 Good result, prosperity; R. 17. 53 5 A bone

भव 1 P (भवि) 1 To bark, grow

bark at. 2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भवः, **भपकः** A dog.

भवणः A dog. —**णं** The barking of a dog, a growl.

भसद् *m.* 1 The sun. 2 Flesh. 3 A kind of duck. 4 Time. 5 A float (प्लव). 6 The hinder parts (said to be *f.* and *n.* also). 7 Pudendum Muliebre.

भसनः A bee.

भसंतः Time.

भसित *a.* Reduced to ashes. —**तं** Ashes; Br. 1. 84.

भल्लका, **भल्ला**, **भल्लि**, *f.* 1 A bellows. 2 A leathern vessel for holding water. 3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भल्लमकं 1 Gold or silver. 2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. 3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् *n.* 1 Ashes; (कल्पते) इव चित्तामसरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79. 2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body), (भस्मनि ह्यु 'to sacrifice in ashes'; *i. e.* to do a useless work; भस्मा or भस्मीकृतं to reduce to ashes; भस्मीकृतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S.) —**Comp.** —**अग्निः** morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. —**अवशेष** *a.* remaining in the form of ashes; Ku. 3. 72.

आहव्यः camphor. —**उद्धूलनं**, —**धुडनं** smearing the body with ashes; भस्मीकूलनं भद्रमस्तु भवने K. P. 10. —**कारः** a washerman. —**कूटः** a heap of ashes. —**गंधा**, —**गंधिका**, **गंधिनी** a kind of perfume. —**तूलं** 1 frost, snow. 2 a shower of dust. 3 a number of villages. —**विषः** an epithet of Siva. —**रोगः** a kind of disease; cf. भस्माग्नि. —**लेपनं** smearing the body with ashes. —**विधिः** any rite performed with ashes. —**वेधकः** camphor. —**स्नानं** purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ind.* To the state of ashes; 'कृ' 'to reduce to ashes.'

भा 2 P (भाति, भात; *caus.* भावयति-ते; *desid.* बिभासति) To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous; पंकेर्विना सरो भाति सद्; खलजनीर्विना । कटुवर्णीर्विना कार्यं मानस विषयैर्विना Br. 1. 116; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 25; R. 3. 18. 2 To seem, appear; कुमुदितं न प्राति भाति किंचित् Mbh. 3 To be, exist. 4 To show oneself. —**With** अभि to shine forth; दिवि स्थितः सूर्य इवाभिभाति Mb. —**आ** 1 to shine, blaze, appear splendid; नरेन्द्रकन्यास्तमवाप्य सत्यतिं तमेतद्दं दक्षमुता इवावयुः R. 3. 33. 2 to seem, appear; R. 5. 15, 70; 13. 14. —**निश्** 1 to shine forth, shine; अश्वनीज-वल्देन निश्मि R. 11. 66. 2 to proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाङ्गनी हि निश्मो Ma. 44 2 10 —**य** 1 to appear 2 to shine forth. 3 to begin to become

light, begin to dawn (as night); ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4; प्रभातकल्प्य शशिलिपि शबरी R. 3. 2. -प्रति 1 to shine, appear bright or luminous; प्रतिभास्य वनानि केतकानां Ghat. 15. 2 to show oneself, become manifest. 3 to seem, appear; श्रीरत्नसुहृत्पर प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; R. 2. 47; Ku. 5. 38, 6. 54. 4 to occur to, come into the mind of; as in शेषर प्रतिभाति मे. -वि 1 to shine; Bh. 2. 71. 2 to seem, appear. -व्यति (Atm.) to shine very much, shine forth (in prominent contrast); अपिलोकयुगं दशा-वपि अतद्वत् स्मर्णयुगा अपि। अतिगमितया द-मस्वव्यतिमिमांसे नितरं वराजते। N. 2. 22 (where the verb can be construed equally with दुर्ग, दशो and युगा; cf. P. I. 3. 14).

भा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty; तावद्भा भावेर्भाति यावन्भास्य नोदयः Udb 2 A shadow, reflection. -Comp. -कोशः-यः the sun. -गणः the whole group of constellations. -निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. -नेमिः the sun. -मंडलं a halo of light.

भाकर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक a. 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. 2 Fit for food. 3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य). 4 Used in a secondary sense.

भातिक A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष a. (स्त्री f.) Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भागहर. भागदः &c. 2 Allotment, distribution, partition. 3 Lot, fate; निर्माणभागः परितः U. 4. 4 A part of any whole, a fraction. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A quarter, one fourth part. 7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. 8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. 9 The quotient. 10 Room, space, spot, region, place; R. 18. 47. -Comp. -अर्ह a. entitled to a share or inheritance. -कल्पना allotment of shares. -जातिः f. reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). -क्षेप 1 a share, part, portion; निवारणभाष्यचित्तैः R. 1. 50. 2. fortune, destiny, luck. 3 good fortune or luck; तदभाष्यं परं पश्यां Bh. 2. 12. 4 property. 5 happiness. (-यः) 1 a tax; S. 2. 2 an heir. -भाज् a. interested, a sharer or partner. -भुज् m. a king, sovereign. -लक्षण a kind of लक्षण or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called जहदजहलक्षण; e. g. सौम्य देवदत्तः -हरः 1 a co-heir. 2 division (in math.). -हारः division (in math.).

भागवत् a. (स्त्री f.) 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. 2 Pertaining to a god. 3 Holy divine sacred

-तः A follower or devotee of Vishnu or Krishna. -तं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

भागशब्द ind. 1 In parts or portions, part by part. 2 According to the share.

भागिक a. 1 Relating to a part. 2 Forming a part. 3 Fractional. 4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं ह्यते 'one part in a hundred'; i. e. one per cent; so भागिक विंशतिः &c.)

भागित्व a. 1 Consisting of shares or parts. 2 Sharing, having a share. 3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. 4 Concerned in, affected by. 5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 53. 6 Entitled to a share; Ms. 9. 165; Y. 2. 125. 7 Lucky, fortunate. 8 Inferior, secondary.

भागिन्यः A sister's son. -यी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्देशकीकारणां Ku. 1. 15. 2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्य 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; क्षियश्चरिषु पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवान् न जानाति इतो मनुष्यः Subhāsh. oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. 2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. 3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येन-बुद्धिर्दानी S. 4. 17. 4 Happiness, welfare. -Comp. -आयत्त a. dependent on fate; भाग्यायत्तनतःपरं S. 4. 16. -उदयः dawn of good fortune, lucky occurrence. -क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि वनानि भवन्ति वांति Mk. 1. 13. -योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. -विद्वः ill luck, adverseness, of fate; R. 8. 47. -वशात् ind. through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भागवत् a. 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. 2 Prosperous.

भाग a. (स्त्री f.) Made of hemp, hempen.

भागकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भागीनं A field of hemp.

भाज 10 U. To divide, distribute; see भज् caus.

भाज् a. (Usually at the end of Comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to. 2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; हस्त°, रिक्त्व°. 3 Entitled to. 4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. 5 Devoting oneself to. 6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; कुहरभाजां. 7 Going or resorting to, seeking. 8 Worshipping. 9 Falling to the lot of. 10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य); Bk. 3. 21.

भाजकः 1 Dividing. 2 (In arith.) A divider.

1 Sharing dividing 2 Division (in math) 3 A vessel,

pot, cup, plate; पुष्पभाजनं S. 4; R. 5. 22. 4 (Fig.) A receptacle, repository, repository; स श्रियो भाजनं नर Pt. 1. 143; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महसं भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. 5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; महादृष्ट्या एव भवति भाजनाभ्युपदेशानां K. 108. 6 Representation. 7 A measure equal to 64 palas

भाजित्व A share, portion.

भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्यं 1 A portion, share. 2 An inheritance. 3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाट, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटिः f. 1 Wages, hire. 2 The earnings of harlots.

भाट्टः A follower of Bhaṭṭa, a follower of that school of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy which was founded by Kumāṛila Bhaṭṭa.

भाणः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of अकाशभाषित q. v, भाणः स्वाद्वैतविरितो नानावस्थातरामकः। इकात एक एवात्र निपुणः पठितो विदः॥ S. D. 513, see the next stanzas also; e. g. वसंत तिलक, सुकुंदानंद, लीलामहुर &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भांड 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नीलभांडं 'an indigo-vat'; so क्षीरभांडं 'a milk-pail'; हरा°, मद्य° &c. 2 A box, trunk, chest, case; हरभांड Pt. 1. 3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. 4 A musical instrument. 5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shopkeeper's stock, मधुरगान्धर्वि भांडनि Pt. 1. 6 A bale of goods. 7 (Fig.) Any valued possession, treasure; शालं वा खनुदने तदुभय तदुभयभांडं हि मे U. 4. 26. 8 The bed of a river. 9 Trappings or harness of a horse. 10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from मंड). -हारः (m. pl.) Wares, merchandise. -Comp. -अ (आ) गारः, -र 1 a store-house, store-room (lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept); भांडागारण्यकृत विदुषां सा खरं मोलभाजि Vikr. 18. 45. 2 treasury, store. 3 a collectoin, store, magazine. -पतिः a merchant. -पुटः a barber. -प्रतिभांडकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods -भरकः the contents of a vessel -मूल्यं capital in the form of wares. -शाला a storehouse, store.

भांडकः-कं A small vessel, cup-कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भांडार A store-house, store.

भांडारिन् m. The keeper of a storehouse,

भांडिः f. A razor-case. -Comp.

-पार a barber -शाला a barber's shop

भांडिकः-लः A barber.

भांडिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भांडिनी A chest, basket.

भांडीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भात *p. p.* Shining, brilliant, bright. -तः Dawn, morning.

भातिः *f.* 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).

भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). -दाः (*f. pl.*) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वा-भाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

भाद्रमातुरः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातृ).

भावे 1 Appearing, being visible. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Perception, knowledge.

भातुः 1 Light, lustre, brightness. 2 A ray of light; मंडिताखिलादिप्रता-श्रदासीः पौतु मानवः Bv. 1. 129; Si. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. 3 The sun; भातुः सङ्कृत-तुरण एव S. 5. 4; भीमानी निदावे Bv. 1. 30 4 Beauty. 5 A day. 6 A king, prince, sovereign. 7 An epithet of Siva. -*f.* A handsome woman. -Comp. -केस(स)रः the sun. -जः the planet Saturn. -दिने, -वारः Sunday.

भातुमत् *a.* 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. 2 Beautiful, handsome. -*m.* The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36. Rs. 5. 2. -ती N. of the wife of Duryodhana. भाताः 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. 2 The sun. 3 Passion, wrath, anger. 4 A siser's husband. -मा 1 A passionate woman. 2 N. of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यभामा.

भामिनी I A beautiful young woman; (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. 2 A passionate woman (often used like चंडी as a term of endearment); उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते मुखस्य निर्व्यं Bv. 2. 1.

भारः 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारानमिता न कोषितः Bh. 3. 27; so श्रीणीभार Me. 82; भारः कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37. 2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); U. 5. 5 3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. 4 Labour, toil, trouble. 5 A mass, large quantity; कचं, जटां. 6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. 7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -Comp. -आक्रांत *a.* heavily laden, over-burdened. -उद्धः a porter, burden-carrier. -उपजीवनं living by carrying burdens, a porter's life. -यष्टि- a pole for carrying burdens -बाह् *a.* (भारोही *f.*)

bearer of burdens. -बाहः a burden-carrier, porter. -वाहनः a beast of burden. (-नं) a cart, waggon. -वाहिकः a porter. -सह *a.* 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. -हर, -हारः a burden-bearer, porter. -हारिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna.

भारुहः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारुह); Pt. 5. 102.

भारत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to or descended from Bharata. -तः 1 A descendant of Bharata. 2 An inhabitant of *Bharatavarsha* or India. 3 An actor. -तं 1 India, the country of Bharata; Si. 14. 5. 2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyāsa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); श्रवणाजलिपुटयेन विरचितवान् भार-ताख्यममृतं यः तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4; व्यासगिरिं निर्वासं सारं विश्वस्य भारतं वंदे। भूषणतयैव संशो यद्विकितां भारती वदति ॥ *Aryā* S. 31. -ती 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence; भारतीनिर्वाहः U. 3; तमर्थमिह भारत्या वृत्तया योक्तमर्हति Ku. 6. 79; नवरत्नरुचिरा निर्मितमिदमपि भारती कर्षजं वति R. P. 1. 2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. 3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारती संस्कृतप्राये वाग्व्यापारी नडाश्रयः S. D. 285. 4 A quail.

भारताजः 1 N. of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. 2 Of Agastya. 3 The planet Mars. 4 A sky-lark. -जं A bone.

भारवः A bow-string.

भारविः N. of the author of the *Kirātārjunīya*; तावद्भा भारवेभ्योति यावन्मा-वस्य भोदयः। उदिते च पुनर्मावे भारवेभ्यो रवेति ॥ भारवेभ्यो गौरव Udh.

भारिः A lion.

भारिक, भारिन् *a.* Heavy. -*m.* A burden-carrier, porter.

भार्यः A king of the Bhargas.

भार्यवः 1 N. of Sukra, regent of planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. 2 N. of Parasurāma; see परशुराम. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 An archer. 5 An elephant. -Comp. -प्रियः a diamond.

भार्यवी 1 The *Dūrva* grass. 2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

भार्यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या 1 A lawful wife; सा भार्या या गृहे दृष्टा सा भार्या या प्रजावती। सा भार्या या पतिप्राणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 196. 2 The female of an animal. -Comp. -आढ *a.* livig by the prostitution of his wife. -ऊढ *a.* married (as a man). -भार्यं तमप्यय Bk 4 15 -जित *a.* on pecked husband

भार्यारुः 1 A kind of deer. 2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भालं 1 The forehead, brow; यद्वावा निजमालपदलिखितं श्लोकं मदद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49, (स्मरस्य) वरः सर्वो भालानलमसितजालास्पदमधुर Bv. 1. 84. 2 Light. 3 Darkness. -Comp. -अंकः 1 a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 a saw. 4 a tortoise. -चंद्रः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Ganeśa. -दर्शनं red lead. -दर्शिन *a.* 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -दृष्ट *m.*, -लोचनः an epithet of Siva. -पट्टः, -ट्टं the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालु(लु)कः, भालु(लु)कः A bear.

भावः 1 Being, existing, existence, नासतो विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. 2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. 3 State, condition, state of being; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या स्वं V. 4; कातरभावः, विषयभाव &c. 4 Manner, mode. 5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so ब्रह्मभावं; किंकरभाव &c. 6 (a) True condition or state, truth, reality, Bg. 10. 8. (b) Sincerity, devotion, खवि मे भावनिर्वचना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. 7 Innate property, disposition, nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. 8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition, Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. 9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; एको मायः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhāvas* are either *स्थायिन्* primary, or *व्यभिचारिन्* subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9 each *rasa* having its own *स्थायिभाव*. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first *ānana* or K. P. 4.). 10 Love, affection, attachment; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विबुधः Ku. 3. 35; R. 6. 36. 11 Purport, drift, gist, substance; इति भावः (often used by commentators). 12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Māl. i. 25. 13 Resolution, determination. 14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विद्युतभावत्वात् Māl. 1. 12; Bg. 18. 16. 15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance; जयति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नरेव-कलादयः Māl. 1. 17, 36; R. 3. 41; U. 3. 32. 16 A being, living creature. 17 Abstract meditation, contemplation. (-भाव q v.) 18 Conduct, movement gesture 19 Amorous gesture

or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. 20 Birth. 21 The world, universe. 22 The womb. 23 Will. 24 Superhuman power. 25 Advice, instruction. 26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (A term of address): भाव अग्र-नाम्न V. 1; तां खलु भविन तथैव सर्वे इत्योः पाणिना: Māl. 1. 27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भाव क्रः. 28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. 29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. 30 A lunar mansion. -Comp. -अबुध *a.* not forced, natural. (-ना) a shadow. -अंतरं a different state. -अर्थः 1 the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.) 2 The subject-matter. -आकृतं (secret) thoughts of the mind; Amaru. 4. -आत्मक *a.* real, actual. -आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आलीना a shadow. -एकरस *a.* influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. -हृदीरं *ind.* 1 heartily, from the bottom of the heart. 2 deeply, gravely. -गम्य *a.* conceived by the mind; Me. 85. -ग्राहि *a.* 1 understanding the sense. 2 appreciating the sentiment. -जः the god of love. -ज्ञ, विज्ञ *a.* knowing the heart. -दृशि *a.* see भावदृशि. -बंधन *a.* enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. -बोधक *a.* indicating or revealing any feeling. -विभः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas). -रूप *a.* real, actual. -वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. -वाचकं an abstract noun. -अवलम्बं a mixture of various emotions; (भावानां वाध्यावापकभावभावना-नामुदासीनाणां वा वासिद्वयं R. G., vide examples given *ad. loc.*). -सूक्ष्म *a.* devoid of real love. -संघः the union or coexistence of two emotions, भाव-वद्विस्त्योन्मादभेदतयोरुन्मादभिभावनयोर्ययोः। सामानाधिकरण्यां R. G. see the examples there given). -समाहित *a.* abstracted in mind, devout. -सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; *i. e.* the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. भौ-तिकसर्ग or material creation). -स्थ *a.* attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 58. -स्थिर *a.* firmly; rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. -स्निग्ध *a.* affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भावक *a.* 1 Effecting, bringing about. 2 Promoting any one's welfare. 3 Fancying, imagining. 4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful having a poetic taste क 1. A feeling sentiment 2 The

external manifestation of one's sentiments (especially of love).

भावन *a.* (नी *f.*) Effecting &c.; see भावक above. -नः 1 An efficient cause. 2 A creator; Māl. 9. 4. 3 An epithet of Śiva. -नं, -ना 1 Creating, manifesting. 2 Promoting any one's interests. 3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मधुरिपुरहविति भावनशीला Gīt. 6; or भावनया त्वयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. 4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. 5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. 6 A supposition, hypothesis. 7 Observing, investigating. 8 Settling, determining. Y. 2. 149. 9 Remembering, recollection. 10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. 11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logic); see भावना and स्मृति in 'I. S. 12 Proof, demonstration, argument. 13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. 14 Scenting, decorating with flowers and perfumes.

भावतः 1 Emotion, passion, sentiment. 2 The external indication of the feeling of love. 3 A pious or holy man. 4 An amorous man. 5 An actor. 6 Decoration, dress.

भाविका *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. 2 Sentimental, pervaded by feeling or sentiment. 3 Future. -कं 1 Language full of love or passion. 2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammata; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः कियंते भूत-भाविनः। तद्वद्विके K. P. 10.

भावित *p. p.* 1 Created, produced. 2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited; भावितविशेषविक्रियः Dk. 3 Cherished, fostered. 4 Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. 5 Thought of, meditated upon. 6 Made to become, transformed into. 7 Sanctified by meditation, see भावितात्मन्. 8 Proved, established. 9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. 10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. 11 Perfumed, scented. 12 Mixed with. -कं A product obtained by multiplication. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -बुद्धि *a.* 1 one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. 2 pure, devout, holy; Pt. 3. 66. 3 thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74. 4 engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 38.

भावितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावित्र The three worlds (heaven, earth and lower region)

भाविन् *a.* 1 Being, becoming; मृत-भावि R. 11. 49. 2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place; लोकेन भावी विदुरेव तुल्यः R. 18. 38 Me. 41. 3 Future; समीपं च भवद्भावि च R. 8. 78; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः कियंते भूतभा-विनः K. P. 10; N. 3. 11. 4 Capable of taking place. 5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि त्वत्-तद्वत्स्या H. 1. 6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious. -नी 1 A handsome woman. 2 A noble or virtuous lady; Ku. 5. 38. 3 A wanton woman.

भावुः *a.* 1 About to be or happen. 2 Becoming. 3 Prosperous, happy 4 Auspicious, blessed. 5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. -कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). -कं 1 Happiness, welfare prosperity; स राहु वो दुश्चरदनी भावुकाना परंपरा K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अप्रयुक्तत्व). 2 Language full of love and passion.

भाष्य *a.* 1 About to be or happen, oft. used impersonally like भवितव्य q. v., किं तेमोच्यं मम सुदिक्तेः Bh. 3. 41. 2 Future. 3 To be performed or accomplished. 4 To be conceived or imagined. 5 To be proved or demonstrated. 6 To be determined or investigated. -व्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. 2 Futurity.

भाष 1 A (भाषते भाषित) 1 To say, speak, utter; त्वमेकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषित Ku. 5. 81; oft. with two acc.; भीता जियमित्य वचो बभाषे R. 7. 66; आखंडलः; का-मोभिर्दं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. 2 To speak to, address; किंचिद्विस्तृत्य पतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46; 3. 51. 3 To tell, announce, declare; क्षितिपालमुच्चैः प्रत्य तमेवार्थमापत्तेर R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. 5 To name, call. 6 To describe. -With अनु 1 To speak, say. 2 To communicate, announce, Ms. 11. 228. -अप to revile, abuse, defame, censure, speak ill of; अहमनु-मात्रं न किंचिद्वभाषे Bv. 4. 27; न केवल यो महतोऽपभाषते क्षणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापमाह Ku. 5. 83. -आभि 1 to speak to, address; Ms. 2. 128. 2 to speak, say. 3 to proclaim, announce, tell, communicate. 4 to relate, -आ 1 to speak to, address; वैशंपायनश्रद्धापादिभाष-भाषि K. 117. 2 to say or speak something. आभाषि रामेण वचः कनीयान् Bk. 3. 51. -प्रति to lay down a conven- tion, to speak conventionally. -प्र to say, speak to; स्थितयोः किं प्रभाषेत Bg. 2. 54. -प्रति 1 to speak in return, reply or answer Bk. 5. 39. 2 to tell relate 3 to say after one. speak after hearing 4 to

name, call; काममि तामुपगीति प्रतिभाते महाकवयः Srut. 6. -वि to lay down as an optional rule. -सं to speak together, converse; Ms. 8. 55.

भाषणं 1 Speaking, talking, saying. 2 Speech, words, talk. 3 Kind words.

भाषा 1 Speech, talk; as in चारुभाषः. 2 Language, tongue; Ms. 8. 164. 3 A common or vernacular dialect; (a) the Spoken Sanskrit language (opp. छंदस् or वेद); विभाषा भाषायां P. VI. 1. 181; (b) any Prākṛita dialect (opp. संस्कृत); Ms. 8. 332. 4 Definition, description; स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा Bg. 2. 54. 5 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. 6 (In law) The first of the four stages of a law-suit; the plaint, charge or accusation. -Comp. -अंतरं 1 another dialect or language. 2 translation. -पादः a charge, plaint; see भाषा (6) above. -समः a figure of speech, which consists in so arranging the words of a sentence that it may be considered and read either as Sanskrit or Prākṛita (one or more of its varieties); e. g. मनुकमणिमंजरी कलमंजरी विहारसरस्वतीति ॥ S. D. 642; (एष श्लोकः संस्कृतप्राकृतसंज्ञा-समीक्षायां भाषायां प्रयोगे कश्चिद् एव); किं त्वं भगवति विच्छेदद्वारायासकारिणि । कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिभ्रमं Māl. 6. 11 (which is in Sanskrit or Sauraseni); so 6. 10.

भाषिका Speech, language. भाषित p. p. Spoken, said, uttered. -त Speech, utterance, words, language; Ms. 8. 26. -Comp. -दुस्सक्त = उक्तदुस्सक्त q. v.

भाष्यं 1 Speaking, talking. 2 Any work in the common or vernacular language. 3 Exposition, gloss, commentary; as in वेदभाष्य. 4 Especially, a commentary which explains Sūtras or aphorisms word by word with comments of its own; (सूत्रार्थो दण्डिते यम पदेः सूत्रानुसारिभिः । स्व-पदानि च वर्णयते भाष्ये भाष्यविदो विदुः ॥); संक्षिप्त-स्वाध्यायोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः । सुविस्तारता बाबोभाष्यसूत्रा भवन्तु मे Si. 2. 24. 5 N. of the great commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -Comp. -कारः, -कारिः, -कृतः m. 1 a commentator, scholiast. 2 N. of Patanjali.

भास् 1 A. (भास्ते, भासित) 1 To shine, glitter, be bright; तामस्कानुवृत्त-पञ्चममं दिवं वभासे विद्योः Bv. 2. 74; 4. 18; Ku. 6. 11; Bk. 10. 61. 2 To become clear or evident, come into the mind; त्वदंगमादौ दृष्टे कस्य चित्ते न भास्ते । मालतीशङ्खभृङ्गाकदलीनां कदोरता Chandr. 5. 42. 3 To appear. -Caus. (भासयति ते) 1 To brighten, irradiate

unumate

भासयद्भास् R. 9. 21; Bg. 10. 6. 2 To show, make clear or evident, manifest; Bk. 15. 42. -With अव 1 to shine; Ki. 3. 46. 2 to appear, shine forth, become evident; अहोस्वि-मृद्धमवभासते कुचव्याः Si. 8. 29. -आ to appear or shine like, seem like; स्थाना-तरं स्वर्गं दृष्टव्यमस्मि Ku. 7. 3; R. 7. 43; 14. 12. -उद् 1 to shine. 2 to seem like. -नित्स् to shine forth; Ki. 7. 36. -यति 1 to shine. 2 to appear or look like. 3 to become clear, manifest oneself. -वि to shine.

भास् f. 1 Light, lustre, brightness; इशा निशेदिवरचारुभासा N. 22. 43; R. 9. 21; Ku. 7. 3. 2 A ray of light; Ki. 5. 38, 46; 9. 6; Ratn. 1. 24; 4. 16. 3 A reflection, an image. 4 Majesty, glory, splendour. 5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -करः 1 the sun; Si. 11. 69; R. 11. 7; 12. 25; Ku. 6. 49. 2 a hero. 3 fire. 4 an epithet of Siva. 5 N. of a celebrated Hindu astronomer who is said to have flourished in the eleventh or twelfth century A. D. (-रं) gold. -विषः a ruby. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha. -करिः the planet Saturn.

भासः 1 Brightness, light, lustre. 2 Fancy. 3 A cock. 4 A vulture. 5 A cow-shed (नेष्ट). 6 N. of a poet. भासो ह्यसः कविद्वयद्वयः कालिदासो विद्यातः P. R. 1. 22; M. 1.

भासक a. (सिका f.) 1 Enlightening, brightening, illuminating. 2 Showing, making evident. 3 Making intelligible. -कः N. of a poet. भासनं 1 Shining, glittering. 2 Illuminating.

भासेत a. (सी f.) 1 Shining. 2 Beautiful, handsome. -तः 1 The sun. 2 The moon. 3 An asterism, a star. -न्ती An asterism (रक्षक).

भासुः The sun.

भासुरं a. 1 Shining, bright, splendid; Ki. 5. 5; R. 5. 30. 2 Terrible. -रः 1 A hero. 2 A crystal.

भास्मन् a. (नी f.) Consisting or made of ashes, ashy; Si. 4. 65. भास्वत् a. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent; Ku. 1. 2; 6. 60. -m. 1 The sun; भास्वानुदेष्यति हविष्य-ति चक्रवाटं Subhāsh.; R. 16. 44. 2 Light, lustre, splendour. 3 A hero. -सी The city of the sun.

भास्वर a. Shining, bright, radiant, brilliant. -रः 1 The sun. 2 A day.

भिक्षा 1 A. (भिक्षिते, भिक्षित) 1 To ask, beg or ask for (with two acc.); भिक्षायां वनं भिक्षां Bk. 6. 9. 2 To beg (as alms); न वज्रायै वनं सूत्रादिभ्यो भिक्षितं कर्हि-चित् Ms. 11. 24, 25. 3 To ask without obtaining. 4 To be weary or distressed.

भिक्षय भिक्षा भृष्टं ० १ २ ३ ४ ५ ६ ७ ८ ९ १० ११ १२ १३ १४ १५ १६ १७ १८ १९ २० २१ २२ २३ २४ २५ २६ २७ २८ २९ ३० ३१ ३२ ३३ ३४ ३५ ३६ ३७ ३८ ३९ ४० ४१ ४२ ४३ ४४ ४५ ४६ ४७ ४८ ४९ ५० ५१ ५२ ५३ ५४ ५५ ५६ ५७ ५८ ५९ ६० ६१ ६२ ६३ ६४ ६५ ६६ ६७ ६८ ६९ ७० ७१ ७२ ७३ ७४ ७५ ७६ ७७ ७८ ७९ ८० ८१ ८२ ८३ ८४ ८५ ८६ ८७ ८८ ८९ ९० ९१ ९२ ९३ ९४ ९५ ९६ ९७ ९८ ९९ १००

भिक्षा 1 Asking, begging, soliciting, Ms. 6. 56. 2 Anything given as alms, alms; भवति भिक्षां देहि. 3 Wages, hire. 4 Service. -Comp. -अटनं wandering about begging for alms. (-नः) a beggar, mendicant. -अन्नं food obtained by begging, alms. -अयनं (यं) = भिक्षाटनं q. v. -अर्थि a. begging for alms or charity (-m.) a beggar. -अर्हं a. worthy of alms, a fit object of charity. -आहारः a. 1 living on alms. 2 dishonest. -आहारः begged food. -उपजीविन् a. living on alms, a beggar. -करणं asking alms, begging. -चरणं, चर्यं, चर्या wandering about begging for alms. -पात्रं a begging-bowl, an alms-dish; so भिक्षापात्रं, भिक्षा-भाजनं. -साधवः a young beggar (used as a term of contempt). -वृत्तिः f. living by begging, a mendicant's life. भिक्षाकः (की f.) A beggar, mendicant.

भिक्षित p. p. Begged, asked &c. भिक्षुः 1 A beggar, mendicant in general; भिक्षां च भिक्षुर्विदुः Ms. 8. 94. 2 A religious mendicant, a Brāhmana in the fourth order of his religious life (when he quits his house and family and lives only on alms), a Sannyāsin. 3 The fourth order or stage in the religious life of a Brāhmana (संन्यास). 4 A Buddhist mendicant. -Comp. -चर्यं begging, a mendicant's life. -संघः a society of Buddhist mendicants. -संचाती old or tattered clothes (चीवर).

भिक्षुकः A beggar, mendicant, Ms. 6. 51.

भिक्ष 1 A part, portion. 2 A fragment, bit. 3 A wall, partition.

भिक्षिः f. 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. 2 A wall, partition; समयां लोचयिषिः Dk.; Si. 4. 67. 3 (Hence) Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय) to work anything upon; चित्रकर्मरचना-भिदि विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. 4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. 5 Anything broken. 6 A rent, fissure. 7 A mat. 8 A flaw. 9 An opportunity. -Comp. -खातनः a rat. -चौरः a house-breaker. -पातनः 1 a kind of rat. 2 a rat.

भिक्षिका 1 A wall, partition. 2 A small house-lizard.

भिद् I. 1 P. (भिक्षिते) To divide or cut into parts. -II. 7 U. (भिक्षिते, भिक्षि) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, rend, pierce, break through or down; अतिशीतलम्पसः किं भिक्षितं न सूत्रः H. 3. 45; तेषां कथं तु हृदयं न भिक्षितं लज्जा Mu. 3. 34.; Si. 8. 39. Ms. 3. 33, R. 8. 55; 12. 77. 2 To dig or tear up, excavate; U. 1. 23. 3 To pass through; Pt. 1. 211, 212. 4 To divide, separate; द्विधा भिक्षा शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39; to displace; R. 14. 3. 5 To violate transgress break infringe

ममं नृपणा भिक्ष P 15 १५ भिक्ष

स्थितिं भिद् दानवोऽसौ वलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. 6 To remove, take away; Si. 15. 87. 7 To disturb, interrupt; as in समाधि-भेदि. 8 To change, alter; (न) भिदिति मदां गतिमयसुखः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वासाप-मादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहेति चणः S. 1. 14. 9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सृष्टीशुभिमिन्नमिन्नविद् Ku. 1. 12; नवीयसा भिन्नमिन्नकपञ्जं S. 7. 16; Me. 107. 10 To disperse, scatter, scare away; भिन्नसारंगयः S. 1. 33; V. 1. 16. 11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance; Mu. 3. 13. 12 To loosen, relax, dissolve; पर्यकञ्चं निविहं विभेद Ku. 3. 59. 13 To disclose, divulge. 14 To perplex, distract. 15 To distinguish, discriminate. -Pass. (भिद्यते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22. 2 To be divided or separated. 3 To expand, blossom, open. 4 To be loose or relaxed; प्रस्थानभिन्ना न वचं नोद R. 7. 9, 66. 5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37; U. 4. 6 To be destroyed. 7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad; पद-कर्णो भिद्यते श्वः &c. Pt. 1. 99. 8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -Caus. (भेदयति) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. 2 To destroy, dissolve. 3 To disunite, set at variance. 4 To perplex. 5 To seduce. -Desid. (वि-भित्तयति) To wish to break &c. -With अद् to divide, break down or through. -उद् to shoot up, germinate, grow (as a plant); Ku. 1. 24; R. 13. 21. -निस् 1 to tear up, burst or tear asunder, break through; Bk. 9. 67. 2 to disclose, betray; U. 3. 1. -प्र 1 to break, tear, break or tear asunder. 2 to exude (from the temples of an elephant); Ku. 5. 80. -प्रति 1 to break through, pierce, penetrate. 2 to disclose, betray. 3 to reproach, abuse, censure, प्रतिभिद्य कान्तमपराधकृतं Si. 5. 58; R. 19. 22. 4 to reject, disown. 5 to touch, be in close contact with; Ku. 7. 35. -वि 1 to break, tear down. 2 to pierce, penetrate. 3 to divide, separate. 4 to interrupt. 5 to scatter, disperse. -सं 1 to break or tear asunder, break to pieces. 2 to mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्वोन्वसंभिवहर्षां सखीनां Māl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5.

भिद्वकः A sword. -कं 1 A diamond. 2 Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदा 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing; Si. 6. 5. 2 Separation. 3 Difference. 4 Kind, species, sort.

भिदिः, भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदुर a. 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. 2 Fragile, brittle. 3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled. 4 विदुतामसोऽप्य S. 4. 26

19. 56. -रः The *Plaksha* tree. -र A thunderbolt.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. 2 N. of a particular river; नौयदागम इवाद्भ्यमि-यकोनमिधेयसदृशं विवेष्टितं R. 11. 8; (see Malli.)

भिद् A thunderbolt.

भिद् (दि)पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones.

भिन्न p. p. 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. 2 Divided, separated. 3 Detached, disunited, disjoined. 4 Expanded, blown, opened. 5 Different from, other than (with abl.); तस्मादयं भिन्नः. 6 Different, varied. 7 Loosened. 8 Mingled, mixed, blended. 9 Deviating from. 10 Changed. 11 Furious, in rut. 12 Without, deprived of. (see भिद्).

-कः A defect or flaw in a gem.

-कं 1 A bit, fragment, part. 2 A blossom. 3 A wound, stab. 4 A fraction. -Comp. -अञ्जनं a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; प्रयाति... भिन्नोजनव-र्णतो वनः Si. 12. 68; Me. 59; Rs. 3. 5. -अर्थः a. clear, evident, intelligible.

-उदरः 'born of a different womb or mother,' a half-brother. -करः an elephant in rut (from whose temples icnor exudes). -कूट a. deprived of a leader (as an army). -क्रम a. out of order, disordered. -गति a. 1 going with broken steps. 2 going quickly.

-गर्भ a. broken up (in the centre), disorganized. -गुणनं multiplication of fractions. -घनः the cube of a fraction. दाशैर a. -making or seeing a difference, partial. -प्रकार a. of a different kind or sort. -भाजनं a pot-herd. -नर्नर a. wounded in the vital parts, mortally wounded. -मर्याद a. 1 one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful; आत्माता-पवादनिश्चयार्थ U. 5. 2 unrestrained, uncontrolled. -रुचि a. having different tastes; भिन्नरुचिर्हं लोकः R. 6. 30. -लिंगं, -वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition; see K. P. 10. -वर्चस्, वर्चस्क a. voiding excrement. -वृत्त a. leading a bad life, abandoned. -वृत्ति a. 1 leading a bad life, following evil courses. 2 having different feelings or tastes or emotions. 3 having different occupations. -संहति a. disunited, dissolved. -स्वर a. 1 having a changed voice, faltering. 2 discordant. -हृदय a. pierced through the heart; R. 11. 19.

भिरिदिका N. of a plant (प्येदुजा).

भिद्रः N. of a wild tribe. -Comp.

-नवी the female of the *Dos gaceus*.

-तकः the *lodhra* tree, -सूषणं the ru a plant

भिद्रोटः -टकः The *lodhra* tree.

भियस् m. 1 A physician, doctor, भियस्नामयं R. 8. 93. 2 N. of Vishnu -Comp. -जितं a drug or medicine

-राज्ञः a quack doctor. -वरः an excellent physician.

भिपत्रा, भिपिनका-डा, भिपसडा, भिपसि-डा, Parbed or fried grain.

भिपसा Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (विभेति, भीत) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; मृत्योर्भिमोहि किं बाल त स भीतं विमुञ्चति; रावणाद्येभ्यर्तां युञ्जं Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. 2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.). -Caus. (भापयति) To frighten (any one) with anything; क्वांचिकयेन भापयति Sk.; (भापयते, भीपयते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; मुञ्जे भापयते Sk.; स्तानिनेन भीपयित्वा धाराहस्तैः परामुञ्चति Mk. 5. 28.

भी f. Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभीः 'fearless' R. 15. 8, वृष्णमां वीतभीविमि दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत p. p. 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27. 2 Placed in danger, imperiled. -Comp. -भीत a exceedingly afraid.

भीतंकार a. Making (one) afraid.

भीतंकार ind. Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः f. 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror. 2 Shaking, tremour. -Comp. -नादितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भीम a. Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न मेजिरे भीमवि-वेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; R. 1. 16; 3. 54

-मः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. [He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength, and hence he was called Bhīma. He had also a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara, or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhshasana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadī, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhshasana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virata, and several other exploits in which

he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. -**Comp.** -उदरी an epithet of Umā. -कर्मन् *a.* of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15 -दर्शन *a.* frightful in appearance, hideous. -नाद *a.* Sounding dreadfully. (-दः) 1 a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. 2 a lion. 3 N. of one the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. -पराक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. -रथी N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period) (सप्तहत्तिमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी । रात्रिर्भीमरथी नाम पराक्रान्तिदुस्तरा). -रूप *a.* of terrific form. -विक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. -विक्रान्तः a lion. -विग्रह *a.* gigantic, of terrific form. -ज्ञासनः an epithet of Yama. -सेनः 1 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. 2 a kind of camphor.

भीमर War, battle.

भीमा 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 A kind of perfume (सेवना). 3 A whip.

भीरु *a.* (र or रु *f.*) 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; क्षात्रा भीरुः H. 2. 26 2 Afraid of; (mostly in comp.); पाव, अपरम, प्रतिज्ञाभंग &c. -रुः 1 A jackal. 2 A tiger. -रु *n.* Silver. -रु 1 A timid woman. 2 A goat. 3 A shadow. 4 A centipede. -**Comp.** -वेतस् *m.* a deer. -रुद्रः an oven, a furnace. -सत्त्व *a.* timid, fearful. -हृदयः a deer.

भीरु (लु) *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. 2 Shy. -कः A bear. 2 An owl. 3 A kind of sugar-cane. -क A forest, wood.

भीरु (लु) *f.* A timid woman; त्वं रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपसीता R. 13. 24.

भीरु (लु) *a.* A bear.

भीषण *a.* Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; विष्णुर्विडाहैक्षणभीषणायः Si. 3. 45. -णः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. 2 N. of Siva. 3 A pigeon, dove. -णं Anything that excites terror.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. 2 Fright, terror.

भीषित *a.* Frightened, terrified.

भीष्म *a.* Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. -भ्यः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric), see भयानक. 2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. 3 An epithet of Siva. 4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangā. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangā; but all the others having died he was the heir to the throne after his father. On

one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyawatī, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Santanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Santanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called *Bhishma*. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravīrya, the son of Satyawatī, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kāsirāja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhandin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. -**Comp.** -जननी an epithet of the Ganges. -पंचकं N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kārtika (said to be sacred to Bhishma). -रु *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मकः 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangā. 2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukmīṇī was carried off by Kṛishṇa.

भुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. 2 Enjoyed, used. 3 Suffered, experienced. 4 Possessed, occupied (in law); (see भुज्). -क्तं 1 The act of eating or enjoying. 2 That which is eaten, food. 3 The place where any one has eaten. -**Comp.** -उच्छिष्टं, -शेषः, -सहजिह्वं remnants of the food eaten. -leavings of food, oris. -भोग *a.* 1 one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything) 2 that which has been

used, enjoyed or employed. -भुज् *a.* sleeping after a meal.

भुक्तिः *f.* 1 Eating, enjoyment. 2 (In law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 94; Y. 2. 22. 3 Food. 4 The daily motion of a planet. -**Comp.** -यद्: a kind of plant (यद्). -वर्जित *a.* not allowed to be enjoyed.

भुज् *p. p.* 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, वायुभुज, रुजाभुज &c. 2 Crooked, curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. 3 Broken (for भुज्).

भुज् I. 6 P. (भुजति, भुज) 1 To bend. 2 To curve, make crooked. -II. 7 U. (भुजति, भुजे) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); शयनस्थो न भुजोत् Ms. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92; Bg. 2. 5. 2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1; Ma. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. 3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.); सद्यं बुभुजे नृणांभुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4; सुसंभवा कुसुवं वा पुमान्निवेन भुजंति Ms. 9. 14. 4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras); राज्यं न्यासमिवाभुजह R. 12. 18; एकः कुत्सा (परितो) नगरपरिवारांश्चाहुर्भुजंति S. 2. 14. 5 To suffer, endure, experience, बुद्धौ नरो दुःखज्ञानं भुजे Sk. 6 To pass, live through (as time). -**Caus.** (भोजयति-ते) To cause to eat, feed with. -**Desid.** (बुभुक्षति-ते) To wish to eat &c. -**WITH** भुज् to enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (bad consequences); भेषुकविशदा च चंद्रिकां (अन्वयं) R. 19. 39; Ku. 7. 5. -उप 1 to enjoy, taste (in all senses); तपसःसुपभुजानाः फलानि Ku. 6. 10. 2 to enjoy (carnally), (as a woman). 3 to eat or drink; अर्जुन-भुजेन विभेन Ku. 3. 37; एतः पुनोपभुज्य R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 40. 4 to suffer, endure, bear; Ms. 12. 8. 5 to possess, have. -परि 1 to eat. 2 to use, enjoy; न खलु च परिभोक्तं नैव शक्नोमि हातु S. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5, 8. 57. -सं 1 to eat. 2 to enjoy. 3 to enjoy carnally.

भुज् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वयंभुज, हुतभुज, पाप, क्षिति, नदी &c. -रु 1 Enjoyment. 2 Profit, advantage.

भुजः 1 The arm; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति भीर्भीक्ष्णक इति S. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 5. 2 The hand. 3 The trunk of an elephant. 4 A bend, curve. 5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle.' 6 The base of a triangle. -**Comp.** -अंतर- -अंतरालं the bosom, breast, R. 3. 54. 19. 32; M. 5. 10. -आपहिः claspings or folding in the arms. -कोटरः the arm-pit. -ज्या the base-sine. -दंडः a staff-like arm. -दलः-लं the hand. -बंधनं claspings, an embrace (in the arms) बद्ध भुजबधन G. 10 Ku 3 39 -बल

-बाय strength. of arm, muscular strength. -नय the breast; R. 13. 73. -मूल the shoulder. -शिखर, -शिरस the shoulder. -सूत्र the base line.

भुजगः A snake, serpent; भुजगाश्लेष-नवीनजातः Mk. 1. 1; Me. 60. -**Comp.** -अतकः, -अशनः, आभोजिन् m., -दारणः, -भोजिन् m. epithets of 1 Garuda. 2 a peacock. 3 an ichneumon. -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Sesha.

भुजगः 1 A serpent, snake, भुजगमणि कोपित शिरसि पुष्पचन्द्रारिखत् Bh. 2. 4. 2 A paramour, gallant; अश्विनिरा भुजगमणि मणिवाना K. 196. 3 A husband or lord in general. 4 A catamite. 5 The dissolute friend of a king. 6 The constellation आश्लेषा. 7 The number 'eight'. -**Comp.** -ईश्वरः an epithet of Sesha, the lord of snakes. -ईशः an epithet of 1 Vāsuki. 2 of Sesha. 3 of Patanjali. 4 of the sage Pingala. -नन्यः a young female snake. -अ the asterism आश्लेषा. -भुज् m. 1 an epithet of Garuda. 2 a peacock. -लता betel-pepper (तांडुली). -हन् m. an epithet of Garuda; see भुजगतिक &c.

भुजगमः 1 A snake. 2 An epithet of Rāhu. 3 The number 'eight'.

भुजा 1 The arm; विहितभुजालतयकरोप-क Si. 7. 71. 2 The hand. 3 The coil of a snake (जोग). 4 Winding. -**Comp.** -कनः a finger-nail. -दलः the hand. -नयः 1 the elbow. 2 the breast. -मूल the shoulder.

भुजिष्यः 1 A slave, servant. 2 A companion. 3 The string worn round the wrist. 4 A disease (रोग). -न्या 1 A hand-maid, maid-servant, female slave; अर्थादधिकृत्य भुजिष्या R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 90. 2 A harlot, prostitute.

भुज् 1 A. (भुजते) 1 To support, maintain. 2 To select.

भुजुरिका, भुजुरी A kind of sweat-meat.

भुवनं 1 A world (the number of worlds is either three; as in त्रिभुवन, or fourteen; इह हि भुवान्मन्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुजते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक also); भुवानलोकनमीति Ku. 2. 45; भुवन-विहितं Me. 6. 2 The earth. 3 Heaven. 4 A being, living creature. 5 Man, mankind. 6 Water. 7 The number 'fourteen'. -**Comp.** -ईशः a lord of the earth, a king. -ईश्वरः 1 a king. 2 N. of Siva. -ओकस् m. a god. -त्रय the three worlds (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). -वावनी an epithet of the Ganges. -शासिन् m. a king, ruler.

भुवन्युः 1 A master, lord. 2 The sun. 3 Fire. 4 The moon.

भुवः, भुवश्च ind. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds the one immediately above

the earth). 2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyāhritis, (सुवः, स्वः).

भुविस् m. The ocean.

भुशुडिः -डी f. A sort of weapon or missile.

भू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, भूत)

1 To be, become; कथमने भवेद्वाम; अस्याः किमभवत् Mā. 9. 29, 'what has become her fate,' 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यदावि तद्वत् U. 3 'come what may'; so दुःखिनी भवति, दुष्टो भवति &c. 2 To be born or produced; यद-पत्वं भवेदस्या Ms. 9. 127; भाग्यकणेन हि यना-नि भवति याति Mk. 1. 13. 3 To spring or proceed from, arise; क्रोधाद्भवति संशयः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17. 4 To happen; take place, occur; नततादिवध दोषो हेतुर्भव-ति कश्चन Ms. 8. 351; यदि संशयो भवेत् &c. 5 To live, exist; अमृत्युतत्पूर्वः... राजा चि-तामणिर्नाम Vās.; अमृत्युतो विद्युत्सन्नः परतपः Bk. 1. 1. 6 To be alive or living, breathe; स्वदिनां न भविष्यति S. 6; आः चारुदत्तक अयं न भवति Mk. 4; दुरात्मन् प्रहर नन्वयं न भवति Mā. 5; (' thou art a dead man', 'thou shalt breathe no longer); Bg. 11. 32. 7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare; भवान् स्वले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. 8 To stay, abide; remain, U. 3. 37. 9 To serve, do; इदं पादोदकं भविष्यति S. 1. 10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense); भवति भवान् राजविष्यति Sk. 11 To lead or tend to conduce to; bring about; (with dat.); वाताय कपिला विद्युत् ... पीता भवति सस्याय दुः-क्षाय शिता भवेत् Mbh.; सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं वधूय Ku. 1. 23; ईश्वरतिथेय भवत्यभयम् Ki. 18. 27; न तस्या रुच्ये वधूय R. 6. 44. 12 To be on the side of, assist; देवा अर्जुनेताः भवन्. 13 To belong or pertain to (= often expressed by 'have'); तस्य ह चतरे जाया वधूयुः Ait. Br.; Ms. 6. 39. 14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.); चण्डालानि कृष्णं ब्राह्मणानां स्वये ह्यधूय Mb. 15 Used with a preceding noun or adjective भू serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general; श्वेती भू to become white; कृष्णी भू to become black; पयोदरीभूत 'becoming or serving the purpose of teats'; so लृणी भू to be or become a mendicant; प्रणिवी भू to act the spy; आशी भू to melt; मरुती भू to be reduced to ashes; विषयी भू to form the subject of; so एकमतीभू; तरुणीभू &c. &c. (Note—The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected; e. g. पुनर्भू to marry again; आविर्भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear; see आविर्, तिरोभू to disappear. प्राग्भू to arise, be visible, appear; अग्रभू to be in front, take the lead; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included; ओत्तम्यतर्भवत्ये K. P 8 दीपभू to grow evening or dusk time अन्य भू to be otherwise so b

changed; न न वचनमन्यथा आविर्भवति ० 4; पुरो भू to come forward, stand forth; मिथ्या भू to turn out false; दूया भू to become useless &c. &c.) -**Caus.** (भावयति) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. 2 To cause, produce, effect. 3 To manifest, display, exhibit. 4 To foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven; पुनः सुजति वर्धणि भवान् भावयन्वाजाः Mb.; देवान् भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयन्तु वाः परस्परं भावयन्तु अथा परमावाक्य-य Bg. 3. 11; Bk. 16. 27. 5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. 6 To look upon, consider or regard as; अर्थमनर्थं भावयन्ति Moha. M. 2. 7 To prove, substantiate, establish, Y. 2. 11. 8 To purify. 9 To get, obtain. 10 To mingle or mix. 11 To change or transform into. 12 To soak, steep. -**Desid.** (भूयति) To wish to be or become &c. -**With** अते to be over and above, surpass, excel. -**अद्** 1 to enjoy, experience, feel, suffer (good or bad things) असक्तः सुखमन्यधूय R. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 45; R. 7. 28; आत्मकृतां हि दोषाणां कलमनुभावित-यमात्मनैव K. 121; S. 5. 7. 2 to perceive, apprehend, understand. 3 to try, test. (-**Caus.**) to cause to enjoy, feel or experience; आशौने न हि कस्तथाः शपथेनानुभाष्यते Bv. 1. 120. -**अभि** 1 to overcome, subdue, vanquish, surpass, excel; Bg. 1. 39, Ki. 10. 23; R. 8. 35. 2 to attack assail, विपदोऽभिभवत्यधिक्रम्य Ki. 2. 14, अभ्यभावि भरतायजस्तथा R. 11. 16. 3 to humiliate, insult. 4 to predominate, prevail, spread. -**अद्** to arise, spring up; उद्भूय चनिः (-**Caus.**) to create, produce, generate; R. 2. 62. -**परा** 1 to defeat, vanquish, overcome. 2 to hurt, injure, tease. -**परि** 1 to defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel; लडाहिरिकं परियुष्ये Mu. 7. 16; R. 10. 35, 2 to despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; ना मां महात्मन् परिहूः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. 3 to injure, destroy, ruin. 4 to afflict, grieve. 5 to humiliate, disgrace, -**न** 1 to arise, proceed, spring up to be born or produced, originate (with abl); लोभात्क्रोधः प्रभवति H. 1. 27; स्वायंभुवान्मरिचैः प्रवृत्तं प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; वृक्षः प्रवृत्तमिर्व-स्मयेन सहस्रिजां R. 10. 50; Bg. 8. 18. 2 to appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. 3 to multiply, increase; see प्रभूत. 4 to be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's power; प्रभवति हि महिम्ना स्वेन योगिश्चरिष Mā. 9. 52; प्रभवति भगवान् विधिः K. 5 to be able or equal, have power for (with inf.); कुसुमान्वपि गात्रसंगमात् प्रभव-त्यायुर्योहितं यदि R. 8. 44; S. 6. 30; V 1 9- U 4 6 to have control or power over prevail over be master of

(usually with *gen.*; sometimes with *dat* or *loc.*) यदि प्रविश्यात्तदनः *S.* 1; *U.* 1, प्रभवति निजस्य कर्मकाजमस्य महाराजः *Māl.* 4: तत्प्रभवति अनुशासने देवी *Ve.* 2. 7 to be a match for; प्रभवति महो महाय *Mbh.* 8 to be sufficient for, be able to contain; *Ku.* 6. 59. 9 to be contained in (with *loc.*); गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रहृष्टः नामनि *R.* 3. 17. 10 to be useful, 11 to improve, beseech. -*वि* (*caus.*) 1 to think of, reflect, contemplate. 2 to be aware of, know, perceive; see; *S.* 4. 3 to decide, settle, make clear. -*सं* 1 to arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि भुवनस्त्रिंशत्तद्वाः समवति *Māl.* 2: 9; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थं संभवामि युगे युगे *Bg.* 4. 8; *Ki.* 5. 22; *Bk.* 6. 138; *Ms.* 8. 155. 2 to be, become, exist. 3 to occur, take place. 4 to be possible. 5 to be adequate for, be competent for (with *inf.*); न यन्निर्यतुं सममपि मातुना *Si.* 1. 27. 6 to meet, be united or joined with; संभूयभोजिमम्येति महानया नगाणां *Si.* 2. 100; संक्षेपेण वृत्तानि चेतसि *Māl.* 5. 9. 7 to be consistent. 8 to be capable of holding. (-*Caus.*) 1 to produce, effect. 2 to imagine, conceive, fancy, think. 3 to guess or conjecture; *S.* 2. 4 to consider, regard. 5 to honour, respect, show respect to; प्रातोसि संभावयितुं वनाम्ना *R.* 5. 11, 7. 8. 6 to honour or present with, treat with; *Ku.* 3. 37. 7 to ascribe or impute to; *Mk.* 1. 36. -*II.* I *U.* (भवति-ने) To get, obtain. -*III.* 10 *A.* (भावयते) To obtain, gain. -*IV.* 10 *U.* (भावयति-ने) 1 To think, reflect. 2 To mix, mingle. 3 To be purified (connected with *caus.* of भू q. v. above).

भू *a.* (At the end of *Comp.*) Being, existing, becoming, springing from, arising or produced from, &c.; विचम, आत्मसू, कमलसू, विचमू &c. -*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

भू *f.* 1 The earth (opp. अंतरीक्ष or स्वर्ग); दिवं मरुत्वाविच भोक्ष्यते भुवं *R.* 3. 4. 18. 4, *Mc.* 18; मदेभकुभद्वले भुवि संति द्यवाः. 2 The universe, globe. 3 Ground, floor; प्रासादीपरिभूमय; *Mu.* 3; मणिमयभुवः (प्रासादाः) *Me.* 64. 4 Land, landed property. 5 A place, site, region, plot of ground; काननभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. 6 Matter, subject-matter. 7 A symbolical expression for the number 'one.' 8 The base of a geometrical figure. 9 The first of the three Vyāhritis or mystical syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhya. -*Comp.* -उत्तमं gold. -कदंबः a kind of Kadamba tree. -कंपः an earthquake. -कर्णः the diameter of the earth-an epithet of Vasudeva. k. shpa a father 1 a kind of

heron. 2 the curlew. 3 a kind of pigeon. -केशः the fig-tree. -केशा a female demon, demoneess. -क्षित् *m.* a hog. -गरः a particular poison. -गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -गृहं, -गेहं a cellar, a room underground. -गोलः terrestrial globe; गूगोलस्यदिग्ने *Git.* 1. विद्या geography. -दनः the body. -चक्रं the equator. -चर *a.* moving or living on land. (-*रः*) an epithet of Siva. -छाया, छाये 1 earth's shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). 2 darkness. -जंतुः 1 a kind of earth worm. 2 an elephant. -जंबुः -बू *f.* wheat. -तले the surface of the earth. -तृणः, घृतृणः a kind of fragrant grass. -दारः a hog. -देवः -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -यनः a king. -धरः 1 a mountain. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Krishna. 4 the number 'seven'. -ईश्वरः, राजः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. -जः a tree. -नागः a kind of earth-worm. -नेतृ *m.* a sovereign, ruler, king. -पः a sovereign, ruler; king. -पतिः 1 a king. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Indra. -पद्ः a tree. -पद्मी a particular kind of jasmine. -परिधिः the circumference of the earth. -पालः a king, sovereign. -पालने sovereignty, dominion. -पुत्रः, -सुतः the planet Mars. -पुत्री, -सुता 'daughter of the earth,' an epithet of Sītā. -प्रकंपः an earth-quake. -प्रदानं a gift of land. -धिचः -चे terrestrial globe. -भर्तृ *m.* a king, sovereign. -भागः a region, place, spot. -सुख *m.* a kin. -भूत *m.* a mountain; दाता मे भूभूता नाथः प्रमाणीकृतमिति *Ku.* 6. 1; *R.* 17. 78. 2 a king, sovereign; निष्पन्नं रिपुसं ह्यभूतो *R.* 11. 81. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -मंडल 'the earth', terrestrial globe. -रुहू *m.* रुहः a tree. -लोकः (भूलोकः) the terrestrial globe. -वलये the terrestrial globe. -वल्लभः a king, sovereign. -वृत्तं the equator. -शक्रः 'Indra on earth', a king, sovereign. -शयः an epithet of Vishnu. -अवत् *m.* an ant-hill. -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. -सुख *m.* 1 a man. 2 mankind. 3 a Vaisya. -स्वर्गः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -स्वाभिन् *m.* a landlord.

भूकः-कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. 2 A spring. 3 Time.

भूकलः A restive horse.

भूत *p. p.* 1 Become, being, existing. 2 Produced, formed. 3 Actually being, really happened, true. 4 Right, proper, fit. 5 Past, gone. 6 Obtained. 7 Mixed or joined with. 8 Being like, similar. (see भू). -तः 1 A son, child. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month. -तं 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); *Ku.* 4. 40 Pt 2 87 2 A living being an animal a creature मृतेषु किं न कश्चिद् भू

लीकरोति *Bv.* 1. 122; *U.* 4. 6. 3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil. 4 An element; (they are five, *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश); तं वेधादिद्वये नन महाभूतसमाविता *R.* 1. 29. 5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. 6 The past, past time. 7 The world. 8 Well-being, welfare. 9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -*Comp.* -अनुकंपा compassion for all beings; स्तामुकंपा न चैत् *R.* 2. 48. -अंतकः the god of death, Yama. -अर्थः the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; आर्थं कथयामि ते भूतार्थं *S.* 1, भूतार्थशोभाद्विषयानुपेक्षाः *Ku.* 7. 13; कः अद्भुत्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो ना तुल्यविषयति *Mk.* 3. 24. -कथनं, व्याहृतिः *f.* a statement of facts; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न त्नुतिः परमेश्विन *R.* 10. 33. -आत्मक *a.* consisting or composed of the elements. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the individual, as opposed to the Supreme, soul. 2 an epithet of Brāhmaṇa. 3 of Siva. 4 an elementary substance. 5 the body. 6 war, conflict. -आदिः 1 the Supreme Spirit. 2 an epithet of Ahankāra (in Saṅkhyā phil.). -आर्त *a.* possessed by a devil. -आवासः 1 the body. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. -आविष्ट *a.* possessed by a devil or evil spirit. -आवेशः demoniac possession. -इक्ष्व, -इक्ष्वा making oblations to the Bhūtas. -इक्ष्वा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of Siva; भूतेशस्य भुवनेष्वति-कलयन्नुद्भूतस्य जटाः *Māl.* 1. 2. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva; *R.* 2. 46. -उन्मादः demoniac possession. -उपभूत, -उपभूत *a.* possessed by a devil. -ओदनः a dish of rice. -कर्तृ, -कृत् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. -कालः 1 past time. 2 (in gram.) the past or preterite time. -केशी the holy basil. -क्रातिः *f.* possession by a devil. -गणः 1 the collection of created beings. 2 the whole class of spirits or devils; *Bg.* 18. 4. -ग्रस्त *a.* possessed by a devil. -ग्रामः 1 the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; *U.* 7, *Bg.* 8. 19. 2 a multitude of spirits. 3 the body. -घ्नः 1 a camel. 2 garlic. (-*घ्नी*) the holy basil. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kārtika. -चारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -जयः victory over the elements. -द्वयः compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. -धरा, -धात्री, -धारिणी the earth. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā. -नाशनः 1 the marking-nut plant. 2 mustard. 3 pepper. -निचयः the body. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Siva.; *Ku.* 3. 43, 74. 2 of Agni 3 the sacred basil. -पूजिता the day of full moon in the month of Āshvina -पूर्व *a.*

existed before, former; भूतपूर्वखालयं U 2. 17. -पूर्व *ind.* formerly. -प्रकृति: *f.* the origin of all beings. -बलि: =भूतयज्ञ q. v. -ब्रह्मन् *m.* a low Brāhmaṇa who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवल. -भर्तृ *m.* an epithet of Siva. -भावन: 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. -भाषा, -भाषित the language of devils. -भहे-श्वर, an epithet of Siva. -वज्ञ: an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. -योनि: the origin of all created beings. -राज: an epithet of Siva. -वर्ग: the whole class of spirits. -वास: the Bibhitaka tree. -वाहन: an epithet of Siva. -विक्रिया 1 epilepsy. 2 possession by a devil. -विज्ञान, -विद्या demonology. -वृक्ष: the Bibhitaka tree. -सत्सार: the world of mortals. -संचार: demoniac possession. -संभव: universal deluge or destruction. -सर्ग: the creation of the world, the class or order of created beings. -सूक्ष्म a subtle element. -स्थानं 1 the abode of living beings. 2 the abode of demons. -हत्या destruction of living beings.

भूतनय *a.* 1 Including all beings. 2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूति: *f.* 1 Being, existence. 2 Birth, production. 3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity; प्रजादा-मेव भूत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बलिमयहीत R. 1. 18; नर-पतिकुलसूत्रे 2. 74; स बोद्धुं भूत्यै भगवान् गृह्यतः Vikar. 1. 2. 4 Success, good fortune. 5 Wealth, riches, fortune, विष्णुतीकारेण मंगलं निषेवते भूतिसमुत्केन वा Ku. 5. 76. 6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. 7 Ashes; भूतभूतिरहीन भोगभाक् St. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also); स्कंदोपनिषद् भूतिसिद्धेन शंखा 1. 4. 8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes; भक्तिच्छेदेन विरचितं भूतिमये गजस्य Me. 19. 9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. 10 Fried meat. 11 The rutting of elephants. -ति: 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of a class of Manes. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* any auspicious or festive rite. -काम *a.* desirous of prosperity. (-म:) 1 a minister of state. 2 an epithet of Brihaspati. -काल: a happy or auspicious hour. -कील: 1 a hole, pit. 2 moat. 3 a cellar, underground room. -कृत *m.* an epithet of Siva. -गर्भ: an epithet of Bhavabhūti. -व: an epithet of Siva. निधानं the lunar mansion called बलिश. -भूषण: an epithet of Siva. -बाहन: an epithet of Siva.

भुक्ति 1 Camphor. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar कण्ठफल)

भूमत् *a.* Possessed of land or earth. -*m.* A king, sovereign.

भूमन् *m.* 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number. भू-म्रा रत्नाणि गहनाः प्रयोगः Māl. 1. 4; संभूयेव हस्तानि चेतति परं भुमानातन्वते 5. 9. 2 Wealth. -*m.* 1 The earth. 2 A territory, district, piece of ground. 3 A being, creature. 4 Plurality (of number); आपः स्त्रीभूमि Ak.; cf. पुंभूमन्, भूमय *a.* (सी *f.*) Earthen, earthly, made of or produced from earth.

भूमि: *f.* 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, नग्न or पाताल); यौर्ध्वमिराणे हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; R. 2. 74. 2 Soil, ground; उत्खा-तिनी भूमि: S. 1; Ku. 1. 24. 3 A territory, district, country, land; विदर्भभूमि: 4 A place, spot, ground, plot of ground; प्रमद्वनभूमयः S. 6; अपित्यकाभूमि: N. 22. 41; R. 1. 52, 3. 61; Ku. 3. 58. 5 A site, situation. 6 Land, landed property. 7 A story, the floor of a house; as in सभूमिकः प्रासादः. 8 Attitude, pasture. 9 A character or part (in a play); cf. भूमिका. 10 Subject, object, receptacle; विश्वासभूमि, सिंहभूमि &c. 11 Degree, extent, limit; Ki. 10. 58. 12 The tongue.

-Comp. -अंतर: a king of an adjacent district. -हृद्भ: हृद्भर: a king, sovereign. -कम्पन: a kind of Kadamba. -कम्प: an earth-quake. -गुहा a hole in the ground. -गृहं a cellar, an under-ground chamber. -चल: चलनं an earth-quake. -ज: 1 the planet Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. 3 a man. 4 the plant भूमिज. (-जा) an epithet of Sitā. -जीविन् *m.* a Vaisya. -तलं the surface of the earth. -दानं a grant of land. -देव: a Brāhmaṇa. -धर: 1 a mountain. 2 a king. 3 the number 'seven'. -नाथ:, -प:, -पति:, -पाल:, -भुज् *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -पक्ष: a swift or fleet horse. -पिशाचं the wine palm. -गुज: the planet Mars. -पुरंदर: 1 a king. 2 N. of Dilipa. -भृत् *m.* 1 a mountain. 2 a king. -मंडा a kind of jasmine. -रक्षक: a swift or fleet horse. -लाम: death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). -लेपनं cow-dung. -वर्धन: ननं a dead body, corpse. -शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. (-य:) a wild pigeon. -शयनं, -शय्या sleeping on the ground. -सेभवा, -सुत: 1 the planet Mars. 2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. (-वा, -त्त) an epithet of Sitā. -संनिवेश: the general appearance of a country. -स्पर्श *m.* 1 a man. 2 mankind. 3 a Vaisya. 4 a thief.

भूमिका 1 Earth, ground, soil. 2 A place, region, spot (of ground). 3 A story, floor (of a house). 4 Step, degree. मधुसूतरीयां भूमिकां सहायकं च Yoga S or पैपाविकादिभिरेला प्रथमम् भूमिकायामपराति Śāṅkhyapravachana

bhāshya. 5 A tablet or board as for writing; see अक्षरभूमिका. 6 A part or character in a play; या यस्य भुज्यते भूमिका तां खलु तथैव भवेत् सर्वे वर्गाः पाटिताः; काम-क्याः प्रयत्नो भूमिकां भाव एवापत्ति Māl.; or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्णमालांभेरी नारणीभूमिकायां वर्णमा-न्या मेनकया पृष्टा V. 3; Si. 1. 69. 7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. 8 Decoration (as of an image). 9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The earth; see भूमि. -Comp. -कदंब: =भूमिकदंब: -पति:, -भृज् *m.* a king, -रुह् *m.*, -रुह: a tree.

भूय The state of being or becoming, as in ब्रह्मभूय; दाशरथिभूय Si. 14. 81.

भूयश्च *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. 2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. 3 Again, more further.

भूयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 More, more numerous or abundant. 2 Greater, larger; Ku. 6. 13. 3 More important. 4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous; भवति च पुनर्भूयान्नेदं फलं प्रति तथथा U. 2. 4; भद्रं भद्रं विवरं भग-वन्भूयसे मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48; R. 17. 41; U. 2. 3. 5 Rich or abound- ing in; पूर्वप्रायश्चनभूयस्त्वं स्वकृति Māl. 1. -*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceed- ingly, largely, greatly. 2 More, again, further, more, moreover; पथिय-मुत्तज विसे ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 16; R. 2. 16; Me. 111. 3 Repeatedly, frequent- ly. (The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1 very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure, for greater part; न खरो न च भूयसा सद्यः R. 8. 8; पश्चात्तेन प्रवि-ष्टः शरपदनमपरात् भूयसा पूर्वकार्यं S. 1. 7; 2 generally, as a general rule; भूयसा जी-विषमं एव: U. 5). -Comp. -दर्शनं 1 fre- quent observation. 2 an inference based on frequent and wide observa- tion. -भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly; सुबोधः सविधनमरीर्यया परितः Māl. 1. 15. -विद्य *a.* 1 more learn- ed. 2 very learned.

भूयस्त्वं 1 Abundance, plentifulness. 2 Majority, preponderance.

सुविष्ट *a.* 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. 2 Most important, principal, chief. 3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. 4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly com- posed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of Comp.) अमिस्त्वसुविष्टा परिवर्त्त 1; श्रुत्यमानसुविष्ट आहारोऽप्यते S. 2; R. 4. 70. 5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle); अये लंदिनसुविष्ट एव तपनः Māl. 1; निर्वाणसुविष्टमथास्य नैर्वै Ku. 3. 52; V. 1. 8. -*ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly S. 1. 31. 2 Exceeding y very much, in the highest degree रु

विष्टं भव दक्षिणा परजने S. 4. 17; R. 6 4; 13. 14.

वृ *ind.* One of the three Vyāhritis.

वृ *a.* 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. 2 Great, large. -*m.* An epithet of 1 Vishnu, 2 of Brahmā. 3 of Siva. 4 of Indra. -*n.* Gold. -*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; नवाङ्गुलिभिर विलंबितो वनः S. 5. 12. 2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -*Comp.* -*नमः* an ass. -*तेजस* *a.* possessed of great lustre. (-*m.*) fire. -*दक्षिण* *a.* 1 attended with rich presents or rewards. 2 giving liberal rewards, munificent. -*दानं* liberality. -*धन* *a.* wealthy. -*धामन्* *a.* possessed of great lustre. -*प्रयोग* *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). -*प्रेमन्* *m.* the ruddy goose. -*भाग* *a.* wealthy, prosperous. -*सायः* a jackal or fox. -*रसः* the sugar-cane. -*लभः* 1 a great gain. -*विक्रम* *a.* very brave, a great warrior. -*वृष्टिः* *f.* a heavy rain. -*अवस* *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava side slain by Sātyaaki.

वृक्ष *f.* The earth.
वृजः The birch-tree: वृजगतोऽसुरविन्यासः V. 2; Ku. 1. 7. -*Comp.* -*कंदकः* a man of one of the mixed tribes, the offspring of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a woman of the same class; ब्राह्मणं तु जायते विप्रालापात्मा वृजकंदकः Ms. 10. 21. -*पत्रः* the birch-tree.

वृषिः *f.* The earth.
वृष 1 P. 10 U. (वृषति, वृषयति-ने, वृषित) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate; वृषि वृषयति वृषे वृषः Bk. 20. 15. 2 To decorate oneself (Atm.); वृषयते कन्या स्वयमेव. 3 To spread or strew with, overspread; R. 2. 31. -*With* अग्नि to adorn, grace, give beauty to; Si. 7. 38. -*नि* to adorn, decorate; केयूरं न विवृषयति पुरुषं Bh. 2. 19; Si. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28.

वृषणं 1 Ornamenting, decoration. 2 An ornament, decoration, an article of decoration; क्षीयते खलु वृषणानि सततं वानववृषणं वृषणं Bh. 2. 19; R. 3. 2; 13. 57.

वृषा 1 Decorating, adorning. 2 An ornament, decoration; as in कर्णमृषा q. v. 3 A jewel.

वृषित *p. p.* Decorated, ornamented; मणिना वृषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भयंकरः.

वृषुण *a.* 1 Being, becoming; as in अलंभुण q. v. 2 Wishing for wealth or prosperity; Ms. 4. 135.

वृ 1. 3. U. (भरति-ति; विभर्ति, विभृते, भृत; *pass.* जियेते; *desid.* विभर्षति or वृषयति) 1 To fill; जठरं को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. 2 To fill, pervade, fill with; अमार्जितं ज्वलिना लोकाश्च Bk. 15. 24. 3 To bear, support, uphold, bear up; वृरे धरिष्या विभर्षिष्व R. 18. 44; कूर्मो विभर्ति धरणीं खलु पृथक्केन Ch. P. 50. Bk. 17 16 4 To maintain, foster cherish, protect, take care of

nourish; दृष्टिद्वान् भर कंठिय मा वृषच्छेदरे धनं H. 1. 15. 5 To bear, have, possess; वि-
भोर्विभार सलिलं शयनीयलक्ष्मी Ki. 8. 57; पिबुजजनं खलु विभर्ति क्षिप्रंदाः Bv. 1. 74; बलित्रयं चारु वभार बाळा Ku. 1. 39; इवोर्ध्वं त्वदुत्पलपङ्क्तिः कतिविभर्ति Me. 84; S. 2. 4. 6 To wear; विभृज्जटानं डलं S. 7. 11; 6. 5; विवाहकौतुकं ललितं विभ्रत एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1, 10. 10; जटाश्च विभृयन्ति Ms. 6. 6. 7 To feel, experience, suffer, endure (joy, sorrow &c.); मावृष्टादि-
सहितैर्बुधैर्जनो नाटकेरिव वभार भोजनेः Si. 14. 50; संवाप्तमविभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108; S. 7. 21. 8 To confer, bestow, give, produce; योक्ते सदलक्ष्मः क्षामो विभृति कुतुबः Subhāsh. 9 To keep, hold, retain (as in memory). 10 To hire; Ms. 11. 62; Y. 3. 235. 11 To bring or carry. -*With* उद्भू to bear, support, uphold; वृणोतमुद्भूतिर्गते Git. 1. -*सं* 1 to collect, hoard, place or bring together; त्यागाय संवृतायां R. 1. 7; 5. 5, 8. 3; Bk. 6. 80. 2 to effect, produce bring on, accomplish; वृत्तत्रयसंभूतो मुखे स्वेदलवः R. 8. 51; Ki. 9. 49; Ms. 115. 3 to maintain, cherish, foster. 4 to make ready, prepare; V. 5; R. 19. 54. 5 to give, offer, present.

वृक्षः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

वृक्षः -*दो* See वृ (वृ) कुंटी.
वृ *ind.* An onomatopoeic word expressive of the crackling sound of fire.

वृक्षः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as the ancestor of the family of the Bhrigus and described in Ms. 1. 35 as one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu. [On one occasion when the sages could not agree as to which of three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and Siva, was best entitled to the worship of Brāhmanas the sage Bhrigu was sent to test the character of the three gods. He first went to the abode of Brahman, and, on approaching him, purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon this the god reprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Siva in Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him, had he not conciliated him by mild words. (According to another account, Bhrigu 'was coldly received by Brahman, and he therefore cursed him that he would receive no worship or adoration; and condemned Siva to take the form of a Linga, as he got no access to the deity who was engaged in private with his wife). Lastly he went to Vishnu, and finding him asleep, he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however the god arose and on seeing Bhrigu, inquired tenderly whether his

foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This' said Bhrigu, 'is the mightiest god. He oversteps all by the most potent of all weapons-kindness and generosity'. Vishnu was therefore, to be the god who was best entitled to the worship of all.] 2 N. of the sage Jamadagni. 3 An epithet of Snkra. 4 The planet Venus. 5 A cliff, precipice; वृणुपन-
करणसदृच्छं Dk. 6 Tableland, the level summit of a mountain. 7 N. of Krishna. -*Comp.* -*उद्भू*: an epithet of Parasurāma. -*जः*, -*तनयः* an epithet of Sukra. -*नंदनः* 1 an epithet of Parasurāma; वंशो न दत्त भगवान् सुवृद्धेनोपि U. 5. 34. 2 Sukra. -*पतिः* an epithet of Parasurāma; सुवृद्धपतिश्चोदयत्तु वंशं Me. 57; so भृगुर्वा पतिः. -*वंशः* N. of a family descended from Parasurāma. -*वारः*, -*वासरः* Friday. -*शाईलः*, -*श्रेष्ठः*, -*सत्तनः* an epithet of Parasurāma. -*सुतः*, -*सुहृः* 1 an epithet of Parasurāma. 2 of Venus.

वृक्षः 1 A large black bee; Bv. 1. 5; R. 8. 53. 2 A kind of wasp. 3 A kind of bird. 4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man; cf. व्रम 5 A golden vase or jar. -*नं* Talc. -*नी* The female of the large black-bee; भृगी वृक्षे पुरुषं स्त्रीं वाच्छति नवं नवम्. -*Comp.* -*अभीष्टः* the mango-tree -*आनंदा* the Yūthikā creeper. -*आवली* a flight of bees. -*जं* 1 aloe wood. 2 talc. (-*जं*) the plant मर्मा -*पणिका* small cardamoms. -*राज* *m.* 1 a kind of large bee 2 N. of a shrub. -*रिदिः*, -*रोदिः* N. of one of the attendants of Siva (said to be very deformed). -*रोलः* a kind of wasp. -*वृक्षः* a species of Kadamba.

वृक्षारः -*रं* 1 The A golden vase or pitcher. 2 A pitcher of a particular shape (Mar. झाँरी); जिहिरखणि-
सलिलपूर्णं वृक्षारः Ve. 6. 3 A vase used at the coronation of a king. -*नं* 1 Gold 2 Cloves.

वृक्षारिका, **वृक्षारी** A cricket.
वृक्षि *m* 1 The fig-tree. 2 N. of an attendant of Siva.

वृक्षि(री)दिः See वृक्षरिदि.
वृक्षरिदिः N. of an attendant of Siva.

वृक्ष 1 A. (भर्जते) To roast, fry. **वृक्षिका** A species of plant. **वृक्षिः** *f.* A wave. **वृक्ष** *p. p.* 1 Borne. 2 Supported, maintained, cherished, fostered 3 Possessed, endowed or furnished with. 4 Full of, filled with. 5 Hired, paid. -*तः* A hired servant hireling, mercenary; उत्तमस्त्वद्युधीयो यो ब्रह्मस्तु कुषीबलः । अयमो भारवाही स्वादिशे-
नितिवो वृतः Mit.

वृक्षक *a.* Hired, paid. -*कः* A hired servant. -*Comp.* -*अध्यापकः* a hired teacher अध्यापित *a* taught by

paid teacher. (-तः) a student who pays his teacher for his labour (= 'a paying student' of the modern days); Ms. 3. 156.

भृति: f. 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. 2 Supporting, maintaining. 3 Bringing, leading to. 4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. 5 Food. 6 Wages, hire. 7 Service for hire. 8 Capital, principal. -Comp. -अचापनं teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. -भुज् m. a hired servant, a hireling. -रूपं a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भृत्य a. To be nourished or maintained &c. -त्व: 1 Any one requiring to be supported. 2 A servant, dependant, slave. 3 A king's servant, minister of state. -त्वा 1 Rearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of; as in कुमारभृत्या q. v. 2 Maintenance, support. 3 A means of sustenance, food. 4 Wages. 5 Service. -Comp. -जनः 1 a servant, dependant. 2 servant taken collectively. -भर्तु m. the master of a family. -वर्गः the body of servants. -वात्सर्यं kindness to servants. -वृत्ति: f. maintenance of servants; Ms. 11. 7.

भुजिष्य a. Supported, nourished. भुमि: An eddy, a whirlpool. भुज् 4 P. (भुज्यति) To fall down; see वंश.

भृश a. (compar. भृशीयस् superl. भृशित्) Strong, powerful, mighty, intense, excessive, very much. -शं ind. 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively, in a high degree, greatly; तं वैश्वं रोद सा भृशं Ku. 4. 25; रघुर्विजयं वक्षसि तं साहितः R. 3. 61; कुक्षोप तस्मै च भृशं 3. 56, Ms. 7. 170; Rs. 1. 11. 2 Often, repeatedly. 3 In a better or superior manner. -Comp. -कोपन a. highly choleric or irascible. -कुक्षित, -पीडित a. exceedingly afflicted. -सहस्र a. very much delighted.

भुज् p. p. Fried, roasted, parched. -Comp. -अक्षं rice boiled and fried. -यवाः (pl.) parched rice.

भुजि: f. 1 Frying, parching, roasting. 2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भृ 9 P. (भृणाति) 1 To bear; nourish, support, maintain. 2 To fry. 3 To blame, censure.

भेकः 1 A frog; पंके निम्नो करिणि भेको भवति ह्येनः 2 A timid man. 3 A cloud. -की 1 A small frog. 2 A female frog. -Comp. -युक् m. a serpent. -रवः, -शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भेदः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 A raft, float.

भेदः A ram.

भेदः 1 Breaking splitting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark). 2 Rending, tearing. 3 Dividing, separating. 4 piecing through, perforation. 5 Breach, rupture. 6 Disturbance, interruption. 7 Division, separation. 8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft. 9 Hurt, injury, wound. 10 Difference, distinction; तयोर्भेदप्रतिपक्षिति ने Bh. 3. 99; अगौरवभेदेन Ku. 6 12; Bg. 13. 19, 29; रत्नं, कालं &c. 11 A change, modification; वृद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 26. 12 Dissension, disunion. 13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in रहस्यभेदः. 14 Treachery, treason. 15 A kind, variety; देशाः पदार्थादयो नित्ये Ak.; शिरीषं गुणभेदः &c. 16 Dualism. 17 (In politics) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upāyas or means of success against an enemy; see उपाय and उपायचतुष्टय. 18 Defeat. 19 (In medicine) evacuation of the bowels. -Comp. -अभेदो (dual) 1 disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. 2 Difference and sameness; भेदभेदज्ञानं. -उन्मुख a. on the point of bursting forth or opening; V. 2. 7. -कर, -कृत् a. sowing dissensions. -दक्षिण, -दृष्टि, -दृष्टि a. considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -प्रत्ययः belief in dualism. -वादिन् m. one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. -सह a. 1 capable of being divided or separated. 2 corruptible, seducible.

भेदक a. (विका f.) 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. 2 Breaking through, piercing. 3 Destroying, a destroyer. 4 Distinguishing, discriminating. 5 Defining. -कः An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भेदन् 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Distinguishing. 4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. 5 Dissolving, loosening. 6 Disclosing, betraying. -नः A hog.

भेदित् a. reaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिरं, भेदुर A thunderbolt.

भेद A substantive. -Comp. -लिंग a. distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरिः -रि f. A kettle-drum; B. 1. 13.

भेरुह a. Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. -हः A species of bird. -हे Conception, pregnancy.

भेरुहकः A jackal.

भेत् 1 Timid, cowardly. 2 Foolish, ignorant. 3 Unsteady, incons-

tant. 4 Tall. 5 Agile, quick. -लः A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः -कं A boat, raft.

भेष 1 U (भेषति-ते) To fear, dread be afraid.

भेषजं 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug; नरानं च त्रातुं त्वमिह परमं भेषजमस्मि G. L. 15; अतिशयवर्तीष भेषजे बहुतरुणीयसि दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. 2 A remedy or cure in general. 3 A kind of fennel. -Comp. -अ(आ)गारः, -रं an apothecary's shop. -अंशं anything taken after medicine.

भेष a. (क्षी f.) Living on alms -क्षं 1 Begging, mendicancy; Ms. 6 55; Y. 3. 42. 2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भेषेण वन्यादित्य Ms. 2. 188; 4. 5. -Comp. -अक्षं alms, food obtained by begging. -आशिन a. eating food obtained by begging. (-m.) a beggar, mendicant. -आहारः a beggar. -कालः the time for begging. -चरणं, -चर्यं, -चर्यो going about begging, begging, collecting alms. -जीविका, -वृत्तिः f. mendicancy. -भुज् m. a beggar, mendicant.

भेषवं, भेषुक A number of beggars भेष्य Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भेष.

भैम a. (भी f.) Relating to Bhima. -नी 1 'The daughter of Bhima,' a patronymic of Damayanti, wife of Nala. 2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgha or a festival performed on that day.

भैमसेनिः -नः A son of Bhīmasena.

भैरव a. (वी f.) 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable. 2 Relating, to Bhairava. -वः A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). -वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. 2 N. of a Rāgini in the Hindu musical system. 3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. -वः Terror, horror. -Comp. -द्वैजः an epithet of Vishnu (of Siva 2); so -तर्जकः -यतना a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भैषजं A medicine, drug. -जः The bird called हावक or quail.

भैषज्यं 1 Administering medicines medical treatment. 2 A medicament, medicine, drug. 3 Healing power, curativeness.

भैषमकी A patronymic of Rukmini, daughter of Bhisimaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्तृ a. 1 One who enjoys or eats. 2 Possessing. 3 Employing or making use of. 4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing. -m. 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. 2 A husband. 3 A king, ruler. 4 A lover.

भोगः 1 Eating, consuming. 2 Enjoyment, fruition. 3 Possession. 4 Utility, advantage. 5 Ruling, governing, government. 6 Use, application (as of a deposit). 7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. 8 Feeling, perception. 9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasures. 10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure: भोगे रोगम्वं Bh. 3. 35; Bg. 1. 32. 11 A repast, feast, banquet. 12 Food. 13 Food offered to an idol. 14 Profit, gain. 15 Income, revenue. 16 Wealth. 17 The wages of prostitutes. 18 A curve, coil, winding. 19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; असदक्षितमुज्जमभोगमद्वयं &c. Māl. 5. 23; R. 10. 7. 11. 59. 21 A snake. -**Comp.** -अर्हं *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (-ई) property, wealth. -अर्हं corn, grain. -आधि: a pledge which may be used until redeemed. -आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast; नमः स्तुतिव्रतस्तस्य श्रयो भोगवली मनेत् Hemachandra. -आवास: the apartments of women, barem. -कर *a.* affording enjoyment or pleasure. -गुच्छं wages paid to prostitutes. -गृहं the women's apartments, barem, zenana. -तृष्णा 1 desire of worldly enjoyments; तदुपास्थितमग्रहीदन्नः पितुराजि- ति न भोगतृष्णा R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; Māl. 2. -देह: 'the body of suffering', the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. -धर: a serpent. -पति: the governor or ruler of a district or province. -पाल a groom. -पिशाचिका hunger. -सक्तः a servant who works only for livelihood. -वस्तु *n.* an object of enjoyment. -संज्ञं *n.* = भोगवास q. v. -स्थानं 1 the body, as the seat of enjoyment. 2 women's apartment.

भोगवत् *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. 2 Happy, prosperous. 3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. -*m.* 1 A snake. 2 A mountain. 3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. -*f.* (ती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pātāla or the lower world (सतालंग). 2 A female snake-demon. 3 N. of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. 4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिक A groom, horse-keeper. **भोगिन्** *a.* 1 Eating. 2 Enjoying. 3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. 4 Using, possessing; (at the end of **Comp.**) in these four senses). 5 Having curves. 6 Having hoods. 7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures: Pt. 1. 65

(where it has sense 6 also). 8 Rich, opulent. -*m.* 1 A snake; गजानिनल्लि पिच्छभोगि का Ku. 5. 78; R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. 2 A king. 3 A voluptuary. 4 A barber. 5 The headman of a village. 6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. -नी A woman belonging to the king's barem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. -**Comp.** -इन्द्र: Śeṣha or Vāsuki. -कान्त: wind, air. -सुक्क *m.* 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock. -वल्गुं sandal.

भोग्य *a.* 1 To be enjoyed, or turned to one's account; R. 8. 14. Pt. 1. 117. 2 To be suffered or endured; Ms. 1. 3 Profitable. -उद् 1 Any object of enjoyment. 2 Wealth, property, possessions. 8 Corn, grain. -न्या A harlot, courtesan.

भोजः N. of a celebrated king of Mālā (or Dhārā); (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकण्ठमण्य &c.). 2 N. of a country. 3 N. of a King of the Vidarbhas; भोजिन इतो रघवे विमुक्तः R. 5. 39; 7. 1. 29, 35. -जा: (*m. pl.*) N. of a people. -**Comp.** -अधिप: an epithet of 1 Kamsa. 2 Karna. -इन्द्र: King of the Bhojas. -कटं N. of a town founded by Rukmin. -देव: राज: King Bhoja; see (1) above. -पति: 1 king Bhoja. 2 an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजनं Eating, eating food; अजीर्णं भोजनं विद्. 2 Food. 3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. 4 Using, enjoying. 5 Any object of enjoyment. 6 That which is enjoyed. 7 Property, wealth, possession. -न: An epithet of Siva. -**Comp.** -अधिकार: charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. -आच्छादनं food and raiment. -काल: वेला, समय: meal-time, dinner or supper. -त्याग: abstaining from food, fasting. -भूति: *f.* a dining-hall. -विशेष: a dainty, delicacy. -वृत्ति: *f.* a meal, food. -व्यय *a.* engaged in eating. -व्यय: expense for food.

भोजनीय *a.* Eatable, edible. -वं Food. **भोजयितु** *a.* One who feeds, a feeder.

भोज्य *pot p.* 1 To be eaten. 2 To be enjoyed or possessed. 3 To be suffered or experienced. 4 To be enjoyed carnally. -ज्यं 1 Food, meal; एवं भोज्यं अहं च भोज्यमृतः Pt. 2; Ku. 2. 15; Ms. 3. 240. 2 A store of provisions, eatables. 3 A dainty. 4 Enjoyment. -**Comp.** -काल: meal-time. -संभव: chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhojas; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भोजः N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet.) -**Comp.** -अंग the country called Bhootāna.

भोजीय *a.* Tibetan.

भोजीरा Coral.

भोज्ज *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing persons and translatable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'ho,' 'halloo,' 'ah,' (it drops its final visarga before vowels and soft consonants); का: कोऽन्यो: S. 2 अवि: भो महाविपुत्र S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भो: शंकरगृहाधिवसिनो जानपदा: Māl. 3. भोज्ज is said to have, in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भोज्य *a.* (गी *f.*) Serpentine. -न The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भोज्ज: A Tibetan.

भोज *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Belating to living beings. 2 Elemental, material. 3 Demoniacal. 4 Mad, crazy. -त: 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. 2 An attendant upon an idol (देवल). -तं A collection of evil spirits.

भौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to created or living beings; Ms. 3. 74. 2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; दिदृष्वनात्मा खलु भौतिकेण R. 2. 57. 3 Relating to evil spirits. -क: N. of Siva. -कं A pearl. -**Comp.** -मठ: a monastery. -विद्या sorcery, witch-craft.

भौम *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Belonging to the earth. 2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial; भौमो मुने: स्थानपरिग्रहोयं R. 13. 36; 15. 59. 3 Earthy, made of earth. 4 Relating to Mars. -म: 1 The planet Mars. 2 An epithet of the demon Naraka. 3 Water. 4 Light. -**Comp.** -दिनं, वार: वासर: Tuesday, Si. 15. 17. -रत्नं coral.

भौमन: N. of Viṣvakarman, architect of the gods.

भौमिक *a.* (की *f.*), भौम्य *a.* Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौमिक: The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasurer.

भौवन: See भौमन.

भौवादिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the class of roots which being with वृ, *i. e.* to the first conjugation.

भ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. (भ्रंशते, भ्रंशति, भ्रष्ट, with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; दस्ताद्धमिदं विस्मरणं S. 3. 26. 2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; दयाद्वष्ट: H. 4; R. 14. 16. 3 To be deprived of, lose; वज्रेशोऽसी धृतेस्तन: Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4. 37. 4 To escape, flee from; संयमात् वभ्रष्ट: केचित् Bk.

14. 105; 15. 59. 5 To decline, decay, decrease. 6 To disappear, vanish, depart; M 1. 8. 12. -*Caus.* (अंशयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, to throw or cast down. 2 To deprive of. -*WITH परि* 1 to fall or drop down, tumble, slip. 2 to stray from, astray. 3 to fall away from, swerve, deviate. 4 to lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -*परि* 1 to drop or fall down, slip; अत्रममानामरणप्रवृत्ता R. 14. 54. 2 to lose, be deprived of; अत्रमयेते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. (-*Caus.*) to throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from, R. 13. 36. -*वि* 1 to drop or fall down. 2 to go to ruin, decay. 3 to fall off, stray from, go astray. 4 to lose.

अशः-सः 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; महेष्य न अंशमसौ न कोभात् R. 16. 74; कनक-वलयप्रसारितकणकोटः Me. 2. 2 Decline, decrease, decay. 3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. 4 Running away. 5 Disappearance. 6 Losing, loss, deprivation; सृष्टिप्रसादं दुष्टिताः Bg. 12. 63, 80 जातिप्रशंसा, स्वार्थप्रशंसा. 7 Straying, swerving or deviating from.

अशः see अशःशुः.

अश(स)न *a.* (नी *f.*) Throwing down. -*न* 1 The act of dropping down. 2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

अशिर *a.* 1 Falling off or down, falling from. 2 Decaying. 3 Straying away from. 4 Ruining, destroying.

अश्र = अश्रु *q. v.*

अश्रुः An actor in female dress. अश्रु 1 U. (अश्रुति-ने) To eat, devour. अश्रुजन The act of frying, roasting or parching.

अश्रु 1 P. (अश्रुति) To sound.

अश्वगः = अश्वग *q. v.*

अश्व 1. 4 P. (अश्वति, अश्वति, अश्वति, अश्वति) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (*fig.* also); अश्वति सुवने कैदपाशा Māl. 1. 17; मनो निद्राशून्यं अश्वति च किमप्यालिखति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; सुवने वनाम Dk.; दिङ्मण्डलं अश्वति मानसं चापलेन Bh. 3. 77; 80 भिक्षां अश्वत्तु go about begging. 2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; सुवर्गे आश्वति नित्यमेव गच्छे Bh. 2. 95; अश्वता अश्वरेण Git. 3. 3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. 4 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Māl. 5. 20. 5 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आमरणकारस्तु तावत् इति वश्राम. 6 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुर्भ्रम्यति Pt. 4. 78. 7 To surround -*Caus* (अश्वति ते न अश्वकते व) 1 To cause a

rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; अश्व जलदा-नमोममत् Māl. 9. 41. 2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; विकारश्चेत्यं अश्वति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 35. 3 To wave, brandish, vibrate; लीलारविंदं अश्वगचकार R. 6. 13. -*WITH अश्व* 1 to wander, roam about, to be confused; वायुदुर्जनति प्रमीलति पतत्युच्यति दृष्ट्यपि Git. 4. 2 to err, be in error. 3 to be agitated or distracted; R. 12. 74. -*परि* 1 to rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं दृष्टा कचन चित्तं विश्रम्यतां Bh. 3. 137. 2 to hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मूषजदृष्टाकुलेः Ki. 5. 14. 3 to revolve, rotate, move or turn round. 4 to wander or roam over (with acc.). 5 to turn round (anything), circumbulate. -*वि* 1 to roam, wander about. 2 to hover, whirl or wheel round. 3 to scare away, disperse, scatter about. 4 to be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; Bg. 16. 16. (-*Caus.*) to confound, confuse; प्रभानचर्चदो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10. -*सं* 1 to roam, rove. 2 to be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered.

अश्वः 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. 2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 3 Circular motion, rotation. 4 Straying, deviating. 5 An error, mistake, misapprehension, delusion; दुष्करी रजतमिति ज्ञानं अश्वः. 6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. 7 An eddy, a whirlpool. 8 A potter's wheel. 9 A grind stone. 10 A lathe. 11 Giddiness. 12 A fountain, watercourse. -*Comp.* -*आकुल* *a.* confused. -*आसक्तः* a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

अश्वण 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. 2 Turning round, revolving. 3 Deviation, swerving. 4 Shaking, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering. 5 Erring. 6 Giddiness, dizziness. -*णी* 1 A kind of game. 2 A leech.

अश्वम् *a.* Wandering, roving &c. -*Comp.* -*कुटी* a kind of umbrella.

अश्वरः 1 A bee, large black bee; मलिनेषुपि रागदूर्णा विकसितवदनामन्यजन्त्येपि । त्वयि चपलेषु च सरतां अश्वर कथं वा सरोजिनी त्यजति Bv. 1. 109 (where the next meaning is also suggested). 2 A lover, gallant, libertine. 3 A potter's wheel. -*र* Giddiness, vertigo. -*Comp.* -*अतिथिः* the *Champak* tree. -*अभिहीन* *a.* with bees clung or attached to; R. 3. 8. -*अलकः* a curl on the forehead. -*इश्वरः* the tree called *the Mādhavi creeper* a small box containing bees

(carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape). -*कीटः* a species of wasp. -*विश्वः* a kind of Kadamba tree. -*वायु* molestation by a bee; S. 1. -*मंडल* a swarm of bees.

अश्वरकः 1 A bee. 2 A whirlpool, an eddy. -*कः* 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. 2 A ball for playing with 3 A humming-top.

अश्वरिका Roving in all directions. अश्विः *f.* 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement, moving about or round, revolution; U. 3. 19; 6 3; Māl. 5. 23. 2 A potter's wheel. 3 A turner's lathe. 4 A whirlpool. 5 A whirlwind. 6 A circular arrangement of troops. 7 An error, a mistake.

अश्व See अश्व.

अश्विमन् *m.* Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity, vehemence.

अश्व *p. p.* 1 Fallen or dropped down. 2 Fallen from. 3 Strayed or deviated from. 4 Separated from, deprived of, expelled or turned out from; as in अश्वधिकार *q. v.* 5 Decayed, declined, ruined. 6 Disappeared, lost. 7 Vicious, depraved. -*Comp.* -*अश्विकार* *a.* deprived of office or power, dismissed. -*क्रिय* *a.* one who has omitted prescribed rites. -*शुद्ध* *a.* suffering from *prolapsus ani*. योगः a backslider.

अश्व 6 U. (शुज्जति, शुद्ध; *caus.* मर्जयति ते, अश्वयति ते; *desid.* विमर्शति-विमर्शति, विमर्शयति विमर्शयति) To fry, roast, parch, broil; (*fig.* also); अश्वज निहते तस्मिन् शोके रावणमाग्रिवत् Bk. 14. 86.

अश्व 1 A. (आजते) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; रश्मिर्ज्वलति केसवर्धुया हरिराश्रया Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. -*WITH* चि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विश्राजते मकरकेतनमर्चयती Ratn. 1. 21.

अश्वः N. of one of the seven suns. -*जे* N. of a Sa'man.

अश्वक *a.* (जिका *f.*) Illuminating, irradiating. -*क* Bile, gall.

अश्वधुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

अश्विज *a.* Shining, glittering. अश्विज्णु *a.* Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. -*रघुः* 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 of Vishnu.

अश्व *m.* 1 A brother; uterine brother. 2 An intimate friend or relation. 3 A near relative in general. 4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); आतः कथमहो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; तत्त्वं चित्तं तदिदं आतः Moha M. 3. -*Dual.* A brother and sister. -*Comp.* -*मेधि*, -*मधिक* *a.* having only the name of a brother, a brother in name -*व* a brother's son (-*जा*) a brother's daughter -*जाया*

(also आवृत्तया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law; Mo. 10. -दत्तं property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. -द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kārtika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunā having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. यमद्वितीया). -पुत्रः (also आवृत्तपुत्रः) a brother's son. -वधूः a brother's wife. -द्वयश्वरः elder brother of the husband. -हत्या fratricide.

आवृत्त *a.* Relating to a brother.
आवृत्त *1* A brother's son, nephew.
2 An enemy, adversary.
आवृत्त *a.* Having a brother or brothers.

आश्रयः, आश्रयः A brother's son, nephew.

आश्रयः Fraternity, brotherhood.
आश्रयः *p. p.* **1** Wandered or roamed about. **2** Turned round, whirled, revolved. **3** Erred, mistaken, gone astray. **4** Perplexed, confused. **5** Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -रं **1** Roaming, moving about; वरं पर्वतदुर्गेषु आश्रयं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. **2** A mistake, an error.

आश्रयः *f.* **1** Moving or wandering about. **2** Turning round, rolling. **3** A revolution, circular or rotatory movement; चक्राभितिरिक्तरेखु वितनेत्यस्यावि-
वारावर्त्तौ V. 1. 4. **4** An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression; अश्रयसि चदनश्रय्या दुर्बलार्कं निबद्धं U. 1. 46. **5** Confusion, perplexity. **6** Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -Comp.

मः **1** Time. **2** Poison. **3** A magical formula. **4** The moon. **5** N. of Brahma. **6** Of Vishnu. **7** Of Siva. **8** Of Yama. -सं **1** Water. **2** Happiness, welfare.

मकरः **1** A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; इषायां मकराश्रयि Bg. 10. 31; मकरवक्त्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is regarded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. compa. below). **2** The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. **3** An array of troops in the form of a Makara. **4** An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. **5** The hands folded in the form of a Makara. **6** N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -Comp. -भक्तः an epithet of **1** the god of love. **2** the ocean. -अश्वः an epithet of Varuna.

-कुण्डलं an ear ring in the shape

-कर *a.* confounding, causing delusion. -मन्त्रः an epithet of Siva. -हर *a.* removing doubt or error.

आश्रयः *a.* **1** Revolving, turning round; आश्रयश्चरितं M. 2. 13. **2** Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. -*m.* A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two; आश्रयमानसं वित्तुल्यदर्शने K. P. 10 *a. g.* कपाले मार्जारः पद इति कदाहृदिशस्तिनः &c.; see V. 3. 2; Mā. 1. 2 also.

आश्रयः **1** Roaming about. **2** Delusion, error, mistake.

आश्रयः *a.* (निका *f.*) **1** Causing to move or whirl. **2** Perplexing, deceptive. -कः **1** A sunflower. **2** A kind of loadstone. **3** A deceiver, rogue, cheat. **4** A jackal.

आश्रयः *a.* (रि *f.*) Relating to a bee. -रः **1** A kind of loadstone. -रं **1** Whirling round. **2** Giddiness. **3** Epilepsy. **4** Honey. **5** A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -रि **1** An epithet of Durgā. **2** Going round, walking round from left to right; (= पदक्षिणा q. v.); as in द्वांशत आश्रयः Karpūr. 4; Vb. 2.

आश्रयः *1*. 4. A : (आश्रयते, आश्रयते, आश्रयते, आश्रयते), To shine, glitter, blaze. भाद्रः **1** A frying-pan. -ष्टः **1** Light. **2** Ether.

आश्रयः *a.* One who fries or roasts.

आश्रयः *See* आश्रयः.
श्रु(श्रु)कुण्डः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

श्रुकुटिः -टी *See* श्रुकुटिः.
श्रु **6** P. (श्रुजति) **1** To collect, gather. **2** To cover.

म.

of a Makara. -केतनः, -केतुः, -केतुमत् *m.* an epithet of the god of love. -ध्वजः **1** an epithet of the god of love; ध्वजः **1** an epithet of the god of love, तत्त्वमवारी मकरध्वजतापहारी Ch. P. 41. **2** a particular array of troops. -राशिः *j.* the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -संक्रमणं the passage of the sun into the sign *Capricornus*. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

मकरंदः **1** The honey of flowers, flower-juice; मकरंदं द्रविलानामरविंदानामयं मलामयः Br. 1. 6, 8. **2** A kind of jasmine. **3** The cuckoo. **4** A bee. **5** A kind of fragrant mango tree. -वं **1** A filament.

मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey. -ती The *Patala* creeper or its flower.

मकरिन् *m.* An epithet of the ocean

श्रु *f.* Brow, eyebrow; कान्तिर्भुवोरायवले-
स्वयोर्वा Ku. 1. 47. -Comp. -कुटिः *f.* contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. -बंधः, -रचनः bending or knitting the eyebrows; श्रुकुटिं बध् or रच् to knit the eyebrows, to frown. -क्षयः contraction of the eyebrows; श्रुक्षयनाशुमत्तवेषां Ku. 3. 60. -जाह्नं the root of the eyebrow. -भंगः, -भेदः, contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown; तरंगभ्रमंगा क्षुभितविहयक्षेपिरक्षणा V. 4. 28; सन्नभंगं मुखमिव Me. 24; सन्नभंग 'with a frown'. -भेदिन् *a.* frowning. -मध्यं the space between the eyebrows. -लता a creeper-like eyebrow, an arched or curving eyebrow. -विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विक्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows. -विचेष्टितं, -विभ्रमः, -विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eyebrows, amorous play of the brows, सन्नविलासमय सोऽयमिति रघुवत्या Mā. 1. 24, Me. 16.

भ्रूजः **1** An embryo, foetus. **2** A child, boy. -Comp. -म, -हन् *a.* one who procures or causes abortion. -हतिः -हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion; भ्रूजहत्या वा एते वृत्तिः Y. 1. 64.

भ्रूजः **1** A. (भ्रूजते) To shine.
भ्रू (भ्रू) **1** U. (भ्रूति-ते, भ्रूषति-ते) **1** To go, move. **2** To fall, totter, trip, slip. **3** To fear. **4** To be angry.

भ्रूषः **1** Moving, motion. **2** Tottering, wavering, slipping. **3** Deviation, swerving, aberration. **4** Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. **5** Loss, deprivation.

भ्रूणहृत्यं The killing of an embryo.
भ्रूक्ष *See* भ्रूक्ष.
भ्रूक्ष *See* भ्रूक्ष.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. -Comp. -पत्रं, लेखा the mark of a Markat on the face of Lakshmi. -प्रस्थ N. of a town.

मकुटं A crown; cf. श्रुकुटः.
मकुतिः **1** A government order addressed to the Śūdras (चक्राश्रयः).

मकुलः **1** A mirror. **2** The *Bakula* tree. **3** A bud. **4** The Arabian jasmine. **5** The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः **1** The *Bakula* tree. **2** A bud. मकुलः, मकुलकः, मकुलः A kind of kidney bean or rice.

मकुलकः **1** A bud. **2** The tree called देती.

मकुलः **1** A. (मकुलते) To go, move.

मकुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मकुलः Chalk.

मकुलः **1** P. (मकुलति) **1** To accumulate, heap, collect **2** To be angry

मक्षः 1 Wrath. 2 Hypocrisy. 3 A multitude, collection. -Comp. -वीर्यः the tree गियल.

मक्षि (क्षी) का A fly, bee; भी उपास्थित नयनमधु संनिहिता मक्षिका च M. 2. -Comp. -मलं wax.

मख् or मंख् 1 P. (मखति, मंखति) To go, move, creep.

मखः A sacrifice, a sacrificial rite; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16; Ms. 4. 24, R. 3. 39. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः sacrificial fire. -अमुद्वृत्त m. an epithet of Śiva. -क्रिया a sacrificial rite. -व्रातु m. an epithet of Rāma. -द्विष m. a demon, a Rākshasa; R. 11. 27. -द्वेषिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -हन् n. an epithet 1 of Indra. 2 of Śiva.

मगधः 1 N. of a country, the southern part of Behar; अस्मिन् मगधेषु पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. 1; अगाधसन्तो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21. 2 A bard, minstrel. -धाः (pl.) 1 The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. 2 Long pepper. -Comp. -उद्धवा long pepper. -पुरी the city of Magadha. -लिपिः f. writing or character of the Magadhas.

मग्न p. p. 1 Plunged, dived. 2 Immersed, sunk. 3 Absorbed (see मग्न्).

मघः 1 N. of one of the Dvīpas or divisions of the universe. 2 N. of a country. 3 A kind of drug or medicine. 4 Pleasure. 5 N. of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. -वं A kind of flower.

मघवाः, मघवत् m. N. of Indra. मघवन् m. (Nom. sing. मघवा; acc. pl मघेनः) 1 N. of Indra; दुष्टोऽहं गो म यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26, 3. 46; K. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 1. 2 An owl (पेचक) 3 N. of Vyāsa.

मघा N. of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. -Comp. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada. -भवः, -भूः the planet Venus.

मग् 1 A. (मक्ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn.

मक्षिलः A forest conflagration.

संकुरः A mirror.

मक्षणं An armour for the legs, greaves.

मंक्षु ind. 1 Immediately, quickly, soon; मंक्षुदपाति परितः पटलैरलीना Si. 5. 37. 2 Exceedingly, very much.

मक्षः 1 A royal bard. 2 A medicament of a particular class.

मंख् 1 U. (मंखति) To go, move.

मंगः 1 The head of a boat. 2 A side of a ship.

मंगल a. 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; as मंगलदिवसः, मंगल-वृष्यः &c. 2 Prosperous, doing; or faring well. 3 Brave. -ल. 1 (a) Auspiciousness, propitiousness -जन्मस्तौ रूपौ च वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् U 6 42 R. 6 9 10 67 (b) Happiness good

luck or fortune. bliss, felicity; Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48. (c) Well-being, welfare, good; संगः सतां किमु न मंगलमतनोति B. 1. 122. 2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. 3 A blessing, benediction. 4 An auspicious or lucky object. 5 An auspicious occasion or event, festivity. 6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). 7 Any ancient custom. 8 Turmeric. -लः The planet Mars. -ला A faithful wife. -Comp. -अक्षतः (m. pl.) rice thrown over persons by Brāhmins when pronouncing blessings. -अगुरु n. a variety of sandal. -अयनं the way to happiness or prosperity. -अलंकृत a. decorated with auspicious ornaments; Ku. 6. 87. -अदकं a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. -आह्निकं any daily religious rite performed for good luck. -आचरणं an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. -आचारः 1 an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. 2 a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. -आतोयं a drum beaten on festive occasions. -अदिशत्रुतिः a fortune-teller. -आरयः an epithet of Ganes'a. -आलंभनं touching anything auspicious. -आलयः, -आवासः a temple. -इच्छु a. desirous of happiness or prosperity. -करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. -कारक, -कारि a. auspicious. -कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. -कालः an auspicious occasion; S. 4. -क्षौलं a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; R. 12. 8. -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -वदः, -पात्रं a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. -छायः the plaksha tree. -वृष्य, -वाद्यं a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; R. 3. 20. -देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. -पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आः दुरात्मन् वृथा मंगल-पाठकं शैलूषपासद् Ve. 1. -पुष्पं an auspicious flower. -प्रतिमरः, -चूर्णं 1 an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अत्रैः कल्पितमंगलप्रतिमराः (अ. नताः) Māl. 5. 18. 2 the cord of an amulet. -प्रस्थः N. of a mountain. -नाच-चूर्णण a. decked in auspicious ornaments on y such as the auspicious thread, saffronmark &c. -चक्षुः

-वादः a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -वाद्यं see मंगलवृष्य. -वारः, -वासरः Tuesday. -विधिः a festive or auspicious rite. -शब्दः greeting, a benedictory expression. -सूत्र see मंगलप्रति-सर. -स्नानं solemn or auspicious ablution.

मंगलि a. Auspicious, fortunate. मंगल्य a. 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. 2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. 3 Holy, pure, pious; U. 4. 10. -ल्यः 1 The sacred fig-tree. 2 The coconut tree. 3 A sort of pulse. -ल्यः 1 A species of fragrant sandal. 2 No. of Durgā. 3 A kind of aloe-wood. 4 A particular perfume. 5 A particular yellow pigment. -ल्यं 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). 2 Gold. 3 Sandal-wood. 4 Red lead. 5 Sour curds.

मंगल्यकः A kind of pulse (मसूर). मंज् I. 1 P. (मंजति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 A. (मंजते) 1 To cheat, deceive. 2 To begin. 3 To blame, censure. 4 To go, move quickly 5 To start, set out.

मन्त्र 1 A. (मन्त्रते) 1 To be wicked. 2 To cheat, deceive. 3 To boast. 4 To be vain or proud.

मन्त्रिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as गोमन्त्रिका an excellent cow or bull; cf. उद्ध.

मन्त्रः A fish (corrupted from मन्त्र)

मज्जन् m. 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. The pith of plants. -Comp. -कृत n. a bone. -समुद्भव. semen virile.

मज्जनं 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. 2 Bathing, ablution; अथ मज्जनविशेषविविक्तकान्तिः Ratn. 1. 21; R. 16. 57. 3 Drowning. 4 The marrow of the bones and flesh (=मज्जन.)

मज्जा 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. 2 The pith of plants. -Comp. -जं semen virile. -रजस् n. 1 a particular hell. 2 bdellium. -रसः semen virile. -सारः a nutmeg.

मज्जुषा See मज्जुषा.

मंज् 1 A. (मंजते) 1 To hold. 2 To grow high or tall. 3 To go, move. 4 To shine. 5 To adore.

मंजः 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. 2 A raised seat, dais, a dlatfrom resting on columns, a seat of honour, or state, throne नम मंजु मनेज्जवन् R. 6. 1, 3 10. 3 An elevated shed in a field (for a watchman) 4 A pulpit

मंजक 1 A couch, bed, sofa 2 A raised seat or platform 3 A stand

for holding fire. -Comp. -आश्रयः 'a bed-bug,' bug in general.

मञ्जिका 1 A chair. 2 A trough, tray.

मञ्जर 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A pearl. 3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मञ्जरीः री. 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निषेः सहकारमञ्जरीः Ku. 4. 38; सहकारातिर-लक्ष्यत मञ्जरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so स्फुरतु कुचकुम्भयोपरि मणिमञ्जरी Git. 10; मुखं मुक्ता रुचौ ध्वजे धनाभिः कणमञ्जरीः Kāv. 2. 71. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A flower-bud. 4 A branching flower-stalk. 5 A (parallel) line or row. 6 A pearl. 7 A creeper. 8 The holy basil. 9 The plant *Tilaka*. -Comp. -चानरः a *Chowrie* in the form of a sp out, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. -नम्रः the plant called वेतस.

मञ्जरित a. 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. 2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मञ्जा 1 A she-goat. 2 A cluster of blossoms. 3 A creeper.

मञ्जिः जी. 1 A cluster of blossoms. 2 A creeper. -Comp. -फला the plantain tree

मञ्जिका A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

मञ्जिमत् m. Beauty, loveliness.

मञ्जिष्ठा Bengal or Indian madder. -Comp. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -रत्नः 1 the colour of the Indian madder. 2 (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder; i. e. durable or permanent attachment.

मञ्जरीः -रं An anklet or ornament for the foot (द्वयः); सिञ्जायमञ्जुमञ्जरीं प्रविशेत् निकेतने Git. 11; or सुखरमपरि रयज मञ्जरी रिदु-मिचकेलिषु लोले 5; Māl. 1. -रं A post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

मञ्जरीलः A village inhabited by washermen.

मञ्जु a. 1 Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्वलदसमञ्जसमञ्जुलितं ते (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4; अयि दलद्वन्द्वं स्पन्दमानं नन्दं त्व किमपि लिङ्गं मञ्जु छन्दं संगः Bv. 1. 5; नम्रमञ्जु मेदहासितं श्वसिमानि तानि 2. 5. -Comp. -केशिन् m. an epithet of *Krishna*. -गमन a having a lovely gait. (-ना) 1 a goose. 2 a flamingo. -नर्तः N. of the country called *Nepal*. -गिर a. sweet-voiced; एते मेजुगिरः शुकाः Kāv. 2. 9. -हुञ्जः a charming hum. -चोष a. uttering a sweet sound. -नाशी 1 a handsome woman. 2 an epithet of *Durgā*. 3 of *Sachi*, wife of *Indra*. -पाठकः a parrot. -प्राणः an epithet of *Brahmā*. -भाषिन्, -वाच् a. sweet-speaking; (गिर) अजुवदति शुक्लं मञ्जुवाक् पञ्जरः R. 5. 74, 12. 39. -वक्त्र a. having a beautiful face. handsome -स्वन स्वर a sweet-sounding

मञ्जुल a. Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voice); संवति मञ्जुलमञ्जुलसिमानि केलिशयनमनुयाते Git. 11; हृजितं राजहंसायां वधेते. मदमञ्जुलं Kāv. 2. 334. -लः 1 A kind of gallinule. -लं 1 An arbour, bower. 2 A spring, well.

मञ्जुषा 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयपयारत्नानां मञ्जुषया मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. 2 A large basket, hamper. 3 Madder (= मञ्जिष्ठा) 4 A stone.

मञ्जुषी, मञ्जुषी Hail. मञ्जुष्यः 'Beginning of pride', incipient pride.

मञ्जुक The ridge of a roof.

मञ्जु 1 P. (मञ्जुति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. 2 To go. 3 To grind.

मञ्जुः -हं 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. 2 A monastery, convent. 3 A seminary, college, place of learning. 4 A temple. 5 A cart drawn by oxen. -ह्री 1 A cell. 2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. -आश्रयतनं a monastery, college.

मञ्जु a. Intoxicated, drunk.

मञ्जिका A small cell, a hut or cottage.

मञ्जुः, मञ्जुकः A kind of drum.

मञ्जु 1 P. (मञ्जुति) To sound, murmur.

मञ्जिः (said to be f. also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; अलङ्काराणां लक्षणा नृपाणां न जातु मौलौ मणयो वसेति Bv. 1. 73; मणी वक्ष्यन्तु-स्त्रीर्गे हस्तस्तेवासि ते गतिः R. 1. 4, 3. 18. 2 An ornament in general. 3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. 4 A magnet, load-stone. 5 The wrist. 6 A water-pot. 7 Clitoris. 8 Glans-penis. (also written मणी in these senses). -Comp. -हृदयः, -राजः a diamond. -कैटः the blue jay. -कैटकः a cock. -कर्णिका; -कर्णी N. of a sacred pool in *Benares*. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काचन the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -सारकः the crane or *Sarasa* bird. -द्वर्णः a jewelled mirror. -द्वीपः 1 the hood of the serpent *Ananta*. 2 N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -धनुः m., -धनुस् n. a rainbow. -पाट्री a female keeper of jewels. -पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of *Sahadeva*; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1 the navel. 2 a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-रं) N. of a town in *Kulinga*. -बंधः 1 the wrist; S. 7. 2 the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -बंधनं 1 fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. 2 that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set, collet; S. 6. 3 the wrist; S. 3. 13. -बीजः, -बीजः the pomegranate tree. -मिस्तिः f. N. of the palace of *Sesha*. -भूः f. a floor set with jewels. -भूमि f. 1 a mine of jewels 2 a jeweled floor

floor inlaid with jewels. -मंथं rock-salt. -माला 1 a string or necklace of jewels. 2 lustre, splendour, beauty. 3 a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). 4 N. of *Lakshmi*. 5 N. of a metre. -वह्निः m. f. a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्नं a jewel, gem. -रत्नः the colour of jewels. (-नं) vermilion. -शिला a jewelled slab. -सरः a necklace. -सूत्रं a string of pearls. -सोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तम्भः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -हस्यं a jewelled or crystal palace.

मञ्जिकः -कं A water-jar. -कः A jewel, gem.

मञ्जितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मञ्जित a. Jewelled. -m. 1 The sun. 2 N. of a mountain. 3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मञ्जीचकः A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone.

मणविकः A flower.

मंजु 1 A. (मंजुते) 1 To long for. 2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंजुः A kind of baked sweetmeat. मंजु 1. 1 P., 10 U. (मंजुति, मंजुवति-ते, मंजुति) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मंजुवितुं वृत्तरंगः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 22. 2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A. (मंजुते) 1 To clothe, dress. 2 To surround, encompass. 3 To distribute, divide.

मंजुः -हं 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. 2 The scum of boiled rice; निवसिदममंजुवृष्णमधुरं U. 4. 1. 3 Cream (of milk). 4 Foam, froth or scum in general. 5 Ferment. 6 Gruel. 7 Pith, essence. 8 The head. -हः 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 A frog. 3 The castor-oil tree. -हा 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 The emblem myrobalan tree. -Comp. -उदकं 1 barm. 2 decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. 3 mental agitation or excitement. -प a. drinking scum or cream. -हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंजुकः 1 A kind of baked flour. 2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मंजु.)

मंजुनं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; माम् हृषे मंजुन-कालहनिः R. 13. 16; मंजुनविधिः S. 6. 5. 2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मंजुनाम्बुजमन्त्रमुक्ता Ku. 7. 5, Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -नः (or मंजुनामित्रः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by *Sankarāchārya*.

मंजुपः 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall. 2 A tent, pavilion R

5 73. 3 An harbour, bower; as in लम्पट Me. 78. 4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -पतिष्ठ the consecration of a temple.

संज्ञावतः 1 An ornament, decoration. 2 An actor. 3 Food. 4 An assembly of women. -ती A woman.

मदरी A kind of cricket.

मडल a. Round, circular. -लः 1 A circular array of troops. 2 A dog. 3 A kind of snake. -ले 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, any thing round or circular; क्रांतिकणमंडल R. 12. 98; आदर्शमंडलनिर्माणसुल्लसंति Ki. 5. 41; सुखमंडलया चक्रो Ku. 1. 24; सो रेणुमंडल; छायामंडल, चापमंडल, सुखमंडल, सनमंडल &c. 2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer); Mu. 2 1. 3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; अपवर्णि शङ्कलुपेदुमंडला (विमलरि) M. 4. 15; दिनमणिमंडलमंडन भयलखन R. Git. 1. 4 The halo round the sun or moon. 5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. 6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एव मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk.; अखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. 7 Society, association. 8 A great circle. 9 The visible horizon. 10 A district or province. 11 A surrounding district or territory. 12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; उपगतैः सप्त मंडलानामितो &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kāmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings: -विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdoms, the मध्य or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. *ad loc.*; cf. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only: -the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied) and प्राकृतोदासीन or the natural neutral the sovereign whose dominion lie beyond those of the natural ally). 13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. 14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. 15 A division of the Rigveda (the whole collection being divided into 10 Mandalas or eight Ashtakas) 16 A kind of leprosy with round spots

17 A kind of perfume. -ली A circle, group, assemblage. (मंडलीकृ means 'to form into a ring or circle', 'to coil'; 'मंडलीकृ' 'to form a circle'). -Comp. -अयः a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. -अधिपः, अधीशः -ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 the ruler of governor of a district or province. 2 a king, sovereign. -आवृत्तिः f. circular movement; U. 3. 19. -कायिक a. having a circular bow. -वृत्त्यं a circular dance, dance in a ring. -न्यासः describing a circle. -पुच्छकः a kind of insect. -वटः the fig-tree forming a circle. -वर्तिन् m. a ruler of a small province. -वर्षः rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rainfall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle. 2 A disc. 3 A district, province. 4 A group, collection. 5 A circular array of troops. 6 A White leprosy with round spots. 7 A mirror.

मंडलयति Den. P. To make round or circular.

मंडलयित a. Round, circular. -तं A ball, globe.

मंडलित a. Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलित्वा 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. 2 Ruling a country. -m. 1 A particular kind of snake. 2 A snake in general. 3 A cat. 4 The pole-cat. 5 A dog. 6 The sun. 7 The fig-tree. 8 The ruler of a province.

मंडित p. p. Adorned, decorated.

मंडूकः A frog; निपातमिव मंडूकः सोद्योगं नरमायति विवक्षाः सर्वसंपदः Subhāsh. -क A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -की 1 A female frog 2 A wanton or unchaste woman. 3 N. of several plants. -Comp. -अनुवृत्तिः -फुलिः f. 'the leap of a frog', skipping over or omitting at intervals; (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sūtras and supplying from a previous Sūtra); क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूकप्लुत्यादुपवर्तते Sk. -कुलं a collection of frogs. -योगः a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. -सरस् n. a pond full of frogs.

मंडुरं Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मत् p. p. 1 Thought, believed, supposed. 2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. 3 Esteemed, honoured, respected; R. 2. 16. 8. 8. 4 Commended, valued. 5 Conjectured, guessed. 6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. 7 Thought-out. 8 Intended, aimed at. 9 Approved, sanctioned (see मत्) -क A thought, idea upon, be

lief, view; निश्चितं मतमुत्तमं Bg. 18. 6, केषांचिन्मतेन &c. 2 Doctrine, tenet, creed, religious belief; ये मे मतानि नित्यमनुतिष्ठन्ति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. 3 Advice, instruction, counsel. 4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. 5 Approbation, sanction, commendation. -Comp. -अक्ष a. well-versed in playing at dice. -अंतरं 1 a different view, 2 a different creed. -अवलंबनं adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मतंगः 1 An elephant. 2 A cloud 3 N. of a sage; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant; न हि कमालिनी द्यूराग्रहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3; Ki. 5. 47, R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote 'excellence or anything best of its kind'; गोमतल्लिका 'an excellent cow'; cf. उद्ध.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः f. 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मतिरेव बलाद्वीर्यसि H. 2. 86; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. 2 Mind, heart; मम तु मतिर्न मनापेत्तु धर्माद् Bv. 4. 26; सो दुर्निति, दुर्मतिः 3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view; विविधा बलवन्मिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91; Bg. 18. 78. 4 Intention, design, purpose, see मत्वा. 5 Resolution, determination. 6 Esteem, regard, respect; Ki. 10. 9. 7 Wish, desire, inclination; प्रायेण वेदान्तमतिर्नुपतिर्विषय R. 8. 94. 8 Counsel, advice. 9 Remembrance, recollection, (मतिं कृ, -या, -आया 'to set the heart on', 'resolve upon', 'think of'. मत्वा is used adverbially in the sense of 1 knowingly, intentionally, wilfully, मत्वा युक्त्वा चरेत् कृच्छ्रं Ms. 4. 223, 5. 19. 2 under the impression that; व्याघ्रमत्वा पलायते). -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Viśvakarman. -गर्भ a. full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. -द्वैतं difference of opinion. -निश्चयः a settled belief, firm conviction. -पूर्व a. intentional, wilful. -पूर्व, पूर्वकं ind. purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. -प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. -भेदः change of views. -भ्रमः, विपर्यासः 1 delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind; S. 6. 9. 2 an error, a mistake, misapprehension. -विभ्रमः, विभ्रंशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. -शालिन् a. intelligent, clever. -हीन a. stupid, senseless, foolish.

मत्क a. My, mine; संशृणुष्व कपे मत्केः संशृणुष्व वनेः शुभैः Bk. 8. 16. -त्क A bug.

मत्कुणः 1 A bug; मत्कुणाविन पुरापरिवृत्तौ Si. 14. 68. 2 An elephant without tusks 3 A small elephant. 4 A beardless man 5 A buffalo 6 The nut tree -क An armour for the

legs or the thighs **Comp** अरि hemp.

मत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्तश्चक्रोरगनाः Vb. 1. 11; प्रमामवश्रद्धो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10; so देखवँ, वनँ वलँ, &c. 2 Mad, insane. 3 In rut, furious (as an elephant); R. 12. 93. 4 Proud, arrogant. 5 Delighted, overjoyed, excited with joy. 6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. -**त्तः** 1 A drunkard. 2 A mad man. 3 An elephant in rut. 4 A cuckoo. 5 A buffalo. 6 The thorn-apple or Dhattūra plant. -**Comp.** -आलवः a fence round a large building (as of a rich man). -इभः an elephant in rut. -नमना a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut; i. e. with a lounging gait. -कान्ति (सि)नी a handsome and very fascinating woman. -दंतिन् *m.*, -नागः, -नारयः an elephant in rut. (-ग्र, -ण) 1 a fence round a large building or mansion. 2 a turret or small room on the top of a large building. 3 a veranda. 4 a pavilion. (-गं) 3 pounded batel-nuts.

मत्त्यं 1 A harrow. 2 The means of acquiring knowledge. 3 The exercise of knowledge.

मत्स्यः 1 A fish. 2 A lord of the Matsyas.

मत्सर *a.* 1 Jealous, envious. 2 Insatiate, greedy, covetous. 3 Niggardly. 4 Wicked. -**रः** 1 Envy, jealousy; अट्ठावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45; परद्विष्टं वद्ध-मत्सरणां Ki. 13. 7; Si. 9. 63; Ku. 5. 17. 2 Hostility, enmity; R. 3. 60. 3 Pride; Si. 8. 71. 4 Covetousness, greediness. 5 Anger, passion. 6 A gnat or mosquito.

मत्सरिन् *a.* 1 Envious, jealous; परद्विष्टमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1; 2. 115; दुष्टात्मा परमुक्तस्त्वरी नमुष्यः Mk. 9. 27; R. 18. 19. 2 Hostile, inimical. 3 Greedy after, selfishly addicted to (with loc.). 4 Wicked.

मत्स्याः 1 A fish; झले मत्स्यानिवापक्षयन् दुर्बलान्बलवत्तराः Ms. 7. 20. 2 A particular variety of fish. 3 A king of the Matsyas. -**रस्याः** (dual) The sign *Pieces* of the zodiac. -**रस्याः** (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; Ms. 2. 19; Y. 1. 83. **Comp.** -अक्षका, अक्षी N. of a kind of Soma plant. -अद्, -अदन् आद् *a.* feeding on fish; fish-eater. -अवतारः the first of the ten incarnations of Vishnu; (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt, was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishnu in the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's description of this Avatara मत्स्य स्थापि अहो वृत्तवासिने

धुनमन्वावर जय जगत् हरे Git. 1. अक्षन 1 a king-fisher. 2 one who eats fish. असुरः N. of a demon. -आधानी, -धानी a fishbasket (used by fishermen.) -उदरिन् *m.* an epithet of Virāta. -उदरी an epithet of Satyawati. -उदरीयः an epithet of Vyāsa -उपजीविन् *m.* -आजीवः a fisherman. -कराङ्किका a fish-basket. -मेष *a.* having the smell of fish. (-घा) N. of Satyawati. -पेटः a kind of fish-sauce. -घातिन्, जीवत्, जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. -जालं a fishing-net. -देशः the country of the Matsyas. -नारी an epithet of Satyawati. -नाशकः -नाशनः an osprey. पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -बंधः, -बंधिन् *m.* a fisherman. -बंधनं a fish-hook, an angle. -बंध (धि)नी *a.* fish-basket. -रंकः, -रंगः, -रंगकः a halcyon, king-fisher. -वेवनं, -वेवनी an angle. -संघातः a shoal of fish. मत्स्यङ्किका, मत्स्यवती Coarse or unrefined sugar; ही ही इयं सीधुपानेद्विजितस्य मत्स्यङ्किकोपनता M. 3.

मथं See मथ्.

मथ-माथ *q. r.*

मथन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Churning, stirring, up. 2 Hurting, injuring. 3 Killing, destroying a destroyer; सुग्ये मथुमथनमुगतनुसुसर रायिके Git. 2 -नः N. of a tree. -न्तं 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. 2 Rubbing, friction. 3 Injury, hurting, destruction. -**Comp.** -अचलः, -पर्वतः -the, mountain Mandara used as churning-stick.

मथिः A churning-stick.

मथित *p. p.* 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. 2 Crushed, ground, pinched. 3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. 4 Killed, destroyed. 5 Dislocated; (see मथ्.) -न्तं Pure butter-milk (without water.)

मथिन् *m.* (Nom. sing. मथाः, acc. pl. मथः) 1 A churning-stick; सुहः मथिन्नेषु मथां विवर्तनैर्दत्त कुम्भेषु मृदंगमथरं Ki. 4. 16; N. 22. 44. 2 Wind. 3 A thunder bolt. 4 The penis.

मथु(यु)रा N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunā, the birth-place of Krishna and the scene of his amours and exploits; it is one of the seven sacred cities in India (see अवन्ति), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Satrugṇha; निर्देशे निर्देशोर्ध्व मथुरा मथुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; कलिद्वन्द्व्या मथुरा मतापि गौरीमिसंज्ञकजलेव माति 6. 48. -**Comp.** -ईशः, -नाथः epithets of Krishna.

मद् *a.* form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of compo.; as मद्दर्थे 'for me', 'for my sake'; मञ्जित thinking of me'; मद्भवनं मत्सर्वद्वं भावियं &c &c

मद् I 4 P (माद्यत मत्त) 1 To b drunk or intoxicated; वीक्ष्य मद्यमित्रा तु मनाद् Si. 10. 27. 2 To be mad. 3 To revel or delight in. 4 To be glad or rejoiced. -**Caus.** (माद्यति) 1 To intoxicate; inebriate, madden. 2 (मद्यति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight; Mā. 1. 36. 3 To inflame with passion; Mā. 3. 6. -**WITH** उद् 1 to be drunk or intoxicated; (fig. also). 2 to be mad; Ms. 3. 161. (-**Caus.**) to intoxicate or inebriate, अद्यापि मे हृद्यमुन्मदन्ति इतं Bv. 2. 5. -**प्र** 1 to be intoxicated or drunk. 2 to be careless about, to be negligent or heedless (with loc.); अलोत्थानं प्रमाद्यति मनदाह विपश्चितः Ms. 2. 213. 3 to omit to do, swerve or deviate from; as in स्वाधिकारात्मकः Me. 1. 4 to make a mistake, to err, go astray; Bk. 5. 8, 17. 89; 18. 8. -**सं** 1 to be intoxicated. 2 to rejoice, be glad. -**II.** 10 A. (माद्यते) To please, gratify.

मदः 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; नन्दनारुद्रे Dk.; मदविकाराणां दुःखः K. 45, see compo. below. 2 Madness, insanity. 3 Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust; इति मद्यमदताम्या रागिनः स्पष्टरागान् Si. 10. 91. 4 Ru, ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut, नन्देन भाति कलमः प्रतोषेन मद्योपतिः Chandr. 5. 45; so see मद्यकलः; मद्योन्मत्तः; Me. 20, R. 2. 7; 12. 102. 5 Love, desire, ardour. 6 Pride, arrogance, conceit, Pt. 1. 240. 7 Rapture, excessive delight. 8 Spirituous liquor. 9 Honey. 10 Musk. 11 Semen virile. -**Comp.** -अत्ययः, -आतंकः any distemper (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. -अंधः *a.* 1 blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion; अथर्वनिबि मद्योपा पातुमेवा प्रवृत्ता V. 4. 13. 2 blinded by pride, arrogant. -अपनयनं removal of intoxication. -अंबरः 1 an elephant in rut. 2 N. of Airavat, the elephant of Indra. -अलस *a.* languid with passion or intoxication. -अवस्था 1 a state of drunkenness. 2 wantonness, lustfulness. 3 rut, being in rut; R. 2. 7. -आकुल *a.* furious with rut. -आह्व *a.* drunk, intoxicated. (-ह्वः) the palm tree. -आम्नातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. -आलापिन् *m.* a cuckoo. -आह्वः musk. -उत्कट *a.* 1 intoxicated, excited by drink. 2 furious with passion, lustful. 3 arrogant, proud, haughty. 4 ruttish, under the influence of rut; R. 6. 7. (-रः) 1 an elephant in rut. 2 a dove. (-रः) spirituous liquor. -उदय, उन्मत्त *a.* 1 drunk, intoxicated. 2 furious, drunk with passion; मद्योदयाः ककुत्त सति कलसुदुजाः R. 4. 22. 3 arrogant proud haughty -उद्व *a.* 1 drun

with passion; Ku. 3. 31. 2 inflated with pride. -उड्डापिन् *m.* the cuckoo. -कर *a.* intoxicating, causing intoxication. -करिन् *m.* an elephant in rut. -कल *a.* speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly; R. 9. 37. 2 uttering low sounds of love. 3 drunk with passion; U. 1. 31; Mā. 9. 14. 4 indistinct yet sweet; म्दकले हृजितं सप्तमं Me. 31. 5 ruttish, furious, under the influence of rut, V. 4. 24. (-लः) an elephant in rut. -कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). -खेल *a.* stately or sportive through passion, V. 4. 16. -गंधा 1 an intoxicating drink. 2 hemp. -गमनः a buffalo. -च्युत् *a.* 1 distilling rut (as an elephant). 2 lustful, wanton, drunk. 3 gladdening, exhilarating. (-मः) an epithet of Indra. -जलं, वारि *n.* rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a ruttish elephant. -उवरः fever of pride or passion; Bh. 3. 23. -द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. -प्रयोगः, -प्रसेकः, -प्रवर्णः, -श्रावः, -स्रुतिः *f.* the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temples of an elephant. -स्रुच् *a.* 'dropping down ichor', furious, intoxicated; U. 3. 15. -रक्त *a.* affected with passion. -रगः 1 Cupid. 2 a cock. 3 a drunkard. -विक्षित *a.* 1 in rut, furious. 2 agitated by lust or passion. -विह्वल *a.* 1 maddened by lust or pride. 2 stupefied with intoxication. -वृद्धः an elephant. -शैडकं nutmeg. -सारः a cotton shrub. -स्थलं, -स्थानं an ale-house, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, exhilarating. -नः 1 The gold of love, Cupid; व्यापारतोयि मदनस्य विवेकितर्थः S. 1. 27; इदमपि निद्रयेव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. 2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust; विनयवतिद्वयचि-रतसया न विवृतो मदनो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11; सतविगीतो मदनस्य द्युषि Re. 1. 3, R. 5. 63; ४० मदनानुर, मदनपीडित &c. 3 The spring season. 4 A bee. 5 Bees'-wax. 6 A kind of embrace. 7 The Dhattūra plant. 8 The Bakula tree. -ना, -नी 1 Spirituous liquor. 2 Musk. 3 The *atmukta* creeper (-नी only in these two senses). -नं 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. -अग्रकः a species of grain (कोदण). -अंकुशः 1 the penis. 2 a fingernail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation. -अंतकः, -अरिः, -दहनः, -दहनः, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of Śiva. -अवश्य *a.* in love, enamoured, -आतुर, -अर्तः, -क्षिप्त, -पीडित *a.* afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; R. 12. 32, S. 3 10. -आयुधं 1 pudendum muliebri. 2 'Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. -आलया-यं 1 pudendum muliebri. 2 a lotus 3 a king

-वृक्षाकले a kind of mango. -उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक *a.* pining or languid with love. -उद्यानं 'a pleasure garden', N. of a garden. -कंदकः 1 erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. 2 N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union, उद्वल्ललां Mā. 2. 12. -काकुरवः a dove or pigeon. -गोपालः an epithet of Krishna. -चतुर्वशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. -नालिका a faithless wife. -पक्षिन् *m.* the Khanjana bird. -पाठकः the cuckoo. -पीडा, -बावा pangs or torments of love. -महेत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. मोहनः an epithet of Krishna. -लालितं amorous sport or dalliance. -लेखः a love-letter. -वश *a.* influenced by love enamoured. -शलाका 1 the female of the cuckoo. 2 an aphrodisiac.

मदनकः N. of a plant (दमरक).
मदनयंतिका, मदनयंती A kind of Jasmine (Arabian).

मदापिष्ट *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Gladdening. -स्तुः 1 The god of love. 2 A cloud. 3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. 4 A drunken man. 5 Spirituous liquor (*n.* also in this sense).

मद्वारः 1 An elephant in rut. 2 A hog. 3 A thorn-apple or Dhattūra. 4 A lover, libertine. 5 A kind of perfume. 6 A cheat or rogue (?).
मदिः *f.* A kind of roller or harrow.

मदिर *a.* 1 Intoxicating, maddening. 2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.) -रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp. -अशी, -दक्षणा, -नयना, -लोचना a woman with fascinating or bewitching eyes; मधुर मदिरायां शंस तस्याः प्रवृत्तिः V. 4. 22; R. 8. 68. -आयतनयन *a.* having long and fascinating eyes; S. 3. 5. -आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor; काक्षत्यन्वो वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छन्नासाः Me. 78; Si. 11. 49. 2 A kind of wag-tail. 3 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -उत्कट, -उन्मत्त *a.* intoxicated with spirituous liquor. -गृहं, -शाला an ale-house, dram-house, a tavern. -सलः the mango tree.

मदिडा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मद्गः A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. 2 A kind of snake. 3 A kind of wild animal 4 A kind of galley or vessel of war कोपि मद्गः

मध्यावत् Dk. 5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brāhmana by a woman of the hard class; see Ms. 10. 48. 6 An outcast.

मद्गरः 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. 2 A kind of sheat-fish. 3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe; see मद्गु (5).

मद्य *a.* 1 Intoxicating. 2 Gladdening, exhilarating. -द्यं Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः शोषितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10. 89. -Comp. -आमोदः the *Bakula* tree. -कीटः a kind of insect. -कुनः a kind of tree (मादक). -दः a drunkard, tippler, sot. -पानं 1 drinking intoxicating liquor. 2 any intoxicating drink. -पीत *a.* intoxicated with drink. -पुष्पा the plant called Dhātaki. -वी(वी)जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven -आजनं a wine-glass; ४० मद्यमोदः. -मद्यः barm, yeast. -वासिनी the plant called धातकी. -संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः 1 N. of a country. 2 A ruler of that country. -द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. -दं Joy, happiness. (मद्राह = मद्राह 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. -कार *a.* (also मद्रकार) producing delight.

मद्रुकः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. -काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मधवः The month called Vaisākha.

मधु *a.* (धु or धी *f.*) Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -म (धु) 1 Honey; एतास्तमधुनो धाराश्चेतति सविपास्वयि U. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वाये हृदये तु हलाहलम्. 2 The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 8. 86; देहि दुल्लभं मलमधुपानं Git. 10. 3 A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor; विनयेते स्म तयोवा मधुभिर्विजयधुरः R. 4. 65; Rs. 1. 3 4 Water. 5 Sugar. 6 Sweetness. -म. (-धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season, क उ हृदयगमः सखा कुहमायोजितकर्मुको मधु Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 80. 2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधुनायवाविव R. 11. 7, मसि मधौ मधुरकोकिलसंगमौ रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसमं नराणां R. 6. 24. 3 N. of a demon killed by Vishnu. 4 N. of another demon, father of Lavana and killed by Satrugna. 5 The Asoka tree. 6 N. of king Kṛtavarīya. -Comp. -अहीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. -आधारः wax. -आपात *a.* having honey at the first taste; Ms. 11. 9. -आम्रः a kind of mango tree. -आसवः sweet spirituous liquor (made from honey). -आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. -आहुतिः *f.* a sacrosanct offering of sweet things. -उच्छिद्यं, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. -उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. -उदक 'honey-water', water mixed with honey hydromel. -उद्यानं a spring-garden उपमन the abode of Madhu

an epithet of Mathura, R. 15. 15. -कंठः the cuckoo. -करः 1 a large black bee; कुटजं खलु तेनेहा तेने हा मधुरेण कथ Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Me. 35, 47. 2 a lover, libertine. -गणः, -आणिः f. a swarm of bees. -कर्कटी 1 sweet lime, a kind of citron. 2 a kind of date. -काननं, वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. -कारः, -कारिन् m. a bee. -कुक्कुटिका, कुकुटी a sort of citron tree. -कुल्या a stream of honey. -कृत् m. a bee. -केशदः a bee. -कोशः, -वः a beehive. -कनः a bee-hive. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. -क्षीरः, क्षीरकः a Kharjūra tree. -गायनः the cuckoo. -ग्रहः a libation of honey. -घोषः the cuckoo. -जं bees'-wax. -जा 1 sugar-candy. 2 the earth. -जंवीरः a kind of citron. -जित्, द्विष्टः, निवृद्धनः, निहृत् m., -मथः, मथनः, -रिपुः, -शत्रुः, -चूदनः epithets of Vishnu; इति मधुरिणा सखी नियुक्ता Git. 5, R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. -त्रयः-णं sugar-cane. -त्रयं the three sweet things; i. e. sugar, honey, and clarified butter. -दीपः the god of love. -दूतः the mango tree. -दोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. -द्रः 1 a bee. 2 a libertine. -द्रवः N. of a tree having red blossoms. -द्रुमः the mango tree. -धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. -धारा a stream of honey. -धूलिः molasses. -नालिकेरकः a kind of coconut. -नेतु m. a bee. -पः a bee or a drunkard; राजशियाः कैराविवीर्यं रमेते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63. (where both meanings are intended). -पटलं a beehive. -पतिः an epithet of Kṛṣṇa. -पर्कः 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; its usual ingredients are five: -इधि सर्पिर्जले क्षीद्रे क्षिता चैतैश्च पंचभिः। प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः। सनामी मधुपर्कः U. 4; असिस्वर्द्धयन्मधुपर्कमर्पितं स तद् व्यधाचकैः सुदर्कवर्णिनाम्। यदेव पात्यन्मधु भोजनार्थं निवेण गुणहविर्षिं तदा कृते N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 et seq. -पर्व्य a. worthy of madhuparka q. v. -पणिका, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. -पाविन् m. a bee. -पूर, -री an epithet of Mathurā; सप्रयुः ज्योतिषासनं मधुरी मध्ये हरिः सेव्यते Bv. 4. 44. -पुष्पः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Bakula tree. 3 the Danti tree. 4 the Sirisha tree. -प्रणयः addiction to wine. -प्रमेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. -प्राज्ञं one of the sixteen purificatory Samskāras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male-child). -प्रियः an epithet of Balarāma. -फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. -फलिका a kind of date. -बहुला the Mādhavi creeper. -बी(वी)जः a pomegranate tree. -बी(वी)जपुरः a kind of citron. -मक्षः -क्षा, -माक्षिका a bee. -मज्जनः the cet a led मधु the n

toxication of Liquor. -मल्लि, -ह्री f. the Mālati creeper. -माधवी 1 a kind of intoxicating drink. 2 any springflower. -माध्वीकं a kind of intoxicating liquor. -मारकः a bee. -मेहः = मधु मेह q. v. -यष्टिः f. sugar-cane. -रसः 1 the wine-palm. 2 sugar-cane. 3 sweetness. (-स्र) 1 a bunch of grapes 2 vine. -लघः N. of a tree. -लिह, -लेह, -लेहिन् m. -लोहपुः, a bee; so मधुः नोलिहः -वनं N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugna founded Mathurā. (-नः) the cuckoo. -वारः (m. pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing जतिरे बहुमताः मरदानमोडयाकटुदा मधुवाराः Ki. 8. 59; क्षालितं तु शनिं उ वपुर्न द्रवितं नु हृदयं धुवते Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki. 8. 57. -वतः a bee; मार्मिकः को मरदानमेतेष मधुवतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्मधुवते विधिवशान्माध्वीकना-कंधाति 46. -शर्करा honey-sugar. -शाखः a kind of tree. -शिष्टं -शेषं wax. -सखः, -सहायः, -सारथिः, -सुहृद् m. the god of love. -सिक्ककः a kind of poison. -सूदनः a bee. -स्थानं a bee-hive. -स्वरः the cuckoo. -हन् m. 1 a destroyer or collector of honey. 2 a kind of bird of prey. 3 a sooth-sayer. 4 an epithet of Vishnu.

मधुक 1 N. of a tree (=मधुक q. v.) 2 The Asoka tree. 3 A kind of bird. -कं 1 Tin. 2 Liquorice. मधुर a. 1 Sweet. 2 Honied, mellifluous. 3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरनासां दर्शनं S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; U. 1. 20. 4 Melodious (as a sound). -रः 1 The red sugar-cane. 2 Rice. 3 A kind of sugar, molasses (गुड). 4 A kind of mango. -रं 1 Sweetness. 2 A sweet drink, syrup. 3 Poison. 4 Tin. -रं ind. Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. -Comp. -अस्वर a. sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious -आलाप a. uttering sweet sounds. (-पः) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिर्गम्यता. Ku. 4. 16. (-पर) a kind of thrush. -कंदकः a kind of fish. -जंवीरः a species of lime. -त्रयं = मधुत्रयं q. v. -फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजवद्र). -भाविन्, -वाच् a. sweet-speaking. -चरा a kind of date tree. -स्वर, स्वन a. warblin sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरता-स्त्वं Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.

मधुरिमन् m. Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमादिशयिन वचोऽस्ते Bv. 1. 113.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधुकः 1 A bee. 2 N. of a tree. -कं A flower of the Madhuka tree; दूर्वाचता पांडुमधुकदाग्ना Ku. 7. 14; सिन्धो मधुकच्छावरीकः Git. 10. R. 6. 25.

मधूलः A kind of tree. -ली The mango tree

मधुलिका A kind of tree

मध्य a. 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Me. 46; Ms. 2. 21. 2 Intervening, intermediate. 3 Middling, moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; प्राप्य विप्रविहता विरमति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27. 4 Neutral, impartial. 5 Just, right. 6 Mean (in astr.). -व्यः, -व्यं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्नः मध्यं midday; सहस्रदीपितरलं करोति मध्यमह्नः Māl. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right overhead'; योगमध्वे V. 2. 12 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्ये क्षान्ता Me. 82; वेदिषिलग्रमध्या Ku. 1. 39. विशालवक्षस्तद्वचमध्वः R. 6. 32. 3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन... बलित्रयं चारु दभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. 4 The inside or interior of anything. 5 A middle state or condition. 6 The flank of a horse. 7 Mean time in music. 8 The middle term of a progression. -व्यः The middle finger. -व्यं Ten thousand billions [The acc., instr. abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्य in the midst of, into; (b) मध्येन through or between (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् काकः शोनाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1 in the middle, between, among, in the midst; R. 12. 29. 2. in, into, within, inside, oft as the first member of adverbial compounds; e. g. मध्येनगं into the Ganges; मध्येजठरं, in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येपृष्ठं on the back; मध्येभक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals; मध्येरणं in the battle; Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसभं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येसमुद्रं in the midst of the sea; Si. 3. 33.] -Comp. -अंगुलिः, -ली f. the middle finger. -अह्नः (for अह्नः) midday, noon. कृत्यं, क्रिया a midday rite or observance. -कालः, -वेलाः, -समयः noon-time, midday. -स्नान, midday ablution -क्षर्यः a radius. -न a. being or going in the middle or among -गत a. central, middle, being in the middle. -गयः the mango tree -ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse. -दिनं (also मध्यदिनं) 1 midday, noon. 2 a midday offering. -दीपकं a variety of the figure called Dipaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; e. g. Bk. 10. 24. -देशः 1 the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. 2 the waist. 3 the belly. 4 the meridian. 5 the central region, the country lying between the Himālaya and Vindhya mountains; हिमवद्दिष्योर्मध्ये यत्प्राप्य वनशानादपि प्रत्येक मध्यदेशं स कीर्तितः Ms. 2. 21

-वेहः the trunk of the body, the belly. -पदं the middle word. °लोपिन् see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. -पातः communion, intercourse. -भागः 1 the middle part. 2 the waist. -भावः middle state, mediocrity. -यवः a weight of six white mustard seeds. -रात्रः, -रात्रिः f. midnight. -रेखा the central or first meridian. -लोकः the middle of the three worlds; i. e. the earth or world of mortals. °ईशः, °ईश्वरः a king. -वयस् a. middle-aged. -वसिन् a. middle, central. (-m.) an arbitrator, a mediator. -वृत् the navel. -चूत्रं = मध्यरेखा q. v. -स्थ a. 1 being or standing in the middle, central. 2 intermediate, intervening. 3 middling. 4 mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. 5 impartial, neutral. 6 indifferent, unconcerned; S. 5. (-स्थः) 1 an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. 2 an epithet of Śiva. -स्थलं 1 the middle or centre. 2 the middle space or region. 3 the waist. -स्थानं 1 the middle station. 2 the middle space; i. e. air. 3 a neutral region. -स्थित a. central, intermediate.

मध्यतत्त्व ind. 1 From the middle or midst, out of. 2 Among, between.

मध्यम a. 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पितुः पदं मध्यमसुखवर्ती V. 1. 19; so मध्यमलोकपालः, मध्यमपदं, मध्यमरेखा q. v. 2 Intermediate, intervening. 3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उत्तमाधममध्यम. 4 Middling, moderate; तेन मध्यमशक्तीनि विनापि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. 5 Middle-sized. 6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रणमति पितरौ वा मध्यमः पंडितोऽयं Ve. 5. 26. 7 Impartial, neutral. -मः 1 The fifth note in music. 2 A particular musical mode. 3 The midland country; see मध्यदेश. 4 The second person (in grammar). 5 A neutral sovereign; धर्मोच्चरं मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. 6 The governor of a province. -मा 1 The middle finger. 2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. 3 The pericarp of a lotus. 4 One of the classes of heroines (Nāyikās) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S. D. 100. -मं The waist. -Comp अंगुलिः the middle finger. -आहरणं (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. -कक्षा the middle courtyard. -जात a. middle-born. -पदं the middle member (of a compound). °लोपिन् m. a subdivision of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is वाचस्पतिर्वाच which is dissolved as वाचस्पि

पार्थिवः; here the middle word विव is omitted; so द्वापातरः, युद्धाधानाः &c., -पट्टिः an epithet of Arjuna. -पुरुषः the second person (in grammar). -भूतकः a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). -रात्रः midnight. -लोकः the middle world, the earth. °पालः a king; R. 2. 16. -वयस् m. middle aged. -वयस्क middle-aged. -संग्रहः intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyāsa. -शेषं गद्यमाल्यानां धूपद्रव्यवाससां प्रलोभनं चाद्यपानैर्मध्यमः संग्रहः स्तुतः ॥ -साहसः the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ms. 8. 138. (-सः-सं) an outrage or offence to the middle class. -स्थ a. being in the middle.

मध्यमक a. (निका f.) Middle, middlemost.

मयानिका A girl arrived at puberty.

मये See under मय.

मयः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vāishnavas, and author of a Bhāṣya on the Vedānta Sūtras.

मयकः A bee.

माखिजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मत् I. 1. P. (मन्ति) 1 To be proud. 2 To worship. -II. 10. A. (मानयते) To be proud -III. 4. 8. A. (मन्यते, मनुते, मत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अकं कसपि शशंकिरे जलानिवेः पंके परे मेतिरे Subhāṣh; वत्स मये कुमारणेनेन जुमकास्तुमामंत्रितं U. 5; कथं भवान् मन्यते 'what is your opinion?' 2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीपूता दृष्टिस्त्रिदुवमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; अमंस्त चानेन परार्थजन्यमना स्थितिरभेदा स्थितिर्नतमन्यदं R. 3. 27; 1. 32. 6. 84. Bg. 2. 26. 35; Bk. 9. 117; स्तनविनिहितमपि हारमुदारं सा मनुते कृश-तनुरिव मारं Git. 4. 3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize यस्यानुपमिण इति भुवनाविषयभोगादयः कृष्णलोक-मतं भवेति Bh. 3. 76. 4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to; मत्वा देवं धनपतिसखं यत्र साहाय्यं तत् Me. 73. 5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्यस्य मन वचनं Mk. 8. 6 To think or reflect upon. 7 To intend, wish or hope for. 8 To set the heart or mind on. The senses of मन् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; e. g. बहु मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem; बहु मनुते ननु ते तदुसंमतपवनचलितमपि रेणुं Git. 5; see under बहु also: हनु मन् to think lightly of despise slight S 7 1 अयथा मन्

to think otherwise, doubt; हनु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; S. 1. 2; असाधु मन् to disapprove; तुणाय मन् or तुणवन् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of, हरिमन्यमसत तुणाय Si. 15. 61; न मन् to disregard, not to mind. -Caus (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect, to value, मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77. -Desid. (मनीषते) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. 2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.). With अनु to agree or consent to, approve, grant, permit, allow, sanction, राजन्यास्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुने R. 4. 87. 14. 20, तत्र नाहमनुमन्तुमुल्लेहे मोषवृत्ति कलमस्य चेदितं 11 39; Ku. 1. 59; 3. 60, 5. 68; Bh. 3. 22; R. 16. 85. (-Caus.) to ask for leave or permission, ask the consent of; अनुमान्यतां महाराज; V. 2. -अभि 1 to wish or desire for, covet; Ms. 10. 95. 2 to approve of, assent to. 3 to think, fancy, imagine, regard. -अव to despise, contemn, disregard, slight, think lightly of; चतुर्दिगिज्ञानधमस्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 4. 135; V. 2. 11. -मति to think, reflect. (-Caus.) 1 to honour, hold in honour, respect. 2 to approve, applaud. 3 to allow, permit. -वि (Caus.) to disrespect, slight, disregard, contemn; क्षीयिषितानि तानां कायुराणां विवर्धते मदनः Mk. 8. 9. -सं 1 to agree, concur, be of the same mind. 2 to assent or consent to, approve, like. 3 to think, suppose, regard. 4 to sanction, authorize. 5 to esteem, honour, value highly; कश्चिद्विप्रिषाणाय कालि संमन्यसेऽतिथिं Bk. 6. 65; समनस्तं वृन्तु 1. 2. 6 to allow, permit. (Caus.) to honour, respect, value highly.

मननं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; मननान्धुनिरिवाहि Hariv. 2 Intelligence, understanding. 3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. 4 A guess, conjecture

मनस् n. 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence, as in ह्रमनस्, दुर्बलस् &c. 2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); तदेव ह्रस्वदुःखाद्युपलब्धिसाधनमिन्द्रियं प्रतिजीवं भिन्नमपु नित्यं च Tarka K. 3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. 4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; पश्यन्तद्वारमन-सायधुष्यं Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; कथेन वाचा मनश्चित्तिं शब्दतः 5. 5 Design, purpose, intention. 6 Will, wish, desire. inclination in thus मनस् is fire

quently used with the infinitive form with the final *म्* dropped and forms adjectives; अयं जनः प्रयुक्तस्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40; cf. काय. 7 Reflection. 8 Disposition, temper, mood. 9 Spirit, energy, mettle. 10 N. of the lake called Mānasa. (मनसा यम् &c. to think of, contemplate, remember; Ku. 2. 63; मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct the thoughts towards; with dat. or loc.; मनो बन्धु to fix the heart or affection upon; अभिलषे मनो इवैवावसादा विलम्ब सा R. 3. 4; मनः समाधा to collect oneself; मनसि उच्छ्रु to cross the mind; मनसि कृ to think, to bear in mind; to resolve, determine, think of). -**Comp.** -अधिन्यायः a lover, husband. अवस्थानं inattention. -अनुग *a.* suiting the mind, agreeable. -अपहारिन् *a.* captivating the heart. -अभिनिवेशः close application of mind, firmness of purpose. -अभिराम *a.* pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart; R. 1. 39. -अभिलाषः the desire or longing of the heart. -आप *a.* gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. -कांत *a.* (मनस्कांत or मनः कांत) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. -कारः perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain). -क्षेपः distraction of the mind, mental confusion. -गत *a.* 1 existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast, internal, inward, secret; देवं न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाविहेतु S. 3. 12. 2 affecting the mind, desired. (-तं) 1 a wish, desire; मनोगतं सा न शशाक संसितु Ku. 5. 51. 2 an idea, thought, notion, opinion. -गतिः *f.* desire of the heart. -गन्धी wish, desire. -गुप्ता red arsenic. -ग्रहणं captivating the mind. -ग्राहिन् *a.* captivating or fascinating the mind. -ज, -जन्मन् *a.* mind-born. (-म.) the god of love. -ज्व *a.* 1 quick or swift as thought. 2 quick in thought or conception. 3 fatherly, paternal -जवत् *a.* resembling a father, fatherly. -जात *a.* mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. -जिघ्र *a.* scenting out, i. e. guessing the thoughts. -ज्ञ *a.* pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्केलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20; R. 3. 7, 6. 7. (-ज्ञः) N. of a Gandharva. (-ज्ञा) 1 red arsenic. 2 an intoxicating drink. 3 a princess. -तारः, -पीडा 1 mental pain or agony, anguish. 2 repentance, contrition. -तृप्तिः *f.* satisfaction of the mind. -तोकान् an epithet of Durgā. -द्वेष्टः complete control over the mind or thoughts; Ms. 10. 10; cf. विद्विन्. -दत्त *a.* devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. -दाहः, -दुःखं mental distress or torment -न स loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness

-जीत *a.* approved, chosen. -पतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -पूत *a.* 1 considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience; मनुःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. 2 of a pure mind, conscientious. -प्रणीत *a.* agreeable or pleasing to the mind. -प्रसादः composure of mind, mental calm. -प्रीतिः *f.* mental satisfaction, joy, delight. -भवः, -भूः 1 the god of love, cupid; हरे मनो नम मनोयवशासनस्य पदांबुजद्वयमनातनामनंत Bv. 4. 33; Ku. 3. 27; R. 7. 22. 2 love, passion, lust; अत्यारुहो हि नारीपानकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -मथनः the god of love. -मय see separately. -यायिन् *a.* 1 going at will or pleasure. 2 swift, quick as thought. -योगः close application of the mind, close attention. -योजिनः the god of love. -रंजनं 1 pleasing the mind. 2 pleasantness. -रथः 1 'the car of the mind', a wish, desire; अवतरतः सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्येव M. 1. 22; मनोरथानामगतिं विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; R. 3. 72, 12. 59. 2 a desired object; मनोरथाय नाशे S. 7. 13. 3 (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. -वायक *a.* fulfilling one's expectations. (-कः) N. of a Kalpataru. -सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's desires. -सृष्टिः *f.* a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. -रम *a.* attractive, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful; अरुणदन्तमनोरमाशु तस्याः (अंशुलीशु) S. 6. 10. (-ना) 1 a lovely woman. 2 a kind of pigment. -राज्यं 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air; मनोरथस्यैव गुणमणेतत् 'this is building castles in the air.' -लपः loss of consciousness. -लौल्यं freak, caprice. -वांछा, -वांछितं a wish of the heart, a desire. -विकारः, -विकृतिः *f.* emotion of the mind. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1 working of the mind, volition. 2 disposition, temper. -वेगः quickness of thought. -व्यथ mental pain or anguish. -शीलः, -ला red arsenic; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेधः Ku. 1. 55; R. 12. 80. -शीघ्र *a.* quick as thought. -संगः attachment of the mind (to anything). -संतपः anguish of the mind. -स्थ *a.* being in the heart, mental. -स्थैर्यं firmness of mind. -हत *a.* disappointed. -हर *a.* pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating, lovely; अभ्याजमनोहरं वयः S. 1. 17; Ku. 3. 39; R. 3. 32. (-रः) a kind of Jasmine. (-रं) gold. -हर्षु, -हारिन् *a.* heart-stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing; हितं मनोहारिच दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4. -हरिः an unchaste or unfaithful woman. -ह्लादः gladness of heart. -ह्ला red arsenic.

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kasyapa, sister of the serpent king Ananta and wife of the sage जरकार; so मनसादेवी. मनसिज 1 The god of love R. 18 52. 2 Love passion मनसिजज सा न

दिव्या नमालमपोहितु V. 3. 10; S. 3. 9. मनसिज्ञायः The god of love; Si. 7. 2. मनस्तः *ind.* From the mind or heart; R. 14. 81. मनस्विन् *a.* 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high souled, high-minded; R. 1. 32; Pt. 2. 120. 2 Steady-minded, resolute, determined; Ku. 5. 6. -नी 1 A high-minded or proud woman, मनस्विनीमानविवातदक्ष Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 19. 2 A wise or virtuous woman 3 N. of Durgā. मनाकु *ind.* 1 A little, slightly, in a small degree; न मनाकु 'not at all', रे पांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्थाः Bv. 1. 37, 111. 2 Slowly, tardily. -कम्प *a.* doing little. (-रं) a kind of fragrant alooe-wood. ननाका A female elephant. ननित *p. p.* Known, perceived, understood. मनीकं Collyrium, eye-salve. मनीषा 1 Desire, wish; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तदुते मनीषा Bv. 1. 95. 2 Intelligence, understanding. 3 A thought, idea. मनीषिका Understanding, intelligence. मनीषित *a.* 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः संति युद्धे देवताः Ku. 5. 4. 2 Agreeable. -तं A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषितं वीरपि येन दुग्धा R. 5. 33. मनीषिन् *a.* Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful, prudent R. 1. 25. -म. A wise or learned person, a sage, a Pandit; माननीयो मनीषिणो R. 1. 11; संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 23. 5. 39; R. 3. 44. मनुः 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). 2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu called स्वायम्भुवमनु is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten Prajāpatis or Maharshis and to whom the code of laws known as Manusmṛiti is ascribed. The seventh Manu called वैवस्वतमनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Vishnu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यावतार; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhyā; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are:— 1 स्वायम्भुव, 2 स्वरोचिष, 3 क्रौत्वा 4 तामस 5 रेष 6 चासुव 7 वैवस्वत 8 सार्षप, 9 दक्षसर्षप 10 महसाक्षि,

11 वसवर्ष, 12 रुद्रवर्ष, 13 रोच्य द्वय सावर्ष, and 14 इंद्रवर्ष). 3 A symbolical expression for the number 'fourteen'. -**हः** *f.* The wife of Manu. -**Comp.** -**अतरं** the period or age of a Manu; (this period, according to Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4,320,000 human years or 1/14th day of Brahman, the fourteen *Manvantaras* making up one whole day; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu; six such periods have already passed away; we are at present living in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come). -**जः** a man, mankind. -**अधिपतिः**, **अधिपतिः**, **ईश्वरः**, **पतिः**, **राजः** a king, sovereign. -**लोकः** the world of men, i. e. the earth. -**जातः** a man. -**ज्येष्ठः** a sword. -**प्रणीत** *a.* taught or expounded by Manu. -**यः** a man, mankind. -**राज** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**श्रेष्ठः** an epithet of Vishnu. -**संहिता** the code of laws ascribed to the first Manu, the institutes of Manu.

मनुष्यः 1 A man, human being, mortal. 2 A male. -**Comp.** -**इन्द्रः**, **ईश्वरः** a king, sovereign; R. 2. 2. -**जातिः** mankind, human race. -**देवः** 1 a king; R. 2. 52. 2 a god among men, a Brahmana. -**धर्मः** 1 the duty of man. 2 the character of man, human character. -**धर्मन्** *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -**भारणं** homicide. -**वज्ञः** hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a house-holder; see **वृत्त**. -**लोकः** the world of mortals, the earth. -**विश्वः**, **विश्वः**, **विश्वः** human race, mankind. -**शोणितं** human blood; (पृथु) कुतूहलेन मनुष्यशोणितं R. 3. 54. -**सभा** 1 an assembly of men. 2 a crowd, multitude.

मनोमय *a.* Mental, spiritual. -**Comp.** -**कोशः** -**वः** the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनुः 1 A fault, an offence; इयैव मनु पतिकल्प Bv. 2. 13. 2 Man, mankind. -**नु** *f.* Understanding.

मनु *m.* A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मन्त्र 10 A. (मन्त्रयते, but sometimes मन्त्रयति also, मन्त्रित) 1 To consult, deliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel; न हि क्षमिः सह मन्त्रयितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. 2 To advise; counsel, give advice; अतीत-लामस्य च रक्षणार्थं यन्मन्त्रयतेऽसौ परमो हि मन्त्रः Pt. 2. 182. 3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. 4 To say, speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मन्त्रयेत् S. 1; किमेका-किनी मन्त्रयति S. 6; हला संगीतशास्त्राचार्येण लो-किकप्रतिपादितं किं मन्त्रयतीति Mā. 2 With मन्त्र 1 *to* to or accompany

with spells, विदुश्च नानदेवाहुमात्रो-य. U. 2. 2 to dismiss with a blessing; रश्मारीय कृष्णेन च कणातुमन्त्रितः Mb. -**अभि** 1 to consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or spells; पशुरसौ योऽभि-मन्त्रय कृतौ हतः Ak.; Y. 2. 102, 3. 326. 2 to enchant, charm. -**आ** 1 to bid farewell, bid adieu; आनन्वयस्य सहचरं S. 3; Ku. 6. 94. 2 to speak to, call out to, tell, address, converse; तन्मन्त्रयन्-द्व K. 81, Ve. 1. 3 to say, speak; परिजनोन्वेयमन्त्रयते K. 195; Bk. 9. 98. 4 to call, invite. -**उप** to advise, persuade, induce. -**नि** to invite, call; summon; दिव्यो निमन्त्रिताश्चैतन्मन्त्रयन्मुहुर्यः R. 15-59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225. -**परि** to consecrate by means of spell. -**सं** to consult or take counsel with; मन हृदयेन सह संमन्त्र्योक्तवानसि Mu. 1.

मन्त्रः 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:—it is called **कृत्** if metrical and intended to be loudly recited; **यजुस्** if in prose and muttered in a low tone; and **सामन्** if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting). 2 The portion of the Veda including the Samhitā and distinguished from the *Brahmana* q. v. 3 A charm, spell, an incantation; न हि जिविति जना मन्त्रमन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111, अर्चितो हि मन्त्रिर्नैवैवधीना प्रभावः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57. 4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to any deity; ओ नमः शिवाय &c. 5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan; तस्य सद्मन्त्रस्य R. 1. 20; 17. 20; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58. 6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret. -**Comp.** -**आराधनं** endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations; मन्त्राराधनतत्परं मनसा नीताः श्मशाने निश्वाः Bh. 3. 4. -**उदकं**, **जलं**, **तोयं**, **वारि** *m.* water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. -**उपदेष्टुः** backing up by advice. -**करणं** 1 Vedic texts. 2 composing or reciting sacred texts. -**कारः** the author of Vedic hymns. -**कालः** time of consultation or deliberation. -**कुशल** *a.* skilled in giving advice. -**कृत्** *m.* 1 an author or composer of Vedic hymns; R. 5. 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. 2 one who recites a sacred text. 3 a counsellor, an adviser. 4 an ambassador. -**गण्डकः** knowledge, science. -**गुप्तिः** *f.* secret counsel. -**गूढः** a spy, a secret emissary or agent. -**हिहः** fire; Si. 2. 107. -**ज्ञः** 1 a counsellor, adviser. 2 a learned Brahmana. 3 a spy. -**दः** -**दातृ** *m.* a spiritual preceptor or teacher. -**दर्शिन्** *m.* 1 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 a Brahmana versed in the Vedas. -**दीधितिः** fire. -**दृष्ट** *m.* 1 a seer of Vedic hymns. 2 an adviser a counsellor. -**देवता** the deity invoked in a sacred text or *mantra* पर a counsellor -**निर्वय** final decanon

after deliberation. पद the word of a sacred text. -**पुत** *a.* purified by *mantras*. -**प्रयोगः** application of spells. -**प्रथी** (प्रथी) the first syllable of a spell. -**प्रेदः** breach or betrayal of counsel. -**सूतिः** an epithet of Siva. -**मूलं** magic. -**यन्त्र** a mystical diagram with a magical formula. -**योग** 1 employment or application of spells. 2 magic. -**वर्जं** *ind.* without the use of spells. -**विदुः** see **मन्त्रज्ञ** above. -**विद्या** the science of spells, magic. -**संस्कार** any Samskāra or rite performed with sacred texts. -**संहिता** the whole body of Vedic hymns. -**साधकः** a magician, conjurer. -**साधनं** 1 effecting or subduing by magic. 2 a spell, an incantation. -**साध्य** *a.* 1 to be effected or subdued by magic spells. 2 attainable by consultation. -**सिद्धिः** *f.* 1 the working or accomplishment of a spell. 2 the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. -**सुखा** *a.* obtaining (anything) by means of spells. -**हीन** *a.* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

मन्त्रणं -**की** Deliberation, consultation.

मन्त्रवत् *a.* Attended with spells or incantations; R. 3. 31.

मन्त्रिः = मन्त्रिन् q. v.

मन्त्रित *p. p.* 1 Consulted. 2 Coun- selled, advised. 3 Said, spoken. 4 Charmed, consecrated by *mantras*. 5 Settled, determined.

मन्त्रिन् *m.* A minister, counsellor, a King's minister; R. 8. 17; Ms. 8. 1. -**Comp.** -**युग्** *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office. -**पति** -**प्रधानः**, **प्रमुखः**, **मुख्यः**, **वरः**, **श्रेष्ठः** the prime minister, premier. -**प्रकाशः** an excellent or eminent minister. -**ओ-न्त्रिः** a minister conversant with the Vedas.

मन्त्र, **सम्** 1. 9. P. (मन्थति, मन्थति, मन्थति, मन्थति; *pass.* मन्थते) 1 To churn, produce by churning; (oft. with two acc); यथा सागरं मन्थयुः, or देवाहीरनुमन्त्रयन्निर्ममये Ki. 5. 30. 2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down; तस्मात् समुद्रादिव मन्थमानात् R. 16. 79. 3 To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्थतो मां मन्थन्निजनाम सान्त्वय करोति Dk.; जातां मन्थे शिशिरमन्थितां पयिनीं वाचस्पत्युः Ms. 83. 4 To hurt, injure. 5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; मन्थामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; अमन्थीक्ष परानीकं Bk. 15. 46; 14. 36. 6 To tear off, dislocate. -**With** **उच्** 1 to strike, kill, destroy; भीमासाकृतमुन्मथय सहसा हस्ती सुनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33; वैयंमुन्मथय Mā. 1. 18 'destroying or uprooting.' 2 to shake, disturb. 3 to tear, cut or peel off R. 2. 37 -**निश्** 1 to churn, sha e stir round अस्तुत्वायै निर्मथिष्याम

जल Mb. 2 to produce or excite fire by rubbing. 3 to bruise, thresh. 4 to destroy completely, crush down. -न 1 to churn; (समुद्रः) प्रमथमानो गिरि-नेत्रसूत्रः R. 13. 14. 2 to harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. 3 to strike down, bruise, hurt. 4 to tear off or cut. 5 to devastate. 6 to kill, destroy; Mā. 4. 9, 2. 9.

मधः 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating; मध्यादिषु क्षुब्धनिर्गमममः U 7. 16; R. 10. 3. 2 Killing, destroying. 3 A mixed beverage. 4 A churning-stick (मधर also). 5 The sun. 6 A ray of the sun. 7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (from the eyes), cataract. 8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. -Comp.

-अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the Mandara mountain (used as a churning stick); Bv. 1. 55. -उदकः, -उदधिः the sea of milk. -गुणः a churning-cord. -जं butter. -दण्डः, -वेदकः a churning-stick.

मधनः A churning-stick. -न 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. 2 Kindling fire by attrition. -नी A churning vessel. -Comp. -वडी a churning-vessel.

मधर a. 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; गर्भमधरा S. 4; प्रथमज्ञानमधरो भवेत् Mb. 4; दम्भमधरचरणविहारः Git. 11.; Si. 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62.; R. 19. 21. 2 Stupid, foolish, silly; मधरकोलिकः. 3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. 4 Large, broad, wide, big. 5 Bent, crooked, curved. -रः 1 A store, treasure. 2 The hair of the head. 3 Wrath, anger. 4 Fresh butter. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Hindrance, an obstacle. 7 A stronghold. 8 Fruit. 9 A spy, an informer. 10 The month Vaisākha. 11 The mountain Mandara. 12 an antelope. -र N. of a nump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyi who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Rāma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband by the two boons formerly promised to her by him, the banishment of Rāma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. -र Safflower. -Comp. -विवेक a. slow in judgment, void of discrimination; Mā. 1. 18.

मधारः The wind produced by the waving of a *chourrie*.

मधानः 1 A churning stick. 2 An epithet of Siva.

मधानकः A kind of grass.

मधित् a. 1 Churning, stirring. 2 Afflicting, annoying. -m. Semen virile. -नी A churning vessel.

मद 1 A. (मदते) (mostly Vedic) 1 To be drunk. 2 To be glad to rejoice. 3 Tolangumsh, be languid. 4

To shine. 5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry.

मद a. 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering; (र) मित्रं वि मदां गविमधसुख्यः Kn. 1. 11; तच्चरितं मेधिद्रे मन्मिजमदं लवी ग्रह Git. 6. 2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. 3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained; मदीयमदमिति संमयेन विप्राश्चिनः M. 2. 8; मदं कविद्वयः पार्थी गमिष्याचुपहास्यत R. 1. 3; or द्विषन्ति मदाक्षरितं महानना Ku. 5. 75. 4 Low, deep, hollow (as sound). 5 Soft, faint; gentle; as in मदीयमद. 6 Small, little, slight; मदीयदृष्टिः see अमद also. 7 Weak, defective, feeble; as मदीयः. 8 Unlucky, unhappy. 9 Faded. 10 Wicked, vile. 11 Addicted to drinking.

-दः 1 The planet Saturn. 2 An epithet of Yama. 3 The dissolution of the world. 4 A kind of elephant; Si. 5. 49. -द ind. 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees; यदं यच्च नितंबयोर्गुरुतया नदं विलासतिव. S. 2. 1. 2 Gently, soft, not violently; मदी नदी पथनश्चातुक्रोदो यथा त्वं Me. 9. 3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. 4 In a low tone, deeply. (मदीकृ to slacken; मदीकृतो वेगः S. 1; मदीयू to be slackened, grow less strong). -Comp. -अक्ष a. weak-eyed.

(-क्ष) sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness. -अग्नि a. having a weak digestion. (-त्रिः) slowness of digestion. -अन्तिलः a gentle breeze. -असु a. having weak or faint breath. -आक्रांत N. of a. eter; see App. I. -आत्मन् a. dull-witted, silly, ignorant; मदीयत्वा-नुजिर्द्वयः Malli. -आदर a. 1 having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. 2 neglectful. -उत्साह a. discouraged, dispirited; मदीयत्वाः कृतोऽस्मि द्यायापवादित्या मारुत्येन S. 2. -उदरी N. of the wife of Rāvana, regarded as one of the five very chaste women of अहल्या. -उष्ण a. tepid, lukewarm.

(-ष्ण) gentle heat. -आस्तुक्क्य a. slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined; मदीयत्वाः अस्मि नगरमने प्रति S. 1. -कर्ण a. slightly deaf; Proverb; बधिरान्मदकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing'. -कांतिः the moon. -कारित् a. acting slowly or foolishly. -गः Saturn. -गति, -गमिन् a. walking slowly, slow of pace. -चेतस् a. 1 dull-witted, silly, foolish. 2 absent-minded. 3 fainting away, scarcely conscious. -छाय a. dim, faint, lustreless; Me. 80. -जमनी the mother of Saturn. -धी, -मज्ञः, बुद्धिः, मतिः, मेधस् a. dull-witted, silly, foolish. -भागिन्, भाग्य a. unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. -रदिम a. dim.

-वीर्य a weak. -वृष्टिः f. slight rain. -स्मितः, हासः, हास्यं a gentle laugh, a smile.

मदह The coral tree
मदन Pralee, eulgium

मदयन्ती An epithet of Durgā.
मदर a. 1 Slow, tardy, dull. 2 Thick, dense; firm. 3 Large, bulky. -रः 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a churning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar); पूर्वमदरोद्धूतः क्षीरमय इवाच्युत R. 4. 27; अभिनवजलधरमुदर धूमनदर ए Git. 1. शोभिव मंदरक्षम्यभूतमितोमोविषयता Si. 2. 107 Ki. 5. 86. 2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). 3 Heaven. 4 A mirror. 5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise; see मंदार. -Comp. -आवासा, -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

मदसानः 1 N. of fire. 2 Life. 3 Sleep. (also written मंदसानु).

मदाक्षः A current, stream.

मदाकिनी 1 The river Ganges; नदा किरी भाति नगीपंकटेः सुकावली कण्ठपतेव धृते R. 13. 48; Ku. 1. 29. 2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges (मदाकिनी विषद्वेगा); मदाकिन्याः सलिलशिखिः सैवमाना मरुतिः Me. 67.

मदायते Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay, मदायते न खलु वृद्धामन्त्रुपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38, V. 8. 15. 2 To be weak or faint, grow dim; R. 4. 49.

मंदारः 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise हस्तप्राच्य सप्तकर्मिणो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75, 67, V. 4. 35. 2 The plant called Arka. 3 The Dhattūra plant. 4 Heaven. 5 An elephant. -र A flower of the coral tree; Ku. 5. 80; R. 6. 23. -Comp. -माला a garland of Mandāra flowers; मंदारमाला हरिणा विनद्धा S. 7. 2. -वडी the sixth day in the bright half of Māgha.

मंदारकः, मंदारवः, मंदारः The coral tree; see मंदार.

मंदितन् m. 1 Slowness, tardiness. 2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंदिरं A dwelling, house, habitation palace, mansion; Ku. 7. 55; Bk. 8. 96; R. 12. 83. 2 An abode, a dwelling in general; as in क्षीराब्धिर्मंदिरः. 3 A town. 4 A camp. 5 A temple. -Comp. -पशुः a cat. -मणिः an epithet of Siva.

मंदिरा A stable.

मंदुरा 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general; प्रशोद्धं ब्रूयं प्रविशति नृपतेर्मंदिरं मंदुरायाः Ratn. 2. 2; R. 16. 41. 2 A bed, mattress.

मद्व a. Low, deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as sound); पशोऽमद्वच्छनिवा चरित्री Ki. 16. 3; 7. 22; Me. 99; R. 6. 56. -दः 1 A low tone. 2 A kind of drum. 3 A kind of elephant.

मन्मथः 1 Cupid, the god of love मन्मथो ना मथनविजयाम सन्मथं करोति Dk. 21, Me. 73. 2 Love, passion; प्रबोध्यते नम इवाच मन्मथः R. 1. 8. 60 परोक्षमन्मथ जन S. 2. 18. 3 The wood apple -Comp.

-आनन्द. a kind of mango tree.
-आलयः 1 the mango tree. 2 pudendum muliebri. -कर a. exciting love. -युद्धं amorous strife, sexual union, compulsion. -लेखः a love-letter; S. 8. 26.

मन्मथः 1 Confidential whispering (द्वययोजनितं मन्त्रं); करोति सहकारस्य कलिकी-
कलिकीचरः । मन्मथो मन्मथोऽप्येष मन्मथोऽप्येष
निस्त्वः Kāv. 3. 11. 2 The god of love.
मन्थुः 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage; R. 2. 32, 49; 11. 46. 2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; U. 4. 3; Ki. 1. 35; Bk. 3. 49. 3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. 4 A sacrifice. 5 An epithet of Agni. 6 Of Siva.

मन्त्र 1 P. (मन्त्रे) To go, move.
मन् (gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first personal pronoun). -Comp. -कारः -कृत्यं interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

मन्ता 1 The feeling of 'meum,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. 2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. 3 Individuality.

मन्तव्यं 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. 2 Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for; Ku. 1. 12. 3 Arrogance, pride.

मन्मथतालः An object of sense.
मन्त्र 1 P. To go, move.

मन्मथः N. of the author of the Kāvya-prakāśa.

मन्त्र 1 A. (मन्त्रे) To go, move.

मन्त्रा (यि f.) An affix used to indicate 'made of,' 'consisting or composed of,' 'full of', कनकमय, काष्ठमय, तेजोमय जलमय &c. -यः 1 N. of a demon, the architect of the demons (He is said to have built a splendid hall for the Pāṇḍavas). 2 A horse. 3 A camel. 4 A mule.

मन्त्रः A hut of grass or leaves.

मन्त्र (यु)ष्टकः A kind of bean.

मन्त्रः 1 A *himnara*, a celestial musician. 2 A deer, an antelope.

-Comp. -राजः an epithet of Kubera.

मन्त्रः 1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre, brightness; विद्युज्जति हिममयैरिन्द्रि-
भिर्दुग्धैः S. 3. 2; R. 2. 46; Si. 4. 56; Ki. 5. 5, 8. 2 Beauty. 3 A flame. 4 The pin of a sun-dial.

मन्त्रः 1 A peacock; स्मरति मिरिमयूर एव
द्वयः U. 3. 20; कर्णं मन्त्रस्य तले निवीदति
Rs. 1. 13. 2 A kind of flower. 3 N. of a poet (author of the सूर्यसूक्त);
यस्याश्रोत्रिकुण्डलिकः कर्णयुगो मन्त्रः P. R. 1. 22 -री A pea-hen; Proverb -वं तत्का-
लं पन्त निचिरी न पुनर्विषयसंतरिता मन्त्रो Vb. 1.
or वरमय कयोतो न यो मन्त्रः 'a bird in the
eand is worth two in the bush.'
-Comp. -अग्निः a lizard. -केतुः an
epithet of Kārtikeya. -नीलकं blue
vitriol. -घटकः the domestic cock.
-पञ्चरा म. peacock a east -तुल्य blue

vitriol. -पत्रिन् a. feathered, with
peacock's feathers (as an arrow);
R. 3. 56. -रथः an epithet of
Kārtikeya. -च्युतकः a cunning
peacock. -शिखा a peacock's crest.
मयूरकः A peacock. -कः -कं Blue
vitriol.

मरकः A plague, murrain, pesti-
lential disease, an epidemic.

मरकतं An emerald; वापी चास्मिन्मर-
कतशिलावद्धतोपनामार्गं Ma. 76; Si. 4. 56;
Rs. 3. 21; (sometimes written मरकत).
-Comp. -मणिः m., f. an emerald.
-शिला an emerald slab.

मरणं 1 Dying, death; मरणं प्रकृतिः
शरीरिणो R. 8. 87; or संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिमै-
रणवतिरिच्छते Bg. 2. 34. 2 A kind of
poison. -Comp. अंत, अंतक a. ending
in death. -अभिमुख, उन्मुख a. on the
point of death, near death, moribund.
-धर्मन् a. mortal. -निश्चय a. determin-
ed to die; Pt. 1.

मरतः Death.

मरदः-दुकः The juice of flowers;
Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp. -ओकत् n. a
flower.

मरारः A granary.

मराल a. 1 Soft, greasy, unctuous.
2 Bland; tender. -लः (ली f.) 1 A
swan, flamingo, goose; मरालकुलनायकः
कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; विषेहि मराल-
विकारं Git. 11; N. 6. 72. 2 A kind of
duck (कारुण्ड). 3 A horse. 4 A
cloud. 5 Collyrium. 6 A grove of
pomegranate trees. 7 A rogue, cheat.

मरि(री)चः The pepper-shrub. -चं
Black pepper.

मरीचिः m. f. 1 A ray of light; न
चंद्रमरीचयः V. 3. 10; सवितीरिचिभिः Rs. 1.
16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. 2 A particle of
light. 3 Mirage. -चिः 1 N. of a
Prajāpati, one of the ten patriarchs
created by the first Manu, or one of
the ten mindborn sons of Brahman;
he was father of Kasyapa. 2 N. of a
law-giver. 3 N. of Krishna. 4 A
miser. -Comp. -सौर्य a. mirage.
-मालिन् a. encircled by rays, radiant,
shining. (-m.) the sun.

मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन् m. The sun.

मरीचिमत् m. The sun.

मरीचुज्ज a. Repeatedly rubbing.

मरुः 1 A desert, sandy desert,
a wilderness, any region destitute
of water. 2 A mountain or rock. -m.
pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants.
-Comp. -उद्गवा 1 the cotton shrub. 2
a cucumber. -कच्छः N. of a district.
-जः a kind of perfume. -देशः 1 N. of
a district. 2 any region destitute of
water. -द्विपः-मियः a camel. -धन्वः, धन्वन्
m. a wilderness, desert. -पथः, -गृष्ट
a sandy desert, wilderness; R. 4. 31.
-मृ (pl) the country called *Māruvār*.
-सुमि f. a desert, sandy desert. -संययः

a kind of horse-lash. -स्थल, स्थला a
wilderness, desert, waste; तत्प्राचीनि
मरुस्थलेषु विविधैः मेरु ततो नाधिकं Bh. 2. 49
मरुकः A peacock.

मरुत् m. 1 Wind, air, breeze; विश्व
प्रसेदुमरुतो वयुः सुखाः R. 3. 14. 2 The god
of wind; Ki. 2. 25. 3 A god, deity
वेदान्तिकानां मरुतामपश्यदाकृष्टलीलाकर लोकापाङ्गान्
R. 6. 1; 12. 101. 4 A kind of plant
(मरुवक). -m. A kind of plant (अधिपर्ण).
-Comp. -आदोलः a kind of fan (of a
deer's or buffalo's skin). -करः a kind
of bean. -कर्मन् m. -क्रिया flatulency
-कोणः the north-west quarter. -गणः
the host of the gods. -तनयः, -पुत्रः,
सुतः, -सूतः 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2
of Bhima. -ध्वजं the down of cotton
floating in the air. -पदः a sail. -पतिः,
-पालः an epithet of India. -पथः sky
atmosphere. -पुत्रः a lion. -फलं haul.
-चक्रः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a
kind of sacrificial vessel. -रथः a
car in which idols of gods are moved
about. -लोकः the world of the Maruts
-वर्त्मन् n. sky, atmosphere. -वाहः 1
smoke. 2 fire. -सखः 1 an epithet of
fire. 2 of India.

मरुत् 1 Wind. 2 A god.

मरुत्तः N. of a king of the solar
race, who is said to have performed
a sacrifice in which the Gods took
the part of waiters &c.; cf. तद्विषयं श्लोको
ऽभि गीतो मरुतः परिधेयारो मरुत्तस्यावसन्गृहे ।
आविहितस्य कामधेयिभ्यो देवाः समासद् इति.

मरुत्तकः Marubaka plant.

मरुत्त्वत् m. 1 A cloud. 2 N. of
Indra. 3 N. of Hanumat.

मरुलः A kind of duck.

मरुवः 1 N. of a plant. 2 An epi-
thet of Rāhu.

मरुव(व)कः 1 A kind of plant
(Marjoram). 2 a variety of lime. 3
A tiger. 4 Rāhu. 5 A crane.

मरुकः 1 A peacock. 2 A kind of
stag.

मरुदः 1 An ape, a monkey; हारं वसति
केनापि दक्षमज्ञेन मरुदः । लेडि जिज्ञासि संक्षिप्य करो-
त्सुतमात्मनं Bv. 1. 99. 2 A spider. 3 A
kind of crane. 4 A kind of coitus
or mode of sexual enjoyment. 5 A
kind of poison. -Comp. -अस्य a
monkey-fac-d. (-रथं) copper. -हंडुः
ebony. -तिडुकः a kind of ebony. -पीत
a young monkey. -वासः a cobweb
-शिर्यं vermilion.

मरुदकः 1 An ape. 2 A spider. 3 A
kind of fish. 4 A kind of grain.

मरुदरा 1 A pot, vessel. 2 A sub-
terranean hole, cavity, cavern, hollow
3 A barren woman.

मरु 10 U. (मरुयति ते) 1 To take.
2 To cleanse. 3 To sound.

मरुः 1 A washerman. 2 A catamite.
f. Cleansing, washing, purification.

मरुतः 1 A man, being mortal
2 The earth, the world of mortals

मर्त्य *a* Mortal तर्त्य 1 *A* mortal a human being, man; Ms. 5. 97. 2 The world of mortals, the earth. -तर्त्य The body. -Comp. -धर्मः mortality. -धर्मन् *a*. mortal. -निवासिन् *m*. a mortal, human being. -भावः human nature. -सुखं the earth. -महितः a god. -सुखः a *kinnara*, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth; क्षी पुन्ये मर्त्यलोके विशति Bg. 9. 21.

मर्द *a*. Crushing, pounding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). -र्दः 1 Grinding, pounding. 2 *A* violent stroke.

मर्दन *a* (नी *f*.) Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting &c. -नं 1 Crushing, grinding 2 Rubbing, shampooing. 3 Anointing, (with unguents &c.). 4 Pressing, kneading. 5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. 6 Destroying, devastating.

मर्दलः *A* kind of drum; Si. 6. 31; Rs 2. 1.

मर्ग 1 *P*. (मर्गति) To go, move.

मर्मन् *n*. 1 *A* vital part of the body, the vitals; तथैव तत्रोद्दिः शोकशोकमर्मणि इतवपि किं न सोदः U. 2. 35; Y. 1. 153; Bk. 16. 15; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति Gt. 4. 2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing. 3 The core, quick. 4 Any joint (of a limb). 5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमर्म-प्रकाशिका टीका; तन्वा गंगधरं मर्मप्रकाशं तज्जितं गुरु-नागेशभट्ट. 6 *A* secret, a mystery. -Comp. -अतिग *a*. piercing deeply into the vital parts; Si. 20. 77.

-अन्वे *of* 1 probing the vital parts. 2 seeking weak or vulnerable points. -आवरणं an armour, a coat of mail. -आविष्ट, उपधातिन् *a*. piercing the vitals (of the heart); Mv. 3. 10. -कीलः a husband. -ग *a*. piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. -घ्न २ Piercing the vitals, excessively painful. -चरं the heart. -छिद्, -भिद् (so छेदिद्, भेदिन्) *a*. 1 piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful; U. 3. 31. 2 wounding mortally, mortal. -ज्ञ *a*., विद् *a*. 1 knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another. 2 knowing the most secret portions of a subject. 3 having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. (-ज्ञः) any acute or learned man. -जं a coat of mail. -पारग *a*. having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. -भेदः 1 piercing the vitals. 2 disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. -भेदन्, भेदिन् *m* an arrow -भिद् *m* मर्मज्ञ

-स्थल स्थान 1 a sensitive or vital part. 2 a weak or vulnerable point. -सृञ्च 1 piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick. 2 very cutting, poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).

मर्मर *a*. Rustling (leaves, garments &c.); त्रिष्टुप् ताडीवमर्मरेण R. 6. 57, 4. 73; 19. 41; मर्मोद्भूताः प्रत्यलिङ्ग विचिरुवनस्वली-र्मरेणमोक्षाः Kn. 3. 31. -रः 1 *A* rustling sound. 2 *A* murmur.

मर्मरी 1 *A* species of pine tree 2 Turmeric.

मर्मरीकः 1 *A* poor man, pauper. 2 *A* wicked man.

मर्या 1 *A* limit, boundary.

मर्यादा 1 *A* limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge; मर्यादाव्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. 2 End, termination, terminus. 3 *A* shore, bank. 4 *A* mark, land-mark. 5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. 6 *A* rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct; आस्तातापवादभिनमर्याद U. 5; Pt. 1. 142. 7 *A* contract, covenant, agreement. -Comp. -अचलः, गिरिः, पर्वतः a frontier mountain. -भेदकः a destroyer of land-marks.

मर्यादिन् *m*. *A* neighbour, borderer.

मर्ग 1 *P*. (मर्गति) 1 To go, move. 2 To fill.

मर्गः 1 Deliberation. 2 Advice, counsel. 3 *A* sternutatory.

मर्गनं 1 Rubbing. 2 Examination, inquiry. 3 Consideration, deliberation. 4 Advising, counselling. 5 Removing, rubbing off.

मर्गः, मर्गणं Endurance, forbearance, patience.

मर्गित, *p. p.* 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. 2 Excused, forgiven. -तं Endurance, patience.

मर्गित *a*. Enduring, forbearing.

मल 1 *A*. 10 *P.* (मलने, मलयति) To hold, possess.

मलः -लं 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter; मलदायकाः खलाः K. 2; छाया न सृष्टि मलोपहतप्रसवे शुद्धे व दर्पणतले मलमावकाशा S. 7. 32. 2 Dress, refuse, sediment, feces, dunt. 3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy. 4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. 5 Any impure secretion of the body; (according to Manu these excretions are twelve: वसा शुक्रमृच्छ मज्जा मूत्रविद् घ्राणकणविद् श्लेष्माशुष्का स्वेदो द्रावश्चेति दृष्टां मलाः Ms. 5. 135.) 6 Camphor. 7 Cuttle-fish bone. 8 Tanned leather; a leather-garment. -लं *A* kind of base metal. -Comp. -अपकर्षणं 1 removing the dirt, purification. 2 removal of sin. -अरिः a kind of patron. -अवरोधः constipation of the bowels. -आकषिन् *m*. a sweeper scavenger *a* cana-

ing dirt dirty ng soiling 2 defiling polluting. -आशयः the stomach. -उ-त्सर्गः evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement. -घ्न *a*. cleaning, detergent. -जं pus, matter. -दूषित *a*. dirty, foul, soiled. -द्वघः purging, diarrhoea. -धात्री a nurse who attends to a child's necessities. -पृष्ठं the first (or outer) page of a book. -भुञ्ज *m*. a crow. -मल्लकः a strip of cloth covering the privities (कौपीन). -मासः an intercalary month (so called because during that month religious ceremonies are not performed). -वासस *f*. a woman in her courses. -विसर्गः, -विसर्जनं, झुझिः *f* evacuation of the bowels. -हारक *a*. removing dirt or sin.

मलनं Crushing, grinding. -नः *A* tent.

मलयः 1 *N.* of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees; (Poets usually represent the breeze from the: Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of sandal trees and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects persons who are smit with love), सताविशिशिस्तस्याः शैली मलयदुर्गो R. 4. 51, 9. 25; 13. 2; विना मलयमग्न चंदनं न प्ररोहति Pt. 1. 41. 2 *N.* of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar. 3 *A* garden. 4 The garden of Indra. -Comp. -अचलः, -अग्निः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः &c. the Malaya mountain. -अनिलः, -वातः, समीरः the wind blowing from the Malaya mountain, south-wind; ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमल-मलयसमीरं Gt. 1; cf. अपगतदक्षिण्य दक्षिणा-निलहतक पूर्णस्ति मनोरथाः कुतः कर्तव्यं वहेदानीं यथेष्टं K. -उद्भवं sandalwood. -जः a sandal tree; अवि मलयज महिमार्य कस्य निरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. (-जः -जं) sandal-wood. (-जं) an epithet of Rāhu. -रजस् *n*. the dust of sandal. -द्रुमः a sandal tree. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

मलाका 1 An amorous or lustful woman. 2 *A* female messenger, confidante. 3 *A* female elephant.

मलिन *a*. 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also); वयसास्तदंगरजसा मलिनोमयंती S. 7. 17; किमिति मुखा मलिन यशः कुरुवे Ve. 3. 4. 2 Black, dark (fig. also); मलिनमपि हिमशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मी तनोति, S. 1. 20; अतिमलिनं कर्तव्यं भवति, खलानामतीव विदुषा धीः Vās. ; Si. 9. 18 3 Sinful, wicked, depraved; मलिनचरितं कर्म हरभेनन्वसांशतं Kāv. 2. 178. 4 Low, vile; base; लघवः प्रकटीभवति मलिनार्थयत् Si. 9. 23. 5 Clouded, obscured. -नं 1 Sin, fault guilt. 2 Butter-milk. 3 Borax. -ना, -नी *A* woman during menstruation -Comp.

-अंध्र *n.* 'black water', ink. -आख्य *a.* 1 having a dirty or black face. 2 low, vulgar. 3 savage, cruel. -प्रभ *a.* obscured, soiled, clouded. -सुख *a.* मलिनस्य *q. v.* (-सः) 1 fire. 2 a ghost, an evil spirit. 3 a kind of monkey (गोलांगूल).

मलिनयति *Den. P.* 1 To make dirty, soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil; यदा-मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दीपो ननु *M.* 1. 'stains or brings discredit on' &c. 2 To corrupt, deprave.

मलिनिमत् *m.* 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. 2 Blackness, darkness; मलिनिमालिनि मायवशोदितं *Si.* 6. 4. 3 Moral impurity, sin.

मलिम्लुचः 1 A robber, thief; *Si.* 16. 52. 2 A demon. 3 A gnat, mosquito. 4 An intercalary month. 5 Air, wind. 6 Fire. 7 A Brāhmaṇa who neglects the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices.

मलीमस *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, impure, unclean, stained, soiled; मा ते मली-मसविकारयना मतिधृत् *Māl.* 1. 32; *R.* 2. 53. 2 Dark, black, of a black colour; पणिना न जनारिवैदधि ह्रजंतमलिं मलीमसं *N.* 2. 92; विसारितामाजिह्व कौकिल्यावलीमलीमसा जलदमद्वाराजयः *Si.* 17. 57, 1. 53. 3 Wicked, sinful, wrong; unrighteous; मलीमसामादृतं न पद्धतिं *R.* 3. 46. -सः 1 Iron. 2 Green vitriol.

मल्ल 1 *A.* (मल्लते) To hold, possess.

मल्ल *a.* 1 Strong, athletic, robust; *Ki.* 18. 8. 2 Good; excellent. -हः 1 A strong man. 2 An athlete, a boxer, wrestler, प्रभुमल्लो मल्लय *Mbh.* 3 A drinking-vessel, cup. 4 The remnants of an oblation. 5 The cheek of and temple. -Comp. -अरिः 1 an epithet of Kṛishṇa. 2 of Śiva. -क्रीडा boxing or wrestling match. -ज blackpepper. -रुच्य a kind of drum. -सूः, -सूभिः *f.* 1 an arena, a wrestling ground. 2 *N.* of a country. -युद्धं a wrestling or boxing match, pugilistic encounter. -विद्या the art of wrestling. -शाला a gymnasium.

मल्लकः 1 A lamp-stand. 2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vessel. 3 A lamp. 4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. 5 A tooth. 6 A kind of jasmine.

मल्लिः -ह्री *f.* A kind of Jasmine. -Comp. -गोषि *n.* a kind of agallochum. -नाथः *N.* of a celebrated commentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, किराताजनीय, नैषधचरित, and शिशु-पालवध). -पत्रे a mushroom.

मल्लिकः 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. 2 The month Māgha. 3 A shuttle. -Comp. -अक्षः, -आरुषा a kind of goose with brown

legs and bill; यत्तस्मिन्मल्लिकमल्लिकाक्षपक्ष्या-युतस्करुदुर्दण्डुहरीकाः (मुचो विनागः) *U.* 1. 31; *Māl.* 9. 14. -अञ्जुनः *N.* of a Linga of Śiva on the mountain Sṛisaila. -आख्या a kind of jasmine.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of jasmine; बनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विष्टुमणोर्द्वेषिषु कङ्कमलेषु *R.* 16. 47. 2 A flower of this jasmine; विन्यस्तसायंतनमल्लिकेषु (केदोदु) *R.* 16. 50; *Kāv.* 2. 215. 3 A lamp-stand. 4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. -Comp. -मण्डे a kind of agallochum.

मल्लिकरः A thief.

मल्लुः bear.

मल्ल 1 *P.* ((मलति) To fasten, bind.

मल्ल 1 *P.* (मलति) To bind.

मल्ल 1 *P.* (मलति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. 2 To be angry.

मल्लः 1 A mosquito. 2 Hum, humming. 3 Anger. -Comp. -हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मल्लकः 1 A mosquito, gnat; सर्व खलस्य चरितं मल्लकः करोति *H.* 81; *Ms.* 1. 85. 2 A particular disease of the skin. 3 A leather water-bag. -Comp. -कुटिः-टी *f.*, -वरणं a whisk for scaring away mosquitos. -हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मल्लकिन् *m.* The *udumbara* tree.

मल्लुनः A dog.

मल्ल 1 *P.* (मलति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मल्लिः-पी *f.* = मसी *q. v.*

मल्ल 4 *P.* (मलति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. 2 To change form.

मल्लः A measure, weight.

मल्लनं 1 Measuring, weighing. 2 A species of medicinal plant.

मल्लरा A kind of pulse.

मल्लरः, मल्लरकः An emerald.

मल्लिः *m. f.* 1 Ink. 2 Lamp-black, soot. 3 A black powder used to paint the eyes. -Comp. -आधारः, -कूपी, -घानः, -धानी, -मणिः an ink-bottle, an ink-stand. -जले ink. -पर्यः a writer, scribe. -पर्यः a pen. -यच्छः *f.* 1 a pen. 2 an ink-bottle. -वर्धनं myrrh.

मल्लिकः A serpent's hole.

मसी See मल्लि above. -Comp. -जले ink. -घानी an ink-stand. -पटलं a coating of soot; शिरसि मसीपटले दधानि दधिः *Bv.* 1. 74.

मल्ल(ह)रः 1 A kind of pulse. 2 A pillow. -र 1 A lentil. 2 A harlot.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of small pox (erection of small pustules). 2 A mosquito-curtain. 3 A procuress bawd.

मल्लरी A kind of small-pox.

मल्लण *a.* 1 Unctuous, oily; मल्लण-चंदनचर्चितगो *Ch. P.* 7; or सरसमल्लणमणि मल्लयचर्कं *Git.* 4. 2 Soft, tender, smooth; *U.* 1. 38. 3 Bland, mild, sweet. मल्लणवाणि *Git.* 10. 4 lovely. charming विन्दयमल्लणो वाणि निवन *U.* 2

2; 4. 21. 5 Beaming, glistening, *Māl.* 1. 27; 4. 2. -णा Linseed.

मल्ल 1 *P.* (मलति) To go, move.

मल्लरः 1 A bamboo. 2 A hollow bamboo. 3 Going, motion. 4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मल्लरिन् *m.* 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order; वारयन् मल्लरिन्तं *Bh.* 5. 63. 2 The moon.

मल्ल 6 *P.* (मलति, मल्ल; *caus.* मल्लयति; *desid.* निमल्यति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into water; *R.* 15. 101; *Bv.* 2. 95. 2 To sink, sink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.); सद्गुणं तनति विष्टुरो मल्लजतीवार्तायाम् *U.* 3. 33, *Māl.* 9. 30; सोऽस्तुर्वत् नाम तनः सह तेनैव मल्लजति *Ms.* 4. 81; *R.* 16. 52. 3 To be drowned, perish (in water). 4 To sink into misfortune. 5 To despair, be discouraged or disheartened. -WITH उद्गु to come out of water, emerge (into view), rise up; वन्यः सरितो गज उन्ममज्ज *R.* 5. 43. 16. 79; *Ki.* 9. 23; *Si.* 9. 30. -नि 1 to sink, sink down or under, sink, into (fig. also); यथा ध्रुवोऽपलेन निमज्जयतु-दके तन्नु । तथा निमज्जतोऽवस्तादृशी दातुप्रती-च्छको *Ms.* 4. 194; 5. 73; शोके नुवृथाविरतं न्यनांसीत् *Bk.* 3. 30, 15. 31; *Si.* 9. 74, *Git.* 1. 2 to be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation; एको हि दोषो दृगसङ्गिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणेष्विवाक *Ku.* 1. 3.

मल्लं The head. -Comp. -दार *n.* the *devadāru* tree. -मूलकं the neck.

मल्लकः-कं 1 The head, skull; अति-लोमा (v. l. दुग्गा)भिधृतस्य चक्रं भ्रमति मल्लके *Pt.* 5. 22. 2 The head or top of anything; न च पर्वतमल्लके *Ms.* 4. 47; वृक्षं दुर्ली &c. -Comp. -आरुषः the top of a tree. -ज्वरः, -शूलं an acute headache. -पिंडकः-कं a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. -मूलकं the neck. -स्तेहः the brain.

मल्लिकं The head.

मल्लिणकं The brain. -Comp. -त्वच्छ *f.* the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मल्लु *n.* 1 Sour cream. 2 Whey. -Comp. -लुंगः, -गं, -लुंगकः-कं the brain.

मल्ल 1. 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (मलति, मल्लयति ते, महति) To honour, respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly; गोवार् न निधीनां महयति महेश्वरं विष्टुवाः *Subhāsh.*; जयश्रीविन्यस्तैर्महित इव मंदारकुन्दैः *Git.* 11; *Ku.* 5. 12; *Ki.* 5. 7, 24; *Bk.* 10. 2; *R.* 5. 25, 11. 49. -11 1 *A.* (मलति) To grow or increase.

महः 1 A festival, festive occasion; महताह्वयकौमुदीमहः *Māl.* 9. 21; स खलु दूरगतोऽप्यतिवर्धते महमसाविति बंधुतयोदितैः *Si.* 6. 19 मन्महं *Bān* 1 2 An offering

sacrifice. 3 A buffalo. 4 Light, lustre; cf. महत् also.

महत्कः 1 An eminent man. 2 A tortoise. 3 N. of Vishnu.

महत् *a.* (compar. महतीम्; superl. महति; Nom. महान्, महती, महति; acc. pl महताः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः—स्वात्रः &c. 2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान् द्रव्यराशिः. 3 Long, extended, extensive; महती वाहं यत्न स महाबाहुः; 80 महती कथा, महान्धा. 4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. 5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिरोवेष्टा, महती विषाभा. 6 Gross, thick, dense; महान्तकारः. 7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यमुपास्थितं. महती वार्ता. 8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलं, महाजनः. 9 Loud; महान् शब्दः—ध्वनिः. 10 Early or late; महति प्रत्यये 'early in the morning'; महत्प्रसङ्गे 'late in the afternoon.' 11 High; महार्चः—*m.* 1 A camel. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 (In San. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनः), the second of the twenty five elements or *tattvas* recognized by the Sāṅkhyas; Ms. 12. 14; Sān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c.—*n.* 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. 2 Kingdom, dominion. 3 Sacred knowledge.—*ind.* Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् as the first member of a Tatpuruṣa compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds it is changed to महा q. v.) —*Comp.* आवासः a spacious or large building. —आशा a high hope. —आश्चर्य *a.* very wonderful. —आश्रयः dependence on, or seeking protection with, the great. —कथ *a.* talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. —क्षेत्र *a.* occupying a wide territory. —तत्त्वं the second of the 25 principles of the Sāṅkhyas. —चिह्न the atmosphere. —सेवा service of the great. —स्थानं a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. 2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवैशमाण महती सुहृद्; Si. 1. 10. 3 The egg-plant. 4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर *a.* Greater larger &c. —रः 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; U. 4. 2 A chamberlain. 3 A courtier. 4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain.

महत्त्व 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude Great extent 2 Mightiness majesty 3 Importance 4

Exalted position, height, elevation. 5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय *a.* Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious, noble, exalted; महनीयदानः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तिः 2. 25.

महंतः The superior of a monastery.

महर् (महत्) *ind.* The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *svar* and *jatas*); (महर्लोक also in this sense).

महर्लोकः—महर्लोकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic).

महर्लोक *a.* Weak, feeble, old. —रः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. 2 A large house, halatial building; (cf. Mar. महाल.)

महत् *n.* 1 A festival, a festive occasion. 2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. 3: Light, lustre; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महतां भाजनं विश्वं Māl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10. 4 The fourth of seven worlds; see महर्.

महस्वत्, महस्विन् *a.* Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large and may be multiplied *ad infinitum* The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below). —*Comp.* —अक्षः an epithet of Siva. —अंग *a.* huge, bulky. (—यः) 1 a camel. 2 a kind of rat. 3 N. of Siva. —अंजनः N. of a mountain. —अत्ययः a great danger of calamity. —अध्वनिक *a.* 'having gone a long way', dead. —अध्वरः a great sacrifice. —अनसं a heavy carriage. (—सः—सं) a kitchen. —अनुभाव *a.* 1 of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Si. 1. 17; S. 3. 2 virtuous, righteous, just. (—वः) a worthy or respectable person. —अंतकः 1 death. 2 an epithet of Siva. —अंधकारः 1 thick darkness. 2 gross (spiritual) ignorance. —अंध्रः (*pl.*) N. of a people and their country. —अन्वयः, अभिजन *a.* nobly born, of noble birth. (—यः, —नः) noble birth, high descent. —अभिषेकः the great extraction of Soma. —अमात्यः the chief or prime minister (of a king). —अमुकः an epithet of Siva. —अमुजं a billion. —अम्ल *a.* very sour. (—स्लं) the fruit of the tamarind tree. —अरण्यं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. —अर्थ *a.* very costly costing a high price (—र्थं) a

kind of quail. —अर्घ्यं *a.* valuable, precious. —अर्ध्वं *a.* flaming high. अर्णवः 1 the great ocean. 2 N. of Siva. —अर्जुनं one thousand millions. —अर्ह *a.* 1 very valuable, very costly, Ku. 5. 12. 2 invaluable, inestimable, U. 6. 11. (—ई) white sandal-wood अवरोहः the fig-tree. —अशनिध्वजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt; R. 3. 56. —अशान *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —अदमन् *m.* a precious stone, ruby. —अष्टमी the eighth day in the bright half of Āsvina sacred to Durgā. —असिः a large sword. —असुरी N. of Durgā. —अह्नः the afternoon. —आकार *a.* extensive, large, great. —आचार्यः 1 a great teacher. 2 an epithet of Siva. —आद्य *a.* wealthy, very rich. (—ह्य) the Kadamba tree. —आत्मन् *a.* 1 high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महान् कोटिस्वः Mu. 7; द्विषति भद्राश्रितं महात्मना Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. 2 illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (—*m.*) the Supreme Spirit; Ms. 1. 54; (महात्मवत् means the same as महात्मन्). —आनकः a kind of large drum. —आनन्दः, —नन्दः 1 a great joy or bliss. 2 especially, the great bliss of final beatitude. —आपगा a great river. —आयुधः an epithet of Siva. —आरम्भ *a.* undertaking great, works, enterprising. (—भः) any great enterprise. —आलयः 1 a temple in general. 2 a sanctuary, an asylum. 3 a great dwelling. 4 a place of pilgrimage. 5 the world of Brahman. 6 the Supreme spirit. (—या) N. of a particular deity. —आश्रय *a.* high-souled, nobl-minded, magnanimous, noble; see महात्मन्. (—यः) 1 a noble-minded or magnanimous person, महाशयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. 2 the ocean. —आस्पद *a.* 1 occupying a great position. 2 mighty, powerful. —आह्वः a great or tumultuous fight. —आह्व *a.* 1 magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 33. 2 having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious. —इन्द्रः 1 'the great Indra,' N. of Indra; Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 20; Ms. 7. 7. 2 a chief or leader in general. 3 N. of a mountain range, चापः rain-bow. —नगरी N. of Amarāvati, the capital of Indra. —सन्निध् *m.* an epithet of Brihaspati. —इष्वासः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4. —ईशः, —ईशानः N. of Siva. —ईशानी N. of Pārvatī. —ईश्वरः 1 a great lord, sovereign. 2 N. of Siva. 3 of Vishnu. (—रि) N. of Durgā. —उक्षः (for उक्षन्) a large bull, a full grown or strong bull; महोक्षतं वल्लतः स्पृशच्चिह्न R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72, Si 5 63 उत्पलं a large blue lotus

-उत्सवः 1 a great festival or occasion of joy. 2 the god of love. -उत्साह *a.* possessed of great energy, energetic persevering. (-हः) perseverance, -उद्धिः 1 the great ocean; R. 3. 17. 2 an epithet of Indra. -उजः a conch-shell, shell. -उद्य *a.* very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid; of great prosperity. (-यः) 1 great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. 2 final beatitude. 3 a lord, master. 4 N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanouja. 5 N. of the capital of Kanouja. 6 sour milk mixed with honey. -उदर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (-र) 1 a big belly. 2 dropsy. -उदार *a.* very generous or magnanimous. -उद्यम *a.* = महोत्साह *q. v.* -उद्योग *a.* very industrious or diligent, hard-working. -उज्जत *a.* exceedingly lofty. (-तः) the palmyra tree. -उच्चतिः *f.* great use or elevation (*fig.* also), high rank. -उपकारः a great obligation. -उपाध्यायः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. -उरगः a great serpent; R. 12. 98. -उरस्क *a.* broad-chested. (-स्कः) an epithet of Siva. -उल्का 1 a great meteor. 2 a great firebrand. -उद्धिः *f.* great prosperity or affluence. -उक्षमः a great bull. -उक्षिः 1 a great sage or saint; (the term is applied in Ma. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajāpatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). 2 N. of Siva. -ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) *a.* having large lips. (-ष्ठः) an epithet of Siva. -ओजस *a.* very mighty or powerful possessed of great splendour or glory; महौजसो मानवना वनाक्षितः Ki. 1. 19. (-*m.*) a great hero or warrior, a champion. -ओजसं the discus of Vishnu. -ओषधिः *f.* 1 a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. 2 the *Dārvā* grass. -ओषधं 1 a sovereign remedy, panacea. 2 ginger. 3 garlic. 4 a kind of poison (वत्सनाम). -करच्छः 1 the sea. 2 N. of Varuṇa. 3 a mountain. -कंदः garlic. -कपर्दुः a kind of shell. -कपित्थः 1 the Bilva tree. 2 red garlic. -कंबु *a.* stark naked. (-बुः) an epithet of Siva. -कर *a.* 1 large-handed. 2 having a large revenue. -कर्णः an epithet of Siva. -कर्मन् *a.* doing great works. (*m.*) an epithet of Siva. -कला the night of the new moon. -कविः 1 a great poet, a classical poet such as कालिदास, मयसूति, वाण, भारवि &c. 2 an epithet of Sukra. -कांतः an epithet of Siva. (-तः) the earth. -काय *a.* big-bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (-यः) 1 an elephant 2 an epithet of Siva 3 of Vishnu.

4 of a being attending on Siva (= नंदि). -कार्तिकी the night of full-moon in the month of Kārtika. -कालः 1 a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. 2 N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāla), established at Ujjayini (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his *Meghadūta*, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; cf. Me. 30-38; also R. 6. 34). 3 an epithet of Vishnu. 4 N. of a kind of gourd. *पुरं the city of Ujjayini. -काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. -काव्यं a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559). (The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five:—रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, किरातार्जुनीय, शिशुपालवध and वैशम्पयन, or six if मेघदूत—a very small poem or खंडकाव्य—be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the भट्टिकाव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हर्षविजय &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya.). -कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. -कुल *a.* of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family nobly-born. (-लः) a noble birth or family, high descent. -कुच्छं a great penance. -क्रोशः an epithet of Siva. -कृतः a great sacrifice; *e. g.* a horse-sacrifice; R. 3. 46. -क्रमः an epithet of Vishnu. -क्रोधः an epithet of Siva. -क्षत्रपः a great satrap. -क्षीरः sugarcane. -खर्बः 1 a high number (ten billions?). -गजः a great elephant; see विक्रिरं. -गणपतिः a form of the god Ganesa. -गंधः a kind of cane. (-घं) a kind of sandal-wood. -गवः *Bos gaurus*. -गुण *a.* very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). -गृष्टिः a cow with a large hump. -ग्रहः an epithet of Rāhu. -ग्रिवः 1 a camel. 2 an epithet of Siva. -ग्रीविक *m.* a camel. -वूर्णा spirituous liquor. -वोपं a market, fair. (-पः) a loud noise, clamour. -चक्रवर्तिन् *m.* a universal monarch. -चक्रः *f.* a large army. -छायः the fig-tree. -जटः an epithet of Siva. -जह्व *a.* having a great collar-bone. (-हुः) an epithet of Siva. -जनः 1 a multitude of men, a great many beings, the general populace or public; महाजनो वेद गतः स रथाः Mb. 2 the populace, mob; महाजनं स्मेरुस्तो मविष्यति Ku 5 70 3 a great man, a distinguished or

eminent man; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नो-वादितात्कः । पञ्चवस्त्रित्यं तीर्थं वस्ते सुकाफलश्रियः Subhāsh. 4 the chief of a trade. 5 a merchant, tradesman. -जातीय *a.* 1 rather large. 2 of an excellent kind. -ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -तपस् *m.* 1 a great ascetic. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -तलं N. of one of the seven lower regions; see पाताल. -तिक्तः the Nīmba tree. -तीक्ष्ण *a.* exceedingly sharp or pungent. (-ष्णः) the marking-nut plant. -तेजस् *a.* 1 possessed of great lustre or splendour. 2 very vigorous or powerful, heroic. (-*m.*) 1 a hero, warrior. 2 fire. 3 an epithet of Kārtikeya. (-*n.*) quick-silver. -दंतः 1 an elephant with large tusks. 2 an epithet of Siva. -दंडः 1 a long arm. 2 a severe punishment. -द्वारा the influence exercised (over a man's destiny) by a predominant planet. -दारु *n.* the *Devadaru* tree. -देवः N. of Siva. (-वी) N. of Pārvatī. -द्रुमः the sacred fig tree. -धन *a.* 1 rich. 2 expensive, costly. (-नं) 1 gold. 2 incense. 3 a costly or rich dress. -धनुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -धनुः 1 gold. 2 an epithet of Siva. 3 of Meru. -नदः an epithet of Siva. -नदाः a great river. -नदी 1 a great river; such as Gāṅgā, Kṛishnā; संभ्रमो विमम्यते महानद्या नगा-प्या Si. 2*100. 2 N. of a river falling into the bay of Bengal. -नंदा 1 spirituous liquor. 2 N. of a river. -नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells. -नलः a kind of reed. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Āsvina, sacred to the worship of Durgā. -नाटकं 'the great drama', N. of a drama, also called Hanumannāṭaka, (being popularly ascribed to Hanumat.). -नादः a loud sound, uproar. 2 a great drum. 3 a thunder-cloud. 4 a shell. 5 an elephant. 6 a lion. 7 the ear. 8 a camel. 9 an epithet of Siva. (-दं) a musical instrument. -नासः an epithet of Siva. -निद्रा 'the great sleep', death. -नियमः an epithet of Vishnu. -निवोणं total extinction of individuality (according to the Buddhists). -निशा 1 the dead of night, the second and third watches of the night; महाविशा तु विज्ञेया मय्यनं प्रहर-द्वयम्. -नीचः a washerman. -नील *a.* dark-blue. (-लः) a kind of sapphire or emerald; Si. 1. 16, 4. 44; R. 18. 42. -उपलः a sapphire. -वृत्त्यः an epithet of Siva. -वैजिः a crow. -पक्ष 1 an epithet of Garuḍa. 2 a kind of duck. (-क्षी) an owl. -पंचमूल the five great roots:—दिल्लीमिन्धः श्योनाक काष्मरी पाटला तथा सर्षपः मिलितैरेतैः पंचमूलकं । -पञ्चविध the five great or

deadly poisons. शुर्ग. च कलङ्कटस्य
मुक्तको बलनाभकः । शंखकर्णानि योगिनं महा-
पञ्चविंशतिभिः ॥ -पथः 1 chief road,
principal street, high or main road;
Ku. 7. 3. 2 the passage into the
next world, i. e. death. 3 N. of
certain mountain-tops from which
devout persons used to throw
themselves down to secure entrance
into heaven. 4 an epithet of Siva.
-पथः 1 a particular high number. 2
N. of Nārada. 3 N. of one of the
nine treasures of Kubera. (-श्व) 1
a white lotus. 2 N. of a city. पतिः
N. of Nārada. -पराह्णः a late hour
in the afternoon. -पातकं 1 a great
sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्महत्या हरापानं
स्तेयं युर्वगनायनः । महाति पातकान्याहुस्तत्सर्वश्रेष्ठ
पञ्चमः ॥ Ms. 11. 54. 2 any great sin
or transgression. -पात्रः a prime
minister. -पादः an epithet of Siva.
-पाप्मन् a. very sinful or wicked. -पुंसः
a great man, -पुरुषः 1 a great man,
an eminent or distinguished
personage; शब्दं महापुरुषसंविहितं निज्ञाय
U. 6. 7. 2 the Supreme Spirit. 3 an
epithet of Vishnu. -पुष्पः a kind of
worm. -पूजा great worship; any
solemn worship performed on extra-
ordinary occasions. -पुष्टः a camel.
-प्रयत्नः the great universe. -प्रभ a. of
great lustre. (-भः) the light of a
lamp. -प्रभुः 1 a great lord. 2 a king,
sovereign. 3 a chief. 4 an epithet
of Indra. 5 of Siva. 6 of Vishnu.
-प्रलयः 'the great dissolution,' the
total annihilation of the universe
at the end of the life of
Brahman, when all the lokas with
their inhabitants, the gods, saints
&c. including Brahman himself, are
annihilated. -प्रसादः 1 a great
favour. 2 a great present (of food
offered to an idol). -प्रस्थानं depart-
ing this life, death. -प्राणः 1 the
hard breathing or aspirate sound
made in the pronunciation of the
aspirates. 2 the aspirated letters
themselves (pl.); they are: -ख, ह,
ह्र, झ, ङ, ञ, ट, ठ, ड, ढ, ण, त, थ, द, ध, न. 3 a
raven. -प्रह्वः a great flood, deluge.
-फल a. bearing much fruit. (-ल) 1
a bitter gourd. 2 a kind of spear.
(-ल) a great fruit or reward. -बल
a very strong. (-लः) wind. (-लः)
lead. ईश्वरः N. of a Linga of Siva
near the modern Mahābleshwar.
-बाहु a. long-armed, powerful.
(-हुः) an epithet of Vishnu. -वि-
(वि)लं 1 the atmosphere. 2 the
heart. 3 a water-jar, pitcher. 4 a
hole, cave. -बी (बी)जः an epithet
of Siva. -बी (बी)जः the perinaeum.
-बोधिः a Buddha. -ब्रह्मन्-ब्रह्मन् n.
the Supreme Spirit. -ब्राह्मणः 1 a
great or learned Brāhmaṇya 2 a
cow or contemptible Brāhmaṇya

भाग. a. 1 very fortunate or blessed,
very lucky or prosperous. 2
illustrious, distinguished, glorious;
गृहभागः कामं नरनरिषिभिरास्मिन्निति S. 5. 10;
Ms. 3. 192. 3 very pure or holy,
highly virtuous. -भगिन् a. very
fortunate or prosperous. -भारतं N.
of the celebrated epic which
describes the rivalries and contests
of the sons of Dhritarāshtra
and Pāṇdu. (It consists of 18
parcans or books, and is said to be
the composition of Vyāsa; cf. the
word भारत also). -भार्य 1 a great
commentary. 2 particularly, the great
commentary of Patanjali on the
Sūtras of Pāṇini. -भीमः an epithet
of king Santanu. -भीरुः a sort of
beetle or fly. -भुज a. long-armed,
powerful. -भुतं a great or primary
element; see भुत; वं देवा विद्महे दूतं महाभूत-
समाधिना R. 1. 26; Ms. 1. 6. (-तः)
a great creature. -भोगा an epithet
of Durgā. -भोग्यः a costly or precious
jewel. -भगि a. 1 high-minded. 2
clever. (-तिः) N. of Brihaspati or
Jupiter. -मद a. greatly intoxicated.
(-दः) an elephant in rut. -मनस्,
मनस्क a. 1 high-minded, noble-minded,
magnanimous. 2 liberal. 3 proud,
haughty. (-मः) a fabulous animal
called शरभ q. v. -मन्त्रिन् m.
the prime-minister, premier. -महो-
पाध्यायः 1 a very great preceptor.
2 a title given to learned
men and reputed scholars; e. g.
महामहोपाध्यायमहर्षिनायडूरि &c. -मांसं 'costly
flesh', especially human flesh; Māl.
5. 12. -माचः 1 a great officer of state,
high state official, a chief minister;
मन्त्रे कर्मणि भूषायां दिक्ते माने परिच्छेदे । नात्र च
महती येषां महामानास्तु ते स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 9.
259. 2 an elephant-driver or keeper;
Pt. 1. 161. 3 a superintendent of
elephants. (-त्री) 1 the wife of a
chief minister. 2 the wife of a
spiritual teacher. -मायः an epithet
of Vishnu. -माया worldly illusion,
which makes the material world
appear really existent. -मासी cholera,
an epidemic. -माहेश्वरः a great wor-
shipper of Mahesvara or Siva. -मुखः
a crocodile. -मुनिः 1 a great sage. 2
N. of Vyāsa. (-नि n.) any medicinal
herb or drug. -मूर्धन् m. an epithet of
Siva. -मूलं a large radish. (-लः) a
kind of onion. -मूल्य a. very costly.
(-ल्यः) a ruby. -मुगः 1 any large animal.
2 an elephant. -मेढ्रः the coral tree.
-मोहः great infatuation of mind.
(-हः) an epithet of Durgā. -यज्ञः
'a great sacrifice,' a term applied to
the five daily sacrifices or acts of
piety to be performed by a house-
holder; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम् ।
दामो वैशो (or देवयज्ञः) बलिर्नैति (or भूत-
यज्ञः) नृपयो । Ms 3 70 71

72. -यमक a great Yamaka. i. e. a
stanza all the four lines of which
have exactly the same words, though
different in sense; e. g. see Ki. 15.
52 where विकारादीन्मुञ्जतीक्ष्णमन्त्रः has four
different senses; cf. also Bk. 10. 19.
-यात्रा 'the great pilgrimage,' the pil-
grimage to Benares. -याम्यः an epithet
of Vishnu. -युगं 'a great Yuga,' con-
sisting of the four Yugas of mortals,
or comprising 4,320,000 years of
men. -योगिन् m. 1 an epithet of
Siva. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a cock. -रजतं 1
gold. 2 the thorn-apple. -रजः 1
safflower. 2 gold. -रत्नं a precious
jewel. -रथः 1 a great chariot. 2 a
great warrior or hero; कुतः प्रभासो वने-
नयस्य महारथजयदयस्य विपश्चिदुवादिषु Ve. 2,
R. 9. 1; Śi. 3. 22; (a महारथः is thus
defined: -रथो द्वाशतहस्राणि योषधेयस्तु धनिना ।
शस्त्रशालासमीपेनश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः ॥). -रस
a. very savoury. (-सः) 1 a sugar-
cane. 2 quicksilver. 3 a precious
mineral. (-सं) sour rice-water.
-राजः 1 a great king, sovereign or
supreme ruler. 2 a respectful mode
of addressing kings or other great
personages (my lord, your majesty,
your highness). -रज्जुः a kind of
mango tree. -राजिकाः (m. pl.) an
epithet of a class of gods (said to
be 220 or 236 in number). -राज्ञी the
chief queen, principal wife of a
king. -राज्ञिः, -त्री f. see महाप्रलय. -राट्
'the great kingdom', N. of a coun-
try in the west of India, the country
of the Marāṭhās. 2 the people of
Mahārāshtra; the Marāṭhās (pl.).
(-त्री) N. of the principal Prākṛita
dialect, the language of the people
of the Mahārāshtra; cf. Dandin:—
महाराष्ट्रादेशे भाषां प्रकृतं प्राकृतं विदुः Kāv. 1.
34. -रूप a. mighty in form. (-रुः) 1
an epithet of Siva. 2 resin. -रेतस् m.
an epithet of Siva. -रोद्ध a. very
dreadful. (-द्दी) an epithet of Durgā.
-रोरवः N. of one of the 21 bells; Ms.
4. 88-90. -लक्ष्मी 1 the great Lakshmi,
or Sakti of Nārāyaṇa. 2 a young
girl who represents the goddess
Durgā at the Durgā festival. -लिङ्गं
the great Linga or Phalus. (-गः)
an epithet of Siva. -लोलः a crow.
-लोहं a magnet. -वनं 1 a large forest.
2 N. of a large forest in Vṛndāvana.
-वराहः 'the great boar', an epithet of
Vishnu in his third or boar incar-
nation. -वसः the porpoise. -वाक्च 1 a
long sentence. 2 any continuous com-
position or literary work. 3 a great
proposition, principal sentence such
as तच्चिदं, ब्रह्मैवेदं सर्वं &c. -वातः a stormy
wind, violent wind. -वार्तिकं N. of the
Vārtikas of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's
Sūtras. -विशेषा N. of a certain
वि or condition of the mind in the

Yoga system of philosophy. -विभाषा a rule, giving a general option or alternative. -विषुवः the vernal equinox. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). -वीरः 1 a great hero or warrior. 2 a lion. 3 the thunderbolt of Indra. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. 5 of Garuda. 6 of Hanumat. 7 a cuckoo. 8 a white horse. 9 a sacrificial fire. 10 a sacrificial vessel. 11 a kind of hawk. -वीर्या an epithet of सत्ता, the wife of the sun. -वृषः a great bull. -वेग *a.* very swift or fleet. (-मा) 1 great speed, excessive velocity. 2 an ape. 3 the bird Garuda. -बेल *a.* billowy. -व्याधिः *f.* 1 a great disease. 2 a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). -व्याहृतिः *f.* a great mystical word; *i. e.* सू, भुवस् and स्व. -व्रत *a.* very devotional, rigidly observing vows. (-तं) 1 a great vow, a great religious observance. 2 any great or fundamental duty; प्राणैरपि हिता दृष्टिर्द्रोहो व्याजवर्जनं आत्मनीयं त्रियाधानमेतन्मैत्रिमात्रं Mr. 5. 59. -व्रतित् *m.* 1 a devotee, an ascetic. 2 an epithet of Siva. -शक्तिः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Kārtikeya. -शङ्खः 1 a great conch-shell; Bg. 1. 15. 2 the temporal bone, forehead. 3 a human bone. 4 a particular high number. -शङ्खः a kind of thorn-apple. -शब्द *a.* making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. -शल्कः a kind of sea-crab or prawn; Ms. 3. 272. -शालः a great householder. -शिरस् *m.* a kind of serpent. -शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-shell. -शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvati. -शुभ्रं silver. -शुद्रः (*श्री* *f.*) 1 a Śūdra in a high position. 2 a cowherd. -श्मशानं an epithet of Benares. -श्रमणः an epithet of Buddha. -श्वसः a kind of asthma. -श्वेता 1 an epithet of Sarasvati. 2 of Durgā. 3 white sugar. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the winter solstice. -सती a very chaste woman. -सत्ता absolute existence. -सत्यः an epithet of Yama. -सत्त्वः an epithet of Kubera. -संधिविग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war -सक्तः an epithet of Kubera. -सर्जः the bread-fruit of jacktree. -संतपनः a kind of very rigid penance; see Ms. 11. 212. -संधिविग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. -सारः a kind of Khadira tree. -सारथिः an epithet of Aruna. -साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. -साहसिकः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. -सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. -सिद्धिः *f.* a kind of magical power. -सुखं 1 great pleasure. 2 copulation. -सुहृन् sand. -सुतः a military drum. -सेनः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 the
r of a large army (-मा)

a great army. -स्कंधः a camel. -स्थली the earth. -स्थानं a great position. -स्वन्ः a kind of drum. -हंसः an epithet of Vishnu. -हविस् *n.* clarified butter. -हिमवत् *m.* N. of a mountain. महिका Frost, mist. सहित *p. p.* Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see सह. -तं The trident of Siva.

महिम्न *m.* 1 Greatness (fig. also), अथ महजज महिमाय कस्य विरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. 2 Glory, majesty, might, power; Ku. 2. 6; U. 4. 21. 3 high rank, exalted rank, or position, dignity 4 One of the Siddhis, the power of increasing size at will; see सिद्धि.

महिरः The sun.

महिला 1 A woman. 2 An amorous or intoxicated woman; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जलमीनायते महिला Bv. 2. 68. 3 The creeper called Priyangu. 4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रेश्म). -Comp. -आह्वयः the Priyangu creeper. महिलारोप्यं N. of a city in the south.

महिषः 1 A buffalo; (considered as the vehicle of Yama); गार्हतां महिषा निपातसलिलं शृणुर्दुस्तुतिं S. 2. 6. 2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -अर्धनः an epithet of Kārtikeya -असुरः the demon Mahisha. -घातिनी, 'मथनी, 'सर्वनी, 'सूदनी epithets of Durgā. -स्त्री an epithet of Durgā. -ध्वजः an epithet of Yama. -पालः, -पालकः a buffalo-keeper. -वहनः, -वाहन epithets of Yama; कृतान्तः किं साधनमहिषवहनोऽसाविति पुनः K. P. 10.

महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow; Ms. 9. 55; Y. 2. 159. 2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषसिन्धुः R. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. 3 A queen in general. 4 The female of a bird. 5 A lady's maid, female servant (सेविका). 6 An immoral woman. 7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife; cf. माहिषिक. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of she buffaloes. -स्तम्भः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिमत् *a.* Possessing, rich or abounding in buffaloes.

मही 1 Earth; as in महिपाल, महिभूत् &c.; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79. 2 Ground, soil. 3 Landed properly or estate, land. 4 A country, kingdom. 5 N. of a river, falling into the gulf of Cambay. 6 (In geom.) the base of any plane figure. -Comp. -ह्वन्, ईश्वरः a king; न न मही नमहीनपराक्रम R. 9. 5. -कंप an earthquake. -सिन्धु *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 1. 11. 85; 19. 20. -जः 1 the planet Mars. 2 a tree. (-जं) wet ginger. -तल surface of the earth. -दुर्ग an earth fort -वरः 1 a mountain B 6 52 Ku. 6. 89 2 an epithet of

Vishnu. -ध्रः 1 a mountain; Bh. 2. 10. Si. 15. 24, R. 3. 60, 13. 7. 2 an epithet of Vishnu. -नयः, -पः, -पतिः सुख *m.*, -सयवन् *m.*, -महद्वः a king; Bg. 1. 20; R. 2. 34, 6. 12. -युजः, सुतः, सुतः 1 the planet Mars. 2. epithets of the demon Naraka. -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sitā. -प्रक्षपः an earthquake. -प्ररोहः -रुह *m.*, -रुहः a tree, Ki. 5. 10; Si. 20. 48. -प्राचीरः, -पावरः the sea. -भट्टे *m.* a king. -भूत *m.* 1 a mountain; Ku. 1. 27, Ki. 5. 1. 2 a king, sovereign. -रुतः an earthworm. -सुरः a Brāhmana महीयस् *a.* Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् १. ४.). -*m.* A great or noble-minded man; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसुखंति यदा Ki. 2. 21; Si. 2. 13.

महीला, महिला A woman, female.

मा *ind.* A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually joined with the Imperative; मद्राणि मा कुर्विषादमनादरेण Bv. 4. 41; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment ar is dropped; पपि रतिं मा कृष्याः Bh. 2. 77; मा सुदुर्दृष्टं खलु भवेत्तमनन्यजन्मा मा ते मर्त्यमसविकारवना मर्त्येष्टुः Māl. 1. 32; (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा चैनममिमांशयाः Rām.; (c) the Future, or Potential mood; in the sense of 'lest', 'that not'; खलु एतां परित्रायस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विनो हस्ते पणिष्यति S. 2; मा कश्चिन्ममाश्वनर्थो पवेत् Pt. 5; मा नान देव्याः किमन्यनिष्टदुष्टं भवेत् R. 307; (d) the present participle when a curse is implied; मा जीवन्त्यः परावजादुःखदुष्टोपि जीवन्ति Si. 2. 45; or (e) with potential passive participles; नन् राथ्यन् मा is sometimes used without any verb; मा नावत् 'oh! do not (say or do) so; मा नैवं; मा नात रक्षिणः Mk. 3 'may it not be the police'; see under नम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect and rarely with the potential mood; कैव्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3; मा स्म प्रतीयं नमः S. 4. 17; मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयैतुन्नमदिशाम.

मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi; तमाखपन्नं राजेन्द्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhā'sh. 2 A mother. 3 A measure. -Comp. -यः, -यतिः epithets of Vishnu.

मा 2 P., 3. 4. A (माति, सिमीति or मीयते, मित) 1 To measure; स्वचित्तिं विमान इवावर्ति पदानि Si. 7. 13. 2 To measure or mark off, limit; see मित. 3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard; Ku. 5. 15. 4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in; ततो मसुस्तत्र न केतमद्विषयसंयोगः नाभ्यागमसंभवा सुदः Si. 1. 23; इद्धि गतेष्वामनि नैव माती 3 73, 10 50 माति मातुमस स्वाधि यशोराशिर्दक ते K P 10 -*Caus*

(मापयति ते) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out; एतेन मापयति भित्तिषु कर्ममार्गं Mk. 3. 16. -Desid. (नित्तलि-ते) To wish to measure &c. -With अन्तु 1 to infer, deduce (from some premises &c.); भूमाङ्गिमनुवाच T. S.; Ku. 2. 25; to guess, conjecture; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति शानेन वपुषेव सा R. 15. 77; 17. 11. 2 to reconcile. -उप 1 to compare, liken; तेनोपमीयेत तमात्तनीलं Si. 3. 8; स्वानी मांसयथी कनककलशाविद्युपनिर्मातुं Bh. 3. 20. -निष्ठ 1 to make, create, bring into existence; निर्मातुं प्रमेयमनोहरमिदं स्वयं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 4, यस्मादेव सुरैर्द्राणां नात्राथो निर्मितो नृपः Ms. 7. 5, 1. 13. 2 (a) to build, form, construct; स्वाद्युनिर्मात एते पाद्याः H. 1. (b) to cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); त्रिमेने निमेनेत्यर्थं मधुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28. 3 to cause, produce; शलाकाञ्जननिमित्तं Ku. 1. 48; निर्मातुं मनेयव्यां Git. 3. 4 to compose, write; स्वनिर्मिता टीका समेतं काव्यं 5 to prepare, manufacture (in general). -परि 1 to measure. 2 to measure off, limit. -प्र 1 to measure. 2 to prove, establish, demonstrate. -सं 1 to measure. 2 to make equal, equalize; काताममिततयोपदेशयुजे K.P. 1; see समित 3 to liken, compare. 4 to be comprised or contained in; चणालघ्नमपि ते न संनाति स्तनातरे Subhāsh.

मांस *n.* 1 Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual.).

मांसं Flesh, meat; समासो मधुपर्कः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55.)—मांसं मधुविता-सुत्रं यस्य मांसमिहाद्यद्यम् । एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवदति मनीषिणः ॥ 2 The flesh of fish. 2 The fleshy part of a fruit. -सः 1 A worm. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, selling meat. -Comp. -अद्, -अद्, -आदिन्, -भक्षक *a.* flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal); Bk. 16. 28, Ms. 5. 15. -अगलः-लं a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. -अज्ञानं flesh-eating. आहारः animal food. -उपजीवितुं *m.* a dealer in flesh. -ओदनः 1 meal of flesh. 2 rice boiled with flesh. -कारि *n.* blood. -ग्रंथिः a gland. -जं, तेजस् *n.* fat. -द्राविन् *m.* a kind of sorrel. -निर्यासः the hair of the body. -पिडका-कं 1 a basket of flesh 2 a large quantity of flesh. -पित्तं a bone. -पेशी 1 a muscle. 2 a piece of flesh. 3 an epithet of the fetus from the 8th to the 14th day. -भेत्, -भेदिन् *a.* cutting the flesh. -योनिः a creature of flesh and blood. -विक्रयः sale of meat. -सारः, -स्नेहः fat. -हासा skin.

मांसल *a.* 1 Fleishy. 2 Muscular, lusty, brawny; U. 1. 3 Fat, strong, powerful; शास्त्राः शत मांसलाः Bv. 1. 34 4 Deep (as a nd) U. 6. 2 5

Increased in bulk or quantity; Māl. 9. 13.

मांसिकः A butcher.

माकंदः The mango tree; Bv. 1. 29. -द्वी 1 The myrobalan tree. 2 Yellow sandal. 3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

माकर *a.* (री *f.*) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v.

माकरंद *a.* (द्वी *f.*) Derived from, relating to, the juice of flowers; full of or mixed with honey, Māl. 8. 1; 9. 12.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the charioteer or Indra. 2 The moon.

माक्षि(की)न *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or derived from a bee. -कं 1 Honey; Bv. 4. 33. 2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. -Comp. -आश्रयं, -जं bees'-wax. -फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. -शर्करा candied sugar.

मागध *a.* (धी *f.*) Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. -धः 1 A king of the Magadhas. 2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya Mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards); Ms. 10. 11, 17; Y. 1. 94. 3 A bard or panegyrist in general. -धः (*pl.*) N. of a people, the Magadhas. -धी 1 A princess of the Magadhas; R. 1. 57. 2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prakṛita. 3 Long pepper. 4 White cumin. 5 Refined sugar. 6 A kind of jasmine. 7 A variety of cardamoms.

मागधा, मागधिका Long-pepper.

मागधिकः A king of the Magadhas.

माघः 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). 2 N. of a poet, the author of the Sisupālavadhā or Māgha-kāvya; (the poet describes his family in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus concludes:— श्रीशब्दस्यकृतसर्गसमाविष्टम लक्ष्मीपतेश्चरितकीर्तनचार माघः । तस्यात्मजः सुकविकीर्तिदुःसाक्षयः कार्यं व्यथत शिशुपाल-वधाभिधानम् ॥); उतमा कालिदासस्य माघेऽर्थमौख्यं । इति नः पदालिख्ये माघे संति त्रयो गुणाः ॥ Udb. -वी The day of full moon in the month of Māgha.

माघना A female crab.

माघवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra. -ती The east. -Comp. -चापं the rainbow; U. 5. 11.

माघवन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to or ruled by Indra; ककुभे समकुलत माघवनीं Si. 9. 25; अवनीतलेभ्य साधु मन्ये न वनी माघवनी विडासहेतुः Jg.

माघ्य The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

मांक्ष 1. P. (मांक्षि) To wish or desire long for

मांगलिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness; युद्धस्य मांगलिकदूर्युक्ता चक्रयः प्रवेष्टुमुद्यमनया Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35, Bv. 2. 57. 2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य *a.* Auspicious, indicative of good fortune; S. 4. 5. -ल्य 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. 2 A blessing or benediction. 3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. -Comp. -सुदंश a drum beaten on auspicious occasions; U. 6. 25.

माचः A way, road.

माचलः 1 A thief, robber. 2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

मांजिष्ट *a.* (ती *f.*) Red as madder -ष्टं Red colour.

मांजिष्टिक (की *f.*) Dyed or tinged with madder; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

मादः 1 N. of Vyāsa. 2 A Brāhmaṇa. 3 A distiller (शौक्षिक Sk.). 4 One of the attendants on the sun.

मादी An armour, mail.

मादः 1 A species of tree. 2 Weight, measure.

माद्विः *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. 2 Honouring. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Poverty. 5 Anger, passion. 6 The border or hem of a garment. 7 A double tooth.

माणवः 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. 2 A little man, mannikin (used contemptuously). 3 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (of twenty) strings.

माणवकः 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster. (oft. used contemptuously). 2 A little man, dwarf-mannikin; माणवणुकं हरि Bhāg. 3 A, silly fellow. 4 A scholar, religious student. 5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणवीन *a.* Boyish, childish.

माणव्यं A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight (equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्यं A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिवंधं माणिबंधं, Rock-salt.

मांडलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to, or ruling, a province. -कः The ruler of a province.

मातंगः 1 An elephant, Si. 1. 64. 2 A man of lowest caste, a Chāṇḍāla.

3 A Kirāta, a mountaineer or barbarian. 4 (At the end of comp.) Any thing the best of its kind; e g बलाहकमातंगः. -Comp. -दिवाकरः N. of a poet. -नक्रः a crocodile as large as an elephant; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुषः 'One who can act like a man only against his mother' a poltroon, cowardly boaster

मातरिन्ध्र *m.* Wind; पुनरुक्ति विविकै-
नीतिश्चावच्यं ज्वलयति नद्याग्निं मालतीनां
रजोभिः *Si.* 11. 17, *Ki.* 5. 36.

मातलिः *N.* of the charioteer of
Indra. -*Comp.* -सारथिः an epithet of
Indra.

माता *A* mother.

मातामहः *A* maternal grand-father.
-हौ (dual) The maternal grand-
father and grandmother. -ही The
maternal grand-mother.

मतिः *f.* 1 Measure. 2 A thought,
idea, conception.

मत्तुलः 1 *A* maternal uncle; *Bg.* 1.
26, *Ms.* 2. 130, 5. 81. 2 The
Dhattūra plant. 3 *A* kind of snake.
-*Comp.* -पुत्रकः 1 the son of a mater-
nal uncle. 2 the fruit of the
Dhattūra plant.

मातुल्यः See मातुलिंग.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 The wife
of a maternal uncle; *Ms.* 2. 131; *Y.*
3. 232. 2 Hemp.

मातुलिंगः, मातुल्यः *A* kind of
citron tree; (*अ*) माताः प्रेक्षितमातुल्यं-
द्वयः वेदो विद्यासंति वा *Māl.* 6. 19. -नं
The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातुल्यः (*वी* *f.*) The son of a
maternal uncle.

मातु *f.* 1 *A* mother; मातृवत्पदोऽप्य-
प्ययति स पदयति; सङ्खं तु पितृन् माता गौर-
देनातिरिच्यते *Subhāsh.* 2 Mother, as a
term of respect or endearment;
मातृलक्ष्मि भजस्व कश्चिदपरं *Bh.* 3. 64, 87;
अदि मातृदेवयजनसंभवे देवि स्तुति *U.* 4. 3 *A*
cow. 4 An epithet of Lakshmi. 5
An epithet of Durgā. 6 Ether, 'sky'.
7 The earth. 8 *A* divine mother;
मातृभ्या बलिर्मुपहर *Mk.* 1. -*pl.* An
epithet of the divine mothers, said
to attend on Siva, but usually on
Skanda. (They are usually said to
be 8; ब्राह्मी मातृश्री चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा ।
कौमारी चैव चामुंडा चार्चिकेष्ट मातरः ॥ or,
according to some, only seven; ब्राह्मी
मातृश्री चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा । महेंद्री चैव
वाराही चामुंडा सप्त मातरः ॥ Some increase
the number to sixteen) -*Comp.*
-कैशवः a maternal uncle. -गणः the
collection of; the divine mothers.
-गधिनी an unnatural mother. -गामिन
m. one who has committed incest
with his mother. -गोत्रं a mother's
family. -घातः, -घातकः, -घातिन *m.*, -घ्नः
a matricide. -घातुकः 1 a matricide.
2 an epithet of Indra. -चक्रं the
group of divine mothers. -देव *a.*
having a mother for one's god, ador-
ing mother like a god. -नन्दनः an
epithet of Kārtikeya. -पक्ष *a.* belong-
ing to the mother's side or line.
(-क्षः) maternal kinsmen. -पितृ
(dual) (forming मातापितरौ or
मातरपितरौ) parents. -पुत्रौ (मातापुत्रौ)
a mother and son. -पूजन् worship
of the divine mothers. -पुत्र, -पुत्रा

a maternal kinsman; *R.* 12. 12.
(-*pl.*) a class of relatives on the
mother's side; they are thus specifi-
ed:-मातुः पितुः स्वतुः पुत्रा मातृपितुः स्वतुः पुत्राः
मातृपितृपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया मातृपुत्राः ॥ -मंडलं
the collection of the divine mothers.

-मातु *f.* an epithet of Pārvatī. -मुखः
a foolish fellow, simpleton. -यज्ञः a
sacrifice offered to the divine
mothers. -वत्सलः an epithet of
Kārtikeya. स्वसृ *f.* (मातृस्वसृ or मातुः
स्वसृ) a mother's sister, a maternal
aunt. -स्वसेयः (मातृस्वसेयः) a mother's
sister's son. (*वी*) the daughter of
a maternal aunt; so मातृवत्सीयः -वा.

मातृकः *a.* 1 Coming or inherited
from a mother; मातृकं च भवत्युक्तिं दधत्
R. 11. 64, 90. 2 Maternal. -कः *A*
maternal uncle. -का *f.* *A* mother.
2 *A* grandmother. 3 *A* nurse. 4 *A*
source, origin. 5 *A* divine mother.
6 *N.* of certain diagrams written
in characters supposed to have a
magical power. 7 The character or
alphabet so used (*pl.*)

मात्र *a.* (*त्रा*, -त्री *f.*) An affix add-
ed to nouns in the sense of 'measur-
ing as much as', 'as', high or long,
or broad as, 'reaching as far as'; as
in ऊरुमात्रे मितिः (in this sense the
word may as well be considered to
be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. be-
low). -त्र *i.* *A* measure, whether of
length, breadth, height, size, space,
distance or number; usually at the
end of comp.; *e. g.* अंगुलिमात्रं *a*
finger's breadth; किञ्चिन्मात्रं गत्वा to
some distance; कोशमात्रे at the dis-
tance of a Krosa; रक्षामात्रमपि even the
breadth of a line, as much as a line;
R. 1. 17; so क्षणमात्रं, निमिषमात्रं the space
of an instant; शतमात्रं a hundred in
number; so गजमात्रं as high or big as
an elephant; तालमात्र, यवमात्र &c. 2 The
full measure of anything, the whole
or entire class of things, totality;
जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं the entire class of
living beings; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्त्यः every
man is mortal. 3 The simple measure
of anything, the one thing and no
more, often translatable by 'mere',
'only', 'even'; जातिमत्रेण *H.* 1. 58 by
mere caste; दिग्निमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः
2. 149 by a mere wag-tail; वाचात्रेण
जाप्ये *S.* 2 'merely by words'; so अर्थ-
मात्रं, संज्ञामात्रं *Pt.* 1. 83; used with past
participles मात्रं may be translated by
'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just';
विद्धमात्रः *R.* 5. 51 'as soon as pierced',
'when just pierced'; मृकृमात्रे just after
eating; मरिचमात्रं इव तत्रभवति *S.* 3. &c.

मात्रा 1 *A* measure; see मात्रं above. 2
A standard of measure, standard rule 3 The correct
e 4 *A* unit of measure a foot

5 *A* moment. 6 *A* particle, an
atom. 7 *A* part, portion; नरेन्द्र-
मात्राभितोरवत्वात् *R.* 3. 11. 8 *A* small
portion, a little quantity, a small
measure only, see मात्र (3). 9 Ac-
count, consideration; राजेति किञ्चिती मात्र
Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or con-
sideration is a king', *i. e.* I hold
him of no account; कायस्थ इति लक्ष्मी
मात्रा *Mu.* 1. 10 Money, wealth. 11
(In prosody) a prosodial or syllabic
instant, the time required to pro-
nounce a short vowel. 13 An element.
14 The material world, matter. 15
The upper part of the Nāgarī char-
acters. 16 An ear-ring. 17 An orna-
ment, jewel. -*Comp.* -अर्धं half of a
prosodial instant. -छन्दस्, -वृत्तं a metre
regulated by the number of prosodial
instants it contains, *e. g.* the *Aryā*.
-भस्त्रा a money-bag. -संगः attachment
to or regard for household posses-
sions or property; *Ms.* 6. 57. -सप्तक
N. of a class of metres, see App. 1
-स्पर्शः material contact, contact with
material elements; *Bg.* 2. 14.

मात्रिका *A* syllable or prosodial
instant (= मात्रा above.)

मात्सर *a.* (*री* *f.*) मात्सरिक *a.* (*की*
f.) Jealous, envious, malicious, spite-
ful.

मात्सर्ष्यं Envy, jealousy, spite, malice,
अहो वस्तुनि मात्सर्ष्य *Ks.* 21. 49; *Ki.* 3. 50
A fisherman.

माद्यः 1 Stirring, churning, shaking
about. 2 Killing, destruction. 3 *A*
way, road.

माधुर *a.* (*री* *f.*) 1 Coming from
Mathurā. 2 Produced in Mathurā 3
 Dwelling in Mathurā.

मादः Intoxication, drunkenness. 2
Joy, delight. 3 Pride, arrogance.

मादक *a.* (*दिका* *f.*) 1 Intoxicating,
maddening, stupefying. 2 Gladden-
ing. -नः *A* gallinule.

मादन *a.* (*नी* *f.*) Intoxicating &c.,
see मादक. -नः 1 The god of love 2
The thorax-apple. -न 1 Intoxication
2 Delighting, exhilaration. 3 Cloves
मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

मादृक्ष *a.* (*क्षी* *f.*), मादृश *a.*, मादृश
a. (*शी* *f.*) Like me, resembling me,
प्रवृत्तिसाराः खट्व मादृशा गिरः *Ki.* 1. 25; *U.*
2; उपचारी नैव कल्प्य हति तु मादृशाः *R. G.*
माद्रकः *A* Prince of the Madras.
माद्रवती *N.* of the second wife of
Pāṇḍu.

माद्री *N.* of the second wife of
Pāṇḍu. -*Comp.* -नन्दनः an epithet of
Nakula and Sahadeva. -पतिः an epi-
thet of Pāṇḍu.

माद्वेयः An epithet of Nakula and
Sahadeva.

माधव *a.* (*वी* *f.*) 1 Honey-like,
sweet 2 Made of honey 3 Vernal
Relating to the descendants of Madhu.

व 1 N. of K.ishna, राधासाधवयोजयत
यमुनाकुले रहःकलयः Git. 1; माधवे ना कुरु मानि-
नि मानेन 9. 2 The spring season, a
friend of Cupid; स्मर पर्युत्तक एष माधवः
Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनामिनेन सख्या (अनुप्र-
यातः) 3. 23. 3 The month called
Vaisākha; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवादि R. 11. 7.
4 N. of Indra. 5 N. of Parasurāma.
6 N. of the Yādavas (pl.); Si. 16.
52 7 N. of a celebrated author, son
of Māyana and brother of Sāyana
and Bhoganāth, and supposed to
have lived in the fifteenth century.
He was a very reputed scholar,
numerous important works being
ascribed to him; he and Sāyana are
supposed to have jointly written the
commentary on the Rīgveda; श्रुतिस्मृति-
न्यायारण्यकौ माधवी दुयः। स्मार्त व्याख्याय
नवीं द्विजाय द्योतयतः। J. N. V. -Comp.
-वल्ली = माधवी q. v. -औ vernal beauty.
माधवकः A kind of intoxicating
liquor (produced from honey).
माधविका N. of a creeper; माधविका-
परिमलदलिते Git. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. 2 A kind
of drink made from honey. 3 The
spring-creeper (वासेती), with white
fragrant flowers; पञ्चानां विज्ञापनेन महता
सुखा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. 4 The
sacred basil. 5 A procuress, bawd.
-Comp. -लता the spring creeper.
-वनं a grove of Mādhavī creepers.

माधवीय a. Relating to Mādhava.
माधुकर a. (सी. f.) Relating to or re-
sembling a bee; as in माधुकरि वृत्तिः.
-री 1 Collecting alms by begging
from door to door, as a bee collects
honey by moving from flower to
flower. 2 Alms obtained from five
different places.

माधुरं The flower of the Mallikā-
creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury
taste; बद्धे तव त्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161;
कामालसखामाधुरमाधुरीमधुरम् वाचा विपाका
सम 4. 42, 37, 43. 2 Spirituous liquor.

माधुर्य 1 Sweetness, pleasantness;
माधुर्यमिदं हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13. 2 Attractive
beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं
किमप्यनिर्वच्यं ततोर्माधुर्यमुच्यते. 3 (In Rhet.)
Sweetness, one of the three (accord-
ing to Mammata) chief Guṇas
in poetic compositions; चित्रद्वी-
भावनयो हृद्गदो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K.
P. 8 also.

माध्व a. Central, middle.

माध्वदिनः N. of a branch of Vā-
jasaneyins. -नं A branch of the शुक्ल
or white Yajurveda (followed by
the Mādhyandinas).

माध्वम a. (सी. f.) Belonging to
the middle portion, central, middle,
middle-most.

माध्वमक a. (मिका f.) माध्वमिक a.
(की f.) Middle central

माध्वस्थ, माध्वस्थ 1 Impartial. 2
Indifference, unconcern; अन्धधनमग-
मयेन साधुर्माध्वस्थमिदं विपदं वदन्नेव Ku. 1. 52.
3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्वान्निक a. (की f.) Belonging
to noon.

माध्व a. (ध्वी f.) Sweet. -ध्वः A
fellow of Madhva. -ध्वी A kind
of liquor (made from honey).

माध्वीक 1 A kind of spirituous
liquor, distilled from the flowers of
the tree called Madhūka. चत्वारि मधु
माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. 2 Wine distilled
from grapes; माध्वी माध्वीकं चित्ता न भवति
भवतः Git. 12 (=मधो Com.) 3 A grape.
-Comp. -फलं a kind of cocoa-nut.

माध्व 1. 1 A. (मिनांसदे = desid. of
मृ q. v.) -II. 1 P., 10 U. = Caus.
of मृ q. v.

मानः 1 Respect, honour, regard,
respectful consideration; मानद्विग-
लना Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन
&c. 2 Pride (in a good sense),
self-reliance, self-respect; जन्मिनी
मानहिनस्य तुल्यस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106;
R. 16. 81. 3. Haughtiness, pride,
econceit, self-confidence. 4 A
wounded sense of honour. 5 Jealous
anger, anger excited by jealousy
(especially in women); anger in
general मुच मयि मलमनिदानं Git. 10;
मानवे ना कुरु मानिनि मानमये 9; Si. 9. 84;
Bv. 2. 56. -नं 1 Measuring. 2 A
Measure, a standard. 3 Dimension,
computation. 4 A standard of
measure, measuring rod, rule. 5
Proof, authority, means of proof or
demonstration; वेदो माधुर्यजिः-प्रसादा
रसमात्रमंतयोक्तोत्सेवा रसमन्वे किं मानं R. G.;
मानभावात् (frequently occurring in
controversial language). 6 Likeness,
resemblance. -Comp. आसक्त a.
given to pride, haughty, proud.

-उत्साहिः f. great respect or honour.
-उन्मादः infatuation of pride. -कलहः
कलिः a quarrel caused by jealous
anger. -सतिः f., भंगः, हानिः f. injury
to reputation or honour, humiliation,
insult, indignity. -ग्रंथिः injury to
honour or pride. -वृ a. 1 showing
respect. 2 proud. -दंडः a measuring-
rod; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1.
-धन a. rich in honour; महीजतो मानधनो
पनाचिताः Ki. 1. 19. -धानिका a
cucumber. -परिखंडनं mortification,
humiliation. -भंग see: मानक्षति. -महत्
a. rich or great in pride, greatly
proud; किं जर्जं तुल्यमिति मानमहतामयसरः
केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -योगः the correct
mode of measuring or weighing;
Ms. 9. 330. -रंभा a sort of clepsydra,
a perforated water-vessel, which,
placed in water and gradually filling,
serves to measure time. -सूत्रं 1 a
measuring cord 2 a chain (of gold
&c) worn round the body

मान.शिल a. Consisting of red
arsenic (ननःशिला).

मानन-ना 1 Honouring, respecting.
2 Killing; Si. 16. 2.

माननीय a. Fit to be honoured,
worthy of honour, deserving to be
honoured (with gen.); देवां मुनीनामिति
माननीयां Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.

मानव a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to or
descended from Manu; मानवस्य राजर्षे-
वंशस्य वसवितारं सवितारं U. 3; Ms. 12
107. 2 Human. -वः 1 A man, human
being; मनोविज्ञो मानवानां ततोयं प्रथितो भवत्।
ब्रह्मणोऽद्वैतस्य मानवो जनिता इति मानवाः Mb.,
Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. 2 Mankind (pl.) -व
A particular fine. -Comp. -हृद्, -देव
-पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign,
R. 14. 32. -धर्मशास्त्रं the institutes
of Manu. -राक्षसः a demon or fiend
in the form of a man; तद्विदो मानवराक्षसाः
परहितं स्थापयन्ति निद्रांति ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवत् a. Proud, arrogant,
haughty, high-spirited -सी A
haughty or high-spirited woman
(angry through jealous pride).

मानव्य A number of boys or youths
(माणव्ये).

मानस a. (सी. f.) 1 Pertaining
to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp.
शरीर). 2 Produced from the mind,
sprung at will; किं मानसी वृत्तिः S. 4,
Ku. 1. 18; Bg. 10. 6. 3 Only to be
conceived in the mind, conceivable.
4 Tacit, implied. 5 Dwelling on the
lake Mānasa. -सः A form of
Vishnu. -सं 1 The mind, the heart,
सपदि मदनलो दहति मन मानसं Git. 10; अपि
च मानसमंजनविः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विषये-
विना (माति) 116. 2 N. of a sacred
lake on the mountain Kailāsa;
कैलासशिखरे राम मन्सा निर्मितं सरः। ब्रह्मणा
प्रानिदं यस्मात्पद्ममानसं सरः। Rām.; (it is
said to be the native place of swans,
who are described as migrating to
its shores every year at the
commencement of the breeding
season or the monsoons; मेघशयना दिशो
दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्सुकचेतसां। कूर्जितं राजहंसानां नेदं
दृष्ट्वा राजाजितं V. 4. 14. 15; यस्यास्तोये कृत-
वसतयो मानसं संनिवृत्तं नाप्यास्ति व्यपगतशुच-
स्त्वामपि प्रेक्ष्य हंसः Me. 76; see Me. 11;
Ghaṭ. 9 also; R. 6. 26; Me. 62;
Bv. 1. 3. 3 A kind of salt. -Comp.
-आलयः a swan, goose. -उत्क a.
eager to go to Mānasa; Me. 11.
-ओकस्, -धारिन् m. a swan. -जन्मन्
m. 1 the god of love. 2 a swan.

मानसिक a. (की f.) Mental,
spiritual. -कः An epithet of
Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous
liquor. 2 A kind of weight.

मानित p. p. Honoured, respected,
esteemed.

मानित्व a. 1 Fancying, considering,
regarding (at the end of comp)

as a प्रतिमानम्. 2 Honouring, respecting; (at the end of comp.). 3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; परामर्शोऽयुक्त एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. परवृद्धिर्मानसि ननो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. 4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured. Bk. 19. 24. 5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -m. A lion. -नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, strong-minded, resolute, proud (in a good sense); चतुर्विंशतिमानवमयमानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 38. 2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride); माध्वे मा कुरु मानिनि मानस्ये Gīt. 9; Ki. 9. 36. 3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मासुष *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Human; मासुषी तदु, मासुषी वाङ् &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22; Bg. 4. 12; 9. 11; Ms. 4. 124. 2 Humane, kind. -वः 1 A man, human being. 2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac; Gemini, Virgo and Libra. -वी 1 A woman. -ई 1 Humanity. 2 Human effort or action.

मासुषक *a.* (की. *f.*) Human, mortal.

मासुष्यं, मासुष्यकं 1 Human nature, humanity. 2 Mankind, the race of human beings. 3 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञक Beauty, loveliness.

मांत्रिक One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मांथर्यं 1 Slowness, dullness, tardiness. 2 Weakness.

मांदारः, मांदारवः A kind of tree.

मांदर्यं 1 Dullness, laziness, slowness. 2 Stupidity. 3 Weakness, feeble state; अग्रिमांदर्य. 4 Apathy. 5 Sickness, illness, indisposition.

मांदात् *m.* N. of a king of the solar race, son of Yuvanāśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said 'क एव भासति'; whereupon Indra came down and said 'मा भासति'; the boy was, therefore, called Māṇḍātṛi.

मान्मथ *a.* (वी. *f.*) Relating to or caused by love; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26; 2. 4.

माय *pot. p.* 1 To be revered or respected; अहमपि तव माया हेतुमिस्तेष्व नैव Māl. 6. 26. 2 Respectable, honourable, venerable; R. 2. 45; Y. 1. 111.

मापनं 1 Measuring. 2 Forming, making. -नः A balance.

मापत्यः The god of love.

माय *a.* (मी. *f.*) 1 My, mine. 2 Unde (used in voc.).

मायक *a.* (मिका. *f.*) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side. मायका पदमायक, मायक सज्ज Bg. 1. 1. 3 Selfish,

covetous, greedy. क. 1 A miser. 2 A maternal uncle.

मायकीन *a.* My, mine; यो मायकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबन्धनं Māl. 2; Bv. 2. 32; 3. 6.

मायः 1 A conjurer, juggler. 2 A demon, an evil spirit.

माया 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice; Pt. 1. 359. 2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिश्च नो नु S. 6. 7. 3 (Hence) A unreal or illusory image, a phantom, illusion, unreal apparition; मायां मनोऽज्ञान्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 62; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; e. g. मायावचनं

false words; मायायुग &c. 4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. 5 (In Vedānta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. 6 (In Sān. phil.) The Pradhāna or Prakṛiti. 7 Wickedness. 8 Pity, compassion. 9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -Comp.

आचार *a.* acting deceitfully. -आत्मक *a.* false, illusory. -उपजीविन् *a.* living by fraud; Pt. 1. 288. -कारः,

-कृत, -जीविन् *m.* a conjurer, juggler. -दः a crocodile. -देवी N. of the mother of Buddha. -सुतः Buddha.

-धर *a.* deceitful, illusive. -पटु *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. -प्रयोगः 1 deceitfulness,

employment of tricks or fraud. 2 employment of magic. -सुगः a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. -वन्त्रं an enchantment. -योगः employment of magic. -वचनं false or deceitful words. -वादः the doctrine of illusion, a term applied to Buddhism. -विद् *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. -सुतः an epithet of Buddha.

मायावत् *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. 2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. 3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. -m. An epithet of Kama. -नी N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविन् *a.* 1 Using deceits or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; वज्रं ते बुद्धयिः परमं वंति मायाविषु येन भायिनः Ki. 1. 30. 2 Skilled in magic. 3 Unreal, illusory. -m. A magician, conjurer. 2 A cat. -n. A gall-nut.

मायिक *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. 2 Illusory, unreal. -कः A juggler. -कं A gall-nut.

मायिन् See मायाविन्. -m. 1 A conjurer. 2 A rogue cheat. 3 N. of Brahmā or Kama.

मायु. 1 The sun. 2 Bile, bilious humor; (n. also in this sense).

मायूर *a.* (री. *f.*) 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock. 2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. 3 Drawn by a peacock (as a car). 4 Dear to a peacock. -रः A flock of peacocks.

मायूरकः, मायूरिकः A peacock-catcher.

मारः 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying, अशेषप्राणिनामासीदमारो दक्ष वत्तरान् Rāj. T. 5. 64. 2 An obstacle, hindrance, opposition. 3 The god of love; इयामात्मा कुटिल करोतु कवरीमारोपि भारोद्यमं Gīt. 3; (where मार primarily means 'killing'); Nāg. 1. 1. 4 Love, passion. 5 The thorn-apple (वृत्). 6 An evil one, destroyer; (according to Buddhists) -Comp. -अंक *a.* 'marked by love', displaying signs of love; मारके रतिकेलि-संक्षुब्धरागि Gīt. 12. -अभिधः (धुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. -अरिः, -रिपुः. Siva. -आत्मक *a.* murderous; कथं मार-नकं त्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. -जित् *m.* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of a Buddha.

मारकः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague epidemic. 2 The god of love. 3 A murderer, destroyer in general. 4 A hawk.

मारकत *a.* (ती. *f.*) Belonging to an emerald; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्भवे मारकती इति H. Pr. 41.

मारणं 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मदारुणः S. 6. 1. 2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. 3 Calcination. 4 A kind of poison.

मारिः *f.* 1 A pestilence, plague. 2 killing, ruin.

मारिच *a.* (वी. *f.*) Made of pepper.

मारियः A respectable, worthy or venerable man, used in dramas in the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sūtradhāra to one of the principal actors; see U. 1; Māl. 1.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic. 2 Pestilence personified (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

मारिचः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tāḍakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Rāma to a considerable distance from Sitā; so that Rāvana found a good opportunity to carry her off. 2 A large or royal elephant. 3 A kind of plant. -चः A collection of pepper-shrubs.

मारुहः 1 A serpent's egg. 2 Cow-dung. 3 A way, road.

मारुत *a.* (री. *f.*) 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. 2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. -तः 1 Wind. R. 2. 12. 34. 4. 54. Ms. 4. 122. 2 The god of wind, the deity presiding

ing over wind. 3 Breathing. 4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. 5 The trunk of an elephant. —*त्तं* The lunar mansion called Svāti. —*Comp.* —*अशनः* a snake.

—*आत्मजः*, *सुतः*, *सुहृः* 1 epithets of Hanumat. 2 of Bhīma.

मासुतिः 1 An epithet of Hanumat; R. 12. 60. 2 Of Bhīma.

मासिकः, *मासिकः* N. of an ancient sage. —*Comp.* —*पुराणं* N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed) by this sage).

मार्गः 1. 1 P., 10 U. (*मार्गति*, *मार्गवति*) 1 To seek, seek for. 2 To hunt after, chase. 3 To strive to attain, strive after; *आलोच्य* न *मार्गं* परेषां पवित्रिद्या। स्वयमेव *मार्गं* विप्रकर्षं पृथग्जनान् Subhāsh. 4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं यच्छेत् नृपते-रमार्गति Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. 5 To ask in marriage. —II. 10 U. (*मार्गवति*) 1 To go, move. 2 To decorate, adorn. —*With परि* to seek, look out for.

मार्गः 1 A way, road, path (fig. also); अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5; so विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतना Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72. 2 A course, passage, the tract passed over; बायोरेन परिवहस्य वदति मार्ग S. 7. 7. 3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. 4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48, 14. 4. 5 The path or course of a planet. 6 Search, inquiry, investigation. 7 A canal, channel, passage. 8 A means, way. 9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. 10 Mode, manner, method, course, usage, शक्ति R. 7. 71; 80 कुलं, शास्त्रं, धर्मः &c. 11 Style, diction; इति वैदर्भमार्गस्य प्रणा दश गुणाः स्थिताः Kāv. 1. 41; बाचो विचित्रमार्गोणां 1. 9. 12 The anus. 13 Musk. 14 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. 15 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. —*Comp.* —*तोरणं* a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. —*दर्शकः* a guide. —*धेनुः*, *धेनुकः*, a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. —*वधनं* a barricade. —*रक्षकः* a road-keeper, guard. —*सोषकः* a pioneer. —*स्थ* a. travelling, way-faring. —*दुर्ग* a palace on a high road.

मार्गिकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष. *मार्गण-पा* 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. 2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. 3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. —*पा*: 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. 2 An arrow; दुर्गः; स्मरमार्गः K. P. 10; अमेदि तचाद्य-नमार्गणैर्दृश्य चौखैरिव धैर्यकंचुक N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77, R. 9. 17, 65. 3 The number 'five.'

मार्गशिरः, *मार्गशिरस्* *m.*, *मार्गशीर्षः* N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full-moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्.

मार्गशीर्षः, *मार्गशीर्ष* The full day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. 2 A hunter. *मार्गित* *p. p.* 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. 2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्जः 10 U. (*मार्जवति*) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. *ह.* 2 To sound.

मार्जः 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. 2 A washerman. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

मार्जक *a.* (*जिका* *f.*) Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन *a.* (*नी* *f.*) Cleansing, purifying. —*ने* 1 Cleansing, cleansing, purifying. 2 Wiping or rubbing off. 3 Effacing, wiping away. 4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. 5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the *baṇḍi*, a blade of Kusa grass &c. —*नः* The tree called *Lodhra*. —*ना* 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. 2 The sound of a drum; मधुरी मधुरति मजना नमः M. 1. 18. —*नी* A broom, brush.

मार्जारः (*लः*) A cat; कथं न मर्जिनः पय इति करोति हि शशिनः K. P. 10. 2 A pole-cat. —*Comp.* —*कटः* a peacock. —*करणं* a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. 2 A peacock. *मार्जारी* 1 A female cat. 2 A civet-cat. 3 Musk.

मार्जारीयः 1 A cat. 2 A Sūdra. *मार्जित* *p. p.* 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. 2 Swept, brushed. 3 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्जितः 1 The sun; अने सार्जितः किं ह कल तुरंगः सप्तमिति K. P. 10; U. 6. 3. 2 The Arka tree. 3 A hog. 4 The number twelve. (Also *गार्जित*).

मार्तिक *a.* (*की* *f.*) Made of clay, earthen. —*कः* 1 A kind of pitcher. 2 The lid of a pitcher. —*कं* A clod or lump of earth; ग्रहमध्ये हरिकार्त्तिके मार्तिकशकलैर्निर्मुक्तानां Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य Mortality.

मार्द्वि: A drummer. —*गं* A city, town.

मार्द्विकः A drummer.

मार्दवं Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness; अभितनयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते R. 8. 43 'becomes soft'; सप्तमी-मार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. 2 Mildness, indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्विक *a.* (*की* *f.*) Made of grapes. —*कं* Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्तिक *a.* Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty, &c.; (= *मर्त्य* *q. v.*) *मार्तिकः* को मरदानमतेरेण मधुरं Bv. 1. 117, 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्त्य See *मार्त्य*.

मार्ति *f.* Cleansing scouring purify *pg*

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. 2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. 3 N. of Vishnu. —*ल* 1 A field. 2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground; (मालवतमूलं); क्षेत्रमाह मालः Me. 18 (मालवतमूलमथ Malli.). 3 Deceit, fraud. —*Comp.* —*चक्रं* the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. 2 A wood near a village. 3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. —*कं* A garland.

मालादि-नी *f.* 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers), इत्येव कथं हि सुगतकेवास्वादिता मालती G. M.; मालवमालतीनां Me. 98. 2 A flower of this jasmine; इति वकुलमाला मालतीभिः स्तुता Ms. 2. 24. 3 A bud, blossom (in general). 4 A virgin, young woman. 5 Night. 6 Moon-light. —*Comp.* —*क्षारकः* horax. —*पत्रिका* the shell of a nutmeg. —*फलं* a nutmeg. —*माला* a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालव *a.* (*नी* *f.*) Coming from the Malaya mountain. —*यः* Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālva' in central India. 2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. —*वा*: (pl.) The people of Mālva. —*Comp.* —*अधीशः*. —*इन्द्रः*, *नृपतिः* a king of Mālva.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. 2 An inhabitant of Mālva. *मालसी* N. of a plant.

माला 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet, अलपितपवित्रमाला वि हति दश मालतीमाला Vis. 2 A row, line, series, succession; मण्डोद्धितालिमाला Māl. 1. 1; आवद्धमालाः Me. 9. 3 A group, cluster, collection. 4 A string, necklace; as in रत्नमाला. 5 A rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. 6 A streak; as in तदिन्माला, विद्युन्माला. 7 A series of epithets. 8 : (In drama) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. —*Comp.* —*उपमा* a variety of Upamā or simile, in which one Upamāya is compared to several Upamānas; e. g. अन्येनेव राज्यश्रीर्द्विनेव मरुस्थिताः मल्लो साय विपदिन पश्चिमेव हिमाम्बुजा K. P. 10. —*करः*; *कारः* 1 a garland-maker, florist, gardener; इनी मालाकरो बहुलमपि कुत्रापि निव्ये Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. 2 the tribe of gardeners. —*तृणं* a kind of fragrant grass. —*दीपकं* a variety of दीपक, Mammata thus defines it:—मालादीपकमयं चैवयोचस्यमाह K. P. 10; see the example given *ad loc.*

मालिकः 1 A florist, gardener. 2 A dyer, painter.

मालिका 1 A garland. 2 A row, line, series. 3 A string, necklace. 4 A variety of jasmine. 5 Lin-seed. 6 A daughter. 7 A palace. 8 A kind of b d 9 A utotoxic drink.

मालिन *a.* 1 Wearing a garland. 2 (At the end of comp.) crowned or wreathed with, encircled by; समुद्र-मालिनी पृथ्वी; अंशुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, ऊर्मिमालिन् &c. -*m.* A florist, garland-maker. -**नी** 1 A female florist, the wife of a garland-maker. 2 N. of the city of Champā. 3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. 4 N. of Durgā. 5 The celestial Ganges. 6 N. of a metre; see App I.

मालिन्यं 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. 2 Pollution, defilement. 3 Sinfulness. 4 Blackness. 5 Trouble, affliction.

मालुः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. 2 A woman. -**Comp.** -**घानः** a kind of snake.

मालूः 1 The *Bilva* tree. 2 The *Kapūthā* tree.

मालया Large cardamoms.

माहय *a.* Proper for or relating to a garland. -**हयं** 1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तं निर्वचनं जवान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21 2 A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72 3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -**Comp.** -**आपयः** a flower-market. -**जीवकः** a florist, garland-maker. -**पुण्यः** a king of hemp. -**वृतिः** a florist.

माहयवत् *a.* Wreathed, crowned. -**m** 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. 2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahma by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

माहुः N. of a particular mixed tribe.

माहवी A wrestling or boxing match.

मासः 1 A bean; (the sing. being used for the plant and the Pl. for the fruit or seed); विलेख्यः प्रति यच्छति मन्वान् Sk. 2 A particular weight of gold; मासो विंशतिको मासः पणस्य परिकीर्तितो गुजामिर्दशभिर्मासः 3 A fool, blockhead. -**Comp.** -**अद्-**, -**आद्-** a tortoise. -**आज्यं** a dish of beans cooked with ghee. -**आज्ञाः** a horse. -**ऊन** *a.* less by a Māsha. -**वर्धकः** a goldsmith.

माषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Māsha.

माषीयं माख्यं A field of kidney beans

मास *m.* = मास *q. v* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual).

मासः, सं 1 A month; (it may be चंद्र, सौर, शक, नाक्षत्र or ब्राह्मण्य); न मासे प्रतिपत्तसे मां चेन्नदासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95. 2 The number 'twelve'. -**Comp.**

-**अह्नः** सिक *a.* monthly. -**अंतः** the day of new moon. -**आहार** *a.* eating only once a month. -**उपवासिनी** 1 a woman who fasts for a whole month. 2 a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically). -**कालिक** *a.* monthly. -**जात** *a.* a month old, born a month ago. -**जः** a kind of gallinule. -**देय** *a.* to be paid in a month. -**प्रमितः** the new-moon. -**प्रवेक्षः** the beginning of a month. -**मासः** a year.

मासकः A month.

मासरः The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel.

मासरः A year.

मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a month. 2 Happening every month, monthly. 3 Lasting for a month. 4 Payable in a month. 5 Engaged for a month. -**कं** A; funeral rite or Śrāddha performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death); विद्वर्णा मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहर्षं विदुर्ध्याः.

मासीन *a.* 1 One month old. 2 Monthly.

मासुरी A beard.

माह 1 U. (माहति-ने) To measure. **माहाकुल** *a.* (ली *f.*), **माहाकुलीन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

माहाजानिक *a.* (की *f.*) **माहाजनीन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. 2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

माहात्म्यं 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness. 2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. 3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवीमाहात्म्य, शनिमाहात्म्य &c. **माहाराजिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष *a.* (पी *f.*) Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow; १३ माहिषं दधि.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. 2 The paramour of an unchaste woman माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी या च स्वाद्यमिचारिणी ता एह काममयि य स

वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Kālikā Purāṇa. 3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी भगवतापार्जितं वनं । उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः । Sridhara on V. P.

माहिष्मती N. of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings, R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Vaisya mother.

माहेंद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) Relating to Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12. 86. -**द्री** 1 The east. 2 A cow. 3 N. of Indrāpi.

माहेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Terrestrial. -**यः** 1 The planet Mars. 2 Coral.

माहेयी A cow.

माहेश्वरः A worshipper of Śiva.

मि 5 U. (मिनेति, मिनुते; rarely used in classical literature). 1 To throw, cast, scatter. 2 To build, erect. 3 To measure. 4 To establish. 5 To observe, perceive.

मिच्छ 6 P. (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. 2 To annoy.

मित *p. p.* 1 Measured, meted or measured out. 2 Measured off, bounded, defined. 3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (of words &c.); पृष्ठः सत्यं मितं ज्ञेयं स धृत्योर्हो महीमुखा Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. 4 Measuring, of the measure of; (at the end of comp.) as in ग्रहवृत्तचक्र-मिति वर्षे i. e. in 1889. 5 Investigated, examined; (see मा). -**Comp.** -**अक्षर** *a.* 1 brief measured short, concise; Ku. 5. 63. 2 composed in verse, metrical. -**अर्थ** *a.* of measured meaning. -**आहार** *a.* sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. -**भाषित्**, -**वाच्** *a.* speaking little or measured words, महीयांसः ब्रह्मणा मितभाषिणः Si. 2. 13.

मितमग *a.* Going slowly. -**मः** An elephant.

मितपच *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. 2 Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मितिः *f.* 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. 2 Accurate knowledge 3 Proof, evidence.

मित्रः 1 The sun 2 N. of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuna. -**त्रं** 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमापदि दुखे च सम-क्षिं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17 2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मेडल. -**Comp.** -**आचारः** conduct towards a friend. -**उदयः** 1 sun-rise 2 the welfare or prosperity of a friend -**कर्मन्** *n.*, -**कार्यं**, कृत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service, R. 19. 31. -**घ्न** *a.* treacherous. -**दुह**, -**द्वेष्टिन्** *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend a false or treacherous friend मात्र friendship मेघ-

breach of friendship. -वत्सल *a.* kind to friends, of winning manners. -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्र *a.* 1 Friendly-minded. 2 Winning friends.

मित्र 1 *U.* (मेषतिने) 1 To associate with. 2 To unite, pair, copulate. 3 To hurt, injure, strike, kill. 4 To understand, perceive, know. 5 To wrangle.

मित्र *ind.* 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other; Ms. 2.147; oft. in comp.; मित्रःप्रत्यये *S.* 2; मित्रःसनयान् *S.* 5. 2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिपद्य दृष्ट्या वक्तुं मित्रः प्राकमनैवमेतं Ku. 3. 2; 6.1; R. 13.1.

मित्रि *N.* of a king. -लः (pl.) *N.* of a people. -ल *N.* of a city, capital of the country called Videna, q. v.

मित्र 1 *A* pair, couple; मित्रं परिकल्पितं त्वया सत्कारः कलिकी च नन्दिनी R. 8. 61; Me. 18; *U.* 2. 6. 2 *Twine.* 3 Union, junction. 4 Sexual union, copulation, cohabitation. 5 The third sign of the zodiac. *Gemini.* 6 (In gram.) *A* root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. -भयः 1 forming a couple, state of being a pair. 2 copulation. -वर्ति *a.* practising cohabitation.

मित्रनेत्रः The ruddy goose (चक्रपाद) cf. द्वेष्टर.

मित्र *ind.* 1 Falsely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective; मणौ महानोल इति प्रमादादल्पप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदति मृगयामीदृग्विन्दोः कुतः *S.* 2. 5. 2 Invertedly, contrarily. 3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारयेत् चरित्रेणार्ण राक्षसायिः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वच्-च् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ to falsify; मिथ्या नू to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या वृह to misunderstand, mistake. At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c.) -Comp. -अवयवसितिः *f.* a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency; किंचिमिथ्यात्वात्तद्वयर्थे मिथ्या-धीतरकल्पनम् । मिथ्यावयवसितिर्वैद्यां वक्ष्येत् सत्रजं बह्वर्ह Kuval. -अपवादः a false charge. -आभयानं a false assertion. -अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. -अभिज्ञानं calumny, false accusation. -अभिज्ञापः 1 a false prediction. 2 a false or unjust claim. -आचारः wrong or improper conduct. -आहारः wrong diet. -उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. -उपचारः pretended kindness or service. -कमन a false act -कोप -क्रोध

feigned anger. -क्रयः a false price. -ग्रहः-ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. -चर्यो hypocrisy. -ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. -दर्शनं heresy. -दृष्टिः *f.* heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. -पुरुषः a man only in appearance. -प्रतिज्ञा *u.* false to one's promise, perfidious. -फलं an imaginary advantage. -मतिः delusion, mistake, error. -वचनं, वाक्यं a falsehood, lie. -वार्ता a false report. -साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness.

मिदृ 1 *A.*, 4. 10. *U.* (मैदृते, मैदृतिने, मैदृयतिने) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. 2 To melt. 3 To be fat. 4 To love, feel affection. -II. 1 *U.* (मैदृतिने) see मिश्र.

मिद्रे 1 Sloth, indolence. 2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also).

मिदृ 1. 10. *P.* (मिदृति, मिदृयति) See मिदृ 1.

मिन् 1 *P.* (मिन्ति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. 2 To honour, worship.

मिल 6 *U.* (मिलति ते, generally मिलति; मिलित) 1 To join, be united with, accompany; सम्पद्यते मिलितः Batn. 4. 2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये चाल्ये बहूदः सङ्घट्टिमये द्रव्याभिलाषकुलास्ते सर्वेन मिलति H. 1. 210; यार्ताः किं न मिलति Amsau. 10; मिलितशिलीमुख &c. Git. 1; स पात्रेन मिलोत्पन्न भोजनमिलितो न वः Trik. 3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तौरेर्गुणमदः G. L. 7. 4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. 5 To come to pass, happen. 6 To find, fall in with. -Caus. (मिलयतिने) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. 2 Encountering. 3 Contact, being mixed with, coming in contact with; व्यालमिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरे Git. 4.

मिलित *p. p.* 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. 2 Met, encountered. 3 Mixed. 4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिदुः A bee; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवन्ति चिरादुषो मिलिदुः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलिदुकः A kind of snake.

मिश्र 1 *P.* (मिश्रति) 1 To make a sound or noise. 2 To be angry.

मिश्र 10 *U.* (मिश्रयतिने; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि मे वचोमिः *S.* 8. 31; न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140.

मिश्र *a.* 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; मयं पयं च मिश्रं च तत् विधेयं व्यवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31, 32; R. 16. 32. 2 Associated, connected. 3 Manifold, diverse. 4 Tangled, intertwined. 5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of compounds for

the most part of. -अः 1 *A* respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; अर्यमित्राः वनाणं M. 1, वसिष्ठमित्रः, संज्ञमित्रः &c. 2 *A* kind of elephant. -अं 1 *A* mixture. 2 *A* kind of radish. -Comp. -जः a mule. -वर्ण *a.* of a mixed colour. (-कं) a kind of black aloewood. -शब्दः a mule.

मिश्रक *a.* 1 Mixed, mingled. 2 Miscellaneous. -कः 1 *A* compounder. 2 *An* adulterator of mercantile goods. -कं Salt produced from salt soil.

मिश्रणं Mixing, bleeding, combining.

मिश्रित *p. p.* 1 mixed, blended, combined. 2 Added. 3 Respectable.

मिष 1. 6 *P.* (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. 2 To look at, look helplessly; जातेवेदोऽनुसाम्याय मिषतामाच्छिन्नचिः Ku. 2. 46. 3 To rival, contend, emulate. WITH उद् 1 to open the eyes; उन्मिषमिमिषमपि Bg. 5. 9. 2 to open (as the eyes); Ku. 4. 2. 3 to open, bloom, be expanded. 4 to rise 5 to shine, glitter. -नि to shut the eyes; Bg. 5. 9. -II. 1 *P.* (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः Emulation, rivalry. -अं Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance, बालमेनेकेन मिषेणानीय Dk. (often used like हल q. v., to indicate an उत्प्रेक्षा), न रोमकृषीषमिषाज्जगत्कृता कुताश्च किं दूषणशून्य-विद्वः *N.* 1. 21. वदने विविवेशितां भुजेगी पिशुनानां रत्नानामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111.

मिष *a.* 1 Sweet. 2 Dainty, savoury, किं मिष्टमन्नं खरङ्कराणां 'who cast pearls before swine.' 3 Moistened, wetted. -अं *A* sweet-meat.

मिह 1 *P.* (मैहति; मीह) 1 To make water. 2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. 3 To emit semen.

मिहिदा Mist, snow.

मिहिरः 1 The sun; नयि तावन्मिहिरोऽपि निर्देवोऽभूत् Bv. 2. 34; यति मय्यचिरान्निदाय-मिहिरज्ज्वालाकृतिः शुष्कता 1. 16; *N.* 2. 36, 13. 54. 2 *A* cloud. 3 The moon. 4 Wind, air. 5 *An* old man.

मिहिराणः An epithet of Siva.

मी 1 *U.* (मीनाति, मीनति; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. 2 To lessen, diminish. 3 To change, alter 4 To transgress, violate. -II. 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (मयति, माययतिने) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, understand (गतिमययोः). -III. 4 *A.* (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीढ *p. p.* 1 Urined, watered. 2 Passed (as urine).

मीढुष्टमः, मीढुष्ट *m.* An epithet of Siva.

मीनः 1 *A* fish; सुवमीन इव हृद् R. 1 73 मीनो ह इव कृतमां मतिमन्मृदुते Bv 1

17. 2 the twelfth sign of the zodiac (*Pisces*). 3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see मत्स्यावतार. -Comp. -अंशे roe, fish-sprawn. -आवातिन्, वातिन् *m.* 1 a fisherman; 2 a crane. -आलयः the sea. -केतनः the god of love. -नद्यः an epithet of Satyawati. -मधिका a pond, pool of water. -रंकः, -रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara* q. v.

मीन् 1 P. (मीनति) 1 To go move. 2 To sound.

मीनांसकः 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. 2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसन् Investigation, examination, inquiry.

मीमांसा 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसगत-परमात्मा करोति कुतश्चैव काव्यमीमांसा R. G.; so दृक्, अलंकार &c. 2 N. of one of the six chief *Darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. It was originally divided into two systems:—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini; and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyana; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the *Mīmāṃsā*, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदान्त which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately); मीमांसाष्टकमुन्मथय सहसा हस्ती दुर्नि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33.

मीरः 1 The ocean. 2 A limit, boundary.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलति) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; क्वे विष्पति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्तं तदालोकनात् Gīt. 10. 2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुग-ममीलत् Si. 11. 2; तस्यां मीलितलुपे Bk. 14. 54. 3 To fade, disappear, vanish. 4 To meet or be collected (for मित्र). -Caus. (मीलयति) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); दोषान्मासागमय वतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. -WITH. -आ Caus. to shut; नेत्रे चानीलयत् Kāv. 2. 11. -उद् 1 to open (as the eyes); उद्गीलीच लोचने Bk. 15. 102, 16. 8. 2 To be awakened or roused, Si. 10. 72. 3 to expand, blow; Kī. 4. 3 Mīl. 1 38 4 to be

fused or spread, cluster round; उन्मीलनयुग &c Gīt. 1; U. 1. 20. 5 to appear, spring up, rise, become manifest; खे वायुमूलो जले क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2; Br. 2. 72 (Caus.) to open; तद्वत्तुन्मीलय चक्षुरावत् V. 1. 5; Mk. 1 33. -नि 1 to shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. 2 to close the eyes in death, die; निमिनील नगेचमयिषा हतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी R. 8. 38. 3 to obscure (fig.); प्रजालोपनिमीलितः R. 1. 68. 4 to be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पक्ष्माणां R. 7. 64. 5 to disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरेषु जीवलोकोऽसं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145; यैर्मिनी-लितनक्षत्रा हरिव. (-Caus.) to shut, close; उन्मीलतापि दृष्टिर्निमीलितेवाधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यमिनीलदृक्जनयन् नल्लि Si. 9. 11; ललितपद्मं न्यमीलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -सं to be shut or closed. (-Caus.) 1 to shut or close; उपांतसंमीलितलोचने नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. 2 to obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चैतन् अमयति च संमी-लयति च U. 1. 36.

मलिनं 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. 2 Closing the eyes. 3 The closing of a flower.

मीलित *p. p.* 1 Snut, closed. 2 Twinkled. 3 Half-opened, unblown. 4 Vanished, disappeared. -तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity—whether natural or artificial—in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammata:—समेन लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना यद्विगुह्यते । निजेनामुक्ता वापि तन्मीलितमिति स्मृतं ॥ K. P. 10.

मीव् 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. 2 To grow fat.

मीवरः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. 2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Śiva. 2 Bondage, confinement. 3 Final emancipation. 4 A funeral pile.

मुहुंस्कः An onion.

मुहुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुहुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुहुट-रत्नमसीचिमिरसूत्र R. 9. 13. 2 A crest. 3 A peak, point.

मुहुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुहुटः 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A kind of precious stone. 4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. 5 A kind of drum.

मुहुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; गुणितमपि निजरूपप्रतिपिबः परत एव संभवति । स्वमदिवर्धनस्योद्भूतलते जायते यस्मात् Vās. Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. 2 A bud; see मुकुल. 3 The handle of a potter's wheel 4 The *Bakula* tree

मुकुलः-लं 1 A bud; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुला कंदलीप्रादुर्बभूव Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15. 99 2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यन्तमुकुलान् (तदयान्) S. 7. 17. 3 The body. 4 The soul or spirit. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud,' Ku 5. 63).

मुकुलित *a.* 1 Having buds, budded, blossoms. 2 Half-closed, half-shut द्रमुकुलितवपनसरोजं Gīt. 2; Ku. 3. 76.

मुकुडः, मुकुडकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. 2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. 3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. 4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. 5 Fallen down, dropped down from. 6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैरव्यवैरागिभिः Dk. 7 Given, bestowed. 8 Sent forth, emitted. 9 Finally saved or emancipated. (see मुद्) -क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint, सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया मनो न मियते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पश्यः ॥ Subhā'sh. -Comp. -अवरः a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. -आत्मन् *a.* finally saved or emancipated. (-म) 1 the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. 2 a person whose soul is absolved. -आसन *a.* rising from a seat. -कच्छः a Buddhist. -कंचकः a snake that has cast off its slough. -कंठ *a.* raising a cry. (-र्द) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -करः-हस्त *a.* open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -चक्षुस् *m.* a lion. -वसन see मुक्तावर.

मुक्तानं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. 2 Simple prose. 3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तक श्लोक एवैकग्रन्थकारक्षमः सताम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हरीये हरिणाक्षिणां लुहति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तातान्मन्त्रवन्धय के वयं समारक्तंकरा Amarn. 100 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'). Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster shells: -करीद्विजीवितवरादंशखनत्स्यादिमुक्त्युद्भव-वेद्युजानि । मुक्ताफलानि प्रथितानि लोके तेषां तु मुक्त्युद्भवमेव दुरि ॥ Malli.). 2 A harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -अगारः, आगारः the pearl-oyster. -आवलिः -ली *f.* -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -मुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46 R. 16. 18. -जालं a string or zone of pearls. -दानम् *n. a.* string of pearls. -दुग्धः a kind of jasmine. -प्रसूः *f.* the pearl-oyster -मालंचः a string of pearls -फलं 1 a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 5. 28. 16. 62. 2 a kind of flower. 3 the custard-apple. 4 camphor. -मणिः a pearl मातृ *f.* the pearl oyster -स्तन

चक्र *f.*, -हार: a pearl-necklace. -शुक्तिः, -स्तोत्रः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. 2 Freedom, emancipation. 3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis. 4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलु Bh. 2. 62. 5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. 6 Unloosing-opening. 7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. -क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benares. -मार्गः the way to final beatitude. -मुक्तः frankincense.

मक्त्वा *ind.* 1 Having left, abandon, ed &c. 2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition.)

मुखं 1 The mouth (fig. also) प्रायशोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Bv. 10. 90. 12; सुभृ-भग मुखमिव Me. 24; त्वं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. 2 The face, countenance; परिवृत्तां मुखं भयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; नियमज्ञानमुखी धृतेकवेणिः S. 7. 21; so चन्द्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. 3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). 4 The front, van, forepart. 5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow), head; पुरारिमवावमुखः शिलीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. 6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). 7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. 8 The beak or bill of a bird. 9 A direction, quarter; as in दिग्मुख, अंतर्मुख. 10 Opening, entrance, mouth; नीचाराः शुक्रगर्भकोटरमुखप्रदास्तस्मान्मयः S. 1. 14; नदीमुखेनैव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. 11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. 12 Beginning, commencement; सखीजोहोद्विषणकोदृशीमुखे R. 3. 1; दिनमुखानिर्विहंसनिग्रहीर्बिललयन् मलयं नगमथजम् R. 25; S. 76; Ghat. 2. 13 Introduction. 14 The chief, the principal or prominent; (at the end of comp. in this sense): बबोन्मुख्ये खलु मखमुखान्मुखे कर्मपाशम् Bv. 4. 21; so इन्द्रमुखः देवाः &c. 15 The surface or upper side. 16 A means. 17 A source, cause, occasion. 18 Utterance; as in मुखवक्त्र. 19 The Vedas, scripture. 20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -Comp. -अग्निः 1 a forest-conflagration. 2 a sort of goblin with a face of fire. 3 the consecrated or sacrificial fire. 4 fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -अनिलः, उद्यवासः breath. -अस्त्रः a crab. -आकारः look, mien, appearance. -आसवः nectar of the lips. -आस्रावः, -ज्रावः spittle, saliva. -ह्रस्वः a moon-like face, i. e. a round lovely face. -उल्का a forest-conflagration. -कमलं a lotus-like face. -सुरः a tooth. -अंशकः an onion. -खपल *a* ta katuse garrulous a slap

on the face. -जीरिः *f.* the tongue. -जः a Brāhmana. -जाहं the root of the mouth. -दूषणः an onion. -दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. -निरीक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler. -नियामिनी an epithet of Sarasvatī. -पटः a veil कुर्यन् कान् धनमुत्पद्यतीति निराव-तस्य Me. 62. -पिंडः a mouthful of food. -पूरणं 1 filling the mouth. 2 a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -पसादः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. -पियः an orange. -पंचः a preface, an introduction. -बंधनं 1 a preface. 2 a lid, cover. -सूयणं a preparation of betel; see तांबूल. -भेदः distortion of the face. -मधु *a.* honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped. -मार्जनं washing the face. -चंचणं the bit of a bridle. -रंगः the colour or complexion of the face; R. 12. 8; 17. 31. -लौगलः a hog. -लेपः 1 anointing the face or upper side (of a drum). 2 a disease of the phlegmatic humour. -बल्लभः the pomegranate tree. -वाद्यं 1 an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. 2 a sound made with the mouth. -वासः, -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. -विह्वलिका ashe-goat. -व्यादानं gaping, yawning. -शक *a.* abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. -शुद्धिः *f.* washing or purifying the mouth. -शेदः an epithet of Rāhu. -शोषन *a.* 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 pungent, sharp. (-नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) cleansing the mouth. -श्रीः *f.* 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -मुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. -सुरं the moisture of the lips.

मुखपंचः A beggar, mendicant.

मुखर *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; मुखरा खल्वेवा नर्मदासी Ratn. 2; मुखरतावसरे हि विराजते Ki. 5. 16. 2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet), संवेदमा मुखरं मुखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; अंतः-क्षुब्धमुखराहुनी यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25. 20; Māl. 9. 5; मुखरमयीं त्यज मेजरीं त्रि-मिव केलिषु लोलं Git. 5; Mk. 1. 35. 3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरकम्बो झाङ्कतिर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14; मंडलीमुखपरिशरे (लताकुंजे) Git. 2; R. 13. 46. 4 Expressive or indicative of. 5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. 6 Mocking, ridiculing (मुखरिष्णु 'to cause to sound or talk, make resonant with'). -रः 1 A crow. 2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपातेः स्थानु-खरस्तत्र हन्ते H. 1. 29. 3 A conch-shell.

मुखरयति Den P 1 To make resonant or noisy cause to d or

echo. 2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव शृङ्गपा नां मुखरयति Mn. 3. 3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका, मुखरी The bit of a bridle.

मुखरित *a.* Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with, गंडोद्भूतानि शिवाद्या मुखरितककुभस्तांडवे शूलपाणेः Māl. 1. 1

मुख्य *a.* 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुख्यः, वारमुख्यः, यौव-मुख्यः &c. -ह्यः A leader, guide. -व्यं 1 A principal rite or ordinance. 2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -Comp. -अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. यौग्य) meaning of a word. -चांद्रः the chief lunar month. -द्वयः, -द्वयतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. -मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime minister.

मुखूहः A kind of gallinule.

मुखी *a.* 1 Stupefied, fainted. 2 Perplexed, infatuated. 3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शशांक केन मुखेन सुधा-शुरिति भाषितः Bv. 2. 29. 4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46. 5 Erring, mistaken. 6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), childlike; (कः) अयनाचरत्यविनय-मुग्धात् तपस्विकन्याम् S. 1. 25; R. 9. 34. (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिश्चि मुखवर्धनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिषु Git. 1; U. 8. 5. -ग्या A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic compositions). -Comp. अक्षी a lovely eyed woman; श्रियोगे मुग्धास्याः स खलु त्रिपदातावयिषूत् U. 3. 44 -आननर having a lovely face. -धी, -दुद्धि, -मति *a.* silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -भावः simplicity, silliness.

मुच I. 1 A. (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुच. -II. 6 U. -मुचति, मुक 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय ... यशोधनो देहमुच्रेर्मुचोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20; Ms. 8. 202; मोक्षते मुच्रेर्ज्ञानावेषीर्वीरविह्वलिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10. 47; मा मवर्णिगति मुचतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. 2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठः मुचति बर्हिणः समदनः Mk. 5. 14, loosens his throat or voice, i. e. raises a cry. 3 To live, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; राक्षसिना मतिमतां वर मुच शय्यां R. 5. 66; मुचिस्तप्राणवस्थतिरेषिणा मम च मुचमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7; मौनं मुचति किं च कैरवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आविष्टे शशिनि तमसा मुखमनिव राविः V. 1. 8; Me. 96, 41, R. 3. 11. 4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुक्त्वा. 5 To dismiss, send away. 6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge; स्फोट इताममुचोः R. 9. 58. Bk 15 53 7 To emit, drop, pour

17 2 the twelfth sign of the zodiac (*Pisces*). 3 The first incarnation of Vishnu; see मत्स्यावतार. -Comp. -अंशं roe, fish-sprawn. -आवातिस्, वातिस् *as-* 1 a fisherman; 2 a crane. -आलयः the sea. -कैवल्यः the god of love. -नद्यः an epithet of Satyavati. -गंधिका a pond, pool of water. -रंकाः, -रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara* q. v.

नीच् 1 P. (नीचति) 1 To go move. 2 To sound.

मीमांसकः 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. 2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below.

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry.

मीमांसा 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसंगपरमाणी करोति कुतुकेन काश्चनमिमांसा R. G.; so दृक्, अलंकार &c. 2 N. of one of the six chief *Darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. It was originally divided into two systems:--the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini; and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bādarāyaṇa; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or the Mīmāṃsā, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदांत which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately; मीमांसाकृतसुम्ननाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनि जैमिनि P. 2. 33.

मीरः 1 The ocean. 2 A limit, boundary.

मील 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; ये निष्पति मीलति क्षणमपि स्निग्धं दृष्टलोकनात् Gt. 10. 2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); वनमुपममीलत् Si. 11. 2; तस्मात् मीमिलदुर्बे Bk. 14. 54. 3 To fade, disappear, vanish. 4 To meet or be collected (for निष्). -Caus. (मीलयति-ते) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); देशान्मासागमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयिष्या Me. 110. -WITH. -आ Caus. to shut; नेत्रं चामीलयत् Kāv. 2. 11. -उच् 1 to open (as the eyes); उदसी लोचने Bk. 15. 102, 16. 8. 2 To be awakened or roused Si. 10. 72. 3 to expand, blow. K. 4. 3. 3. 38 4 to be f

fused or spread, cluster round; उन्मीलनमुपगं &c Gt. 1; U. 1. 20. 5 to appear, spring up, rise, become manifest; स्ने वाहुज्वलनो जलं क्षितिरिति वैशोक्यमुन्मीलति Prabh. 1. 2; Bv. 2. 72 (Caus.) to open; तदुन्मीलय चक्षुरायत् V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. -नि 1 to shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. 2 to close the eyes in death, die; निमिलनरोक्षमग्निं हतं च द्वा तमसेन कौस्तुभे R. 8. 38. 3 to obscure (fig.); वनालोपनिमिलितः K. 1. 68. 4 to be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमिलितानामिव पंकजायां R. 7. 61. 5 to disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरोक्षे जीवलोकोऽयं निमिलति निमिलति H. 3. 145; यैर्निमिलितमनुवा Hariv. (-Caus.) to shut, close; उन्मीलितापि दृष्टिनिमिलितेवावकरणे Mk. 1. 33; चमिमीलवज्जनयनं नलिते Si. 9. 11; ललिपत्रं चामीलयत् Kāv. 2. 261; Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -सं to be shut or closed. (-Caus.) 1 to shut or close; उपांतं मीलितलोचने द्वाः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. 2 to obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चेतनं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36.

मलिनं 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. 2 Closing the eyes. 3 The closing of a flower.

मीलित p. p. 1 Shut, closed. 2 Twinkled. 3 Half-opened, unblown. 4 Vanished, disappeared. -तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity-whether natural or artificial-in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammataः-संगेन लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगूहते । निजानयनसुना वापि वन्मीलितमिति स्वतः । K. P. 10.

मीव् 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. 2 To grow fat.

मीवरः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. 2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 Bondage, confinement. 3 Final emancipation. 4 A funeral pile.

मुकुटकः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटारनारीचिभिरसुश्रूष R. 9. 13. 2 A crest. 3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुटः 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A kind of precious stone. 4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. 5 A kind of drum.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; गुणिनामपि निजस्वप्रतिमिः परत एव संभवति । स्वमहिमदर्शनमक्षुण्णमुकुटतले जायते यस्मात् Vās., Si. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. 2 A bud; see मुकुल 3 The handle of a potter's wheel 4 The Bakula tree

मुकुलः-ल 1 A bud; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुला कंदलीश्रावुकच्छं Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15. 99. 2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यन्तमुकुलान् (तनयान्) S. 7. 17. 3 The body. 4 The soul or spirit. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud,' Ku. 5. 63).

मुकुलित a. 1 Having buds, budded, blossoms. 2 Half-closed, half-shut; द्रमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Gt. 2; Ku. 3. 76.

मुकुटः, मुकुटकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त p. p. 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. 2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. 3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. 4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. 5 Fallen down, dropped down from. 6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैरववैरागिभिः Dk. 7 Given, bestowed. 8 Sent forth, emitted. 9 Finally saved or emancipated, (see मुच्य). -क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint, मुभाषितेन गतिन युवतीनां च लीलया मनो न मिथते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः ॥ Subhā'sh. -Comp. -अंवरः a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. -आत्मन् a. finally saved or emancipated. (-म्) 1 the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. 2 a person whose soul is absolved. -आसन a. rising from a seat. -कच्छः a Buddhist. -कंचकः a snake that has cast off its elough. -कंठ a. raising a cry. (-ठं) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -कर, हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -चक्षुस् m. a lion. -वसन see मुक्तांबर.

मुक्तकं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. 2 Simple prose. 3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तकश्लोकं पृथक् भ्रमकारक्षमः सताम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारीषे हरिणाक्षिणां लुटति स्तनमडले । मुक्तानामयवस्थेयं के वये समरक्षिकरा Amaru. 100 (where मुक्तानां means also 'of absolved saints'). Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster shells - कर्तृद्वीक्षितवराहदोषमस्सादिशुकमुद्रव-वेणुजानि । मुक्ताफलानि प्राप्यतानि लोकं तेषां तु युक्तमुद्रवमेव मुरि ॥ Malli.). 2 A harlot, courtesan. -Comp. -अगारः, आगारः the pearl-oyster. -आवलिः -ली f. -कलापः a pearl-necklace. -गुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46 R. 16. 18. -जालं a string or zone of pearls. -दानम् n. a. string of pearls. -दुग्धः a kind of jasmine. -प्रक्षुः f. the pearl-oyster -प्रालंबः a string of pearls. -फलं f a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 3. 23. 16. 62. 2 a kind of flower. 3 the custard apple 4 camphor -मणि a pearl -मासु f the pearl oyster -लता

-सूक्तः *f.*, -हारः a pearl-necklace. -सूक्तिः, -सूक्तिः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. 2 Freedom, emancipation. 3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absorption of the soul from metempsychosis. 4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेडु Bh. 2. 62. 5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. 6 Unloosing-opening. 7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -Comp. -क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benares. -मार्गः the way to final beatitude. -सूक्तः frankincense.

मक्त्वा *ind.* 1 Having left, abandoned &c. 2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition.)

मुखं 1 The mouth (fig. also) ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; सुहृन्मम मुखमिव Me. 24; त्वं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. 2 The face, countenance; परिग्रहार्थमुखी नवग्रहा V. 1. 17; नियमक्षाममुखी धृतिः कवेभिः S. 7. 21; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. 3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). 4 The front, van, forepart. 5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow), head; उपरिम्रातमुखः झिलीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. 59. 6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). 7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. 8 The beak or bill of a bird. 9 A direction, quarter; as in दिग्मुखं, अंतमुखं. 10 Opening, entrance, mouth; नीवाराः शुक्रमर्ककोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरुणामधः S. 1. 14; नदीमुखेन समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. 11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. 12 Beginning, commencement; सजीजनोद्गीर्णणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1; दिनमुखातिरेविहिमनिग्रहेविनलयन् मलयं नगमखजत् 9. 25; 5. 76; Ghat 2. 13 Introduction. 14 The chief, the principal or prominent; (at the end of comp. in this sense): देवीमुख्ये खलु मखमुखाङ्कुर्वते कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; so इदमुखा देवाः &c. 15 The surface or upper side. 16 A means. 17 A source, cause, occasion. 18 Utterance; as in मुखवत्. 19 The Vedas, scripture. 20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -Comp. -अग्निः 1 a forest-conflagration. 2 a sort of goblin with a face of fire. 3 the consecrated or sacrificial fire. 4 fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -अनिलः, उच्छ्वासः breath. -अश्वः a crab. -आकारः look, mien, appearance. -आसवः nectar of the lips. -आस्रावः, -सावः spittle, saliva. -ह्रस्वः a moon-like face, *i. e.* a round lovely face. -उरुका forest-conflagration. -कमलं a lotus-like face. -सुरः a tooth an on on चपल *a* ta katise garrulous a slap

on the face. -वीरिः *f.* the tongue. -जः a Brāhmaṇa. -जाहं the root of the mouth. -हृष्यः an onion. -दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. -निरीक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler. -निवासिनी an epithet of Sarasvatī. -पटः a veil कुर्वन् कानं क्षणमुखपटरीतिमिरावत्स्य Me. 62. -पिंडः a mouthful of food. -पूरणं 1 filling the mouth. 2 a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. -प्रसादः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. -प्रियः an orange. -प्रेषः a preface, an introduction. -प्रेषनं 1 a preface. 2 a lid, cover. -भूषणं a preparation of betel; see तांडुलः. -भेदः distortion of the face. -मधु *a.* honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped. -मार्जनं washing the face. -चवर्णं the bit of a bridle. -रागः the colour or complexion of the face; R. 12. 8; 17. 31. -लंगलः a hog. -लेपः 1 anointing the face or upper side (of a drum). 2 a disease of the phlegmatic humour. -वल्लभः the pomegranate tree. -वाद्यं 1 an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. 2 a sound made with the mouth. -वासः, -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. -विलुटिका ashe-goat. -व्यादानं gaping, yawning. -वाक् *a.* abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. -शुद्धिः *f.* washing or purifying the mouth. -क्षेपः an epithet of Rāhu. -क्षोषन *a.* 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 pungent, sharp. (-नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) cleansing the mouth. -श्रीः *f.* 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. -सुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. -सुरं the moisture of the lips.

मुखपचः A beggar, mendicant. मुखर *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; मुखर खल्लेवा गर्ववाही Ratn. 2; मुखरतावस्थेरे हि विराजे Ki. 5. 16. 2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet), संवेरना मुखरशूलकनिषस्ते R. 5. 72; अंतः-कृजन्मुखरशकुनी यत्र रथो वनांतः U. 2. 25. 20; Māl. 9. 5; मुखरमर्षीरे त्यज मेजीरे रिग्मिव केलिडु लोले Git. 5; Mx. 1. 35. 3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुम्भो शङ्कतिर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14; मेढरीमुखरसिखरे (लडाकुजे) Git. 2; R. 13. 46. 4 Expressive or indicative of. 5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. 6 Mocking, ridiculing (मुखरीकु 'to cause to sound or talk, make resonant with'). -रः 1 A crow. 2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्यान्मुखरस्त्व हन्त्यते H. 1. 29. 3 A conch-shell.

मुखरयति Don P 1 To make resonant or noisy cause to sound or

echo. 2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव मुखरया मां मुखरयति Mu. 3 3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका, मुखरी The bit of a bridle. मुखरित *a.* Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with, गंढोद्गीर्णालिमाला मुखरितकुम्भस्ताडवे झलपाने Māl. 1. 1. मुखर *a.* 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. 2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुखः, वारमुखा, योष-मुखः &c. -रथः A leader, guide. -रथं 1 A principal rite or ordinance. 2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -Comp. -अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गौण) meaning of a word. -चांद्रः the chief lunar month. -सुपः, -सुपतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. -मन्त्रिश्च *m.* the prime minister.

मुखः A kind of gallinule. मुखं *a.* 1 Stupefied, fainted. 2 Perplexed, infatuated. 3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शशांक केन मुखेन वृथा-श्रुतिं भाषितः Bv. 2. 29. 4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46. 5 Erring, mistaken. 6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), childlike; (कः) अयनाचरत्यविनय मुखाद्य तपस्विकन्याश्च S. 1. 25; R. 9. 34. (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिश्चि मुखपद्मिनीके विलसिनि विलसति केलिरे Git. 1; U. 3. 5. -ग्या A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden, (regarded as a variety of Nayikā in poetic compositions). -Comp. अक्षी a lovely eyed woman; त्रियोमी मुख्याद्याः स खलु रिपुवातावधिरसूत U. 3. 44. -आनना having a lovely face. -धी, -दुद्धि, -मति *a.* silly, foolish, stupid, simple. -भावः simplicity, silliness.

मुच I. 1 A. (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुच. -II. 6 U. -मुचन्ति-ते, मुक्त) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय ... यशोधनो धेनुधरेऽमुच R. 2. 1, 3. 20; Ms. 8. 202; मोक्ष्यते मुखं वीनो वणीवीर्यविभूतिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10. 47; ना भवार्णगाणि मुचन्तु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. 2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठं मुचति बर्हिणः समद्वयः Mk. 5. 14, loosens his throat or voice, *i. e.* raises a cry. 3 To live, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; राक्षसिता मलिनतां वर मुच शय्या R. 5. 66; मुनिमुद्राण्यस्यातिरेचिना मम च मुचमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7; यौनं मुचति किं च कैरवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आविर्भूते शशिनि तमसा मुच्यमानेन रात्रिः V. 1. 8; Ms. 96. 41; R. 3. 11. 4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुचत्वा. 5 To dismiss, send away. 6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge शूरोऽपि शरामुखो B 9 58 Bk 15 53 7 To omit, drop, pour

forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.); असुतपादुपना मुचंलक्ष्मीव लताः S. 4. 11; शिरविरहजं मुचतो वाष्पमुष्णं Me. 12; Bk. 7. 2. 8 To utter, give forth, Māl. 9. 5; Bk. 7. 57. 9 To give away, grant, bestow. 10 To put on (A). 11 To void (as excrement). -*Pass.* (मुच्यते) To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from; मुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -*Caus.* (मुचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. 2 To cause to shed. 3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. 4 To extricate, disentangle. 5 To unyoke, unharness. 6 To give away, bestow. 7 To gladden, delight. -*Desid.* 1 (मुच्यते) To wish to free or liberate. 2 (मुच्यते-मोक्षते) To long for final emancipation. -*With* अव to take off or down, put away. -*आ* 1 to wear, put on, tie round or fasten; आमुचतीवामरणं द्वितीयं R. 13. 21; 12. 86; 16. 74; Ki. 11. 15; आमुचद्वर्गं रत्नाच्च Bk. 17. 6. 2 to cast, throw, discharge; आमुच्यते त्वयि कटाक्षान् Me. 35. -*उच्* 1 to unfasten; R. 6. 28. 2 to loosen, liberate; free from. 3 to take or pull off, keep or put aside, give up, abandon Bk. 3. 22. निस् 1 to free, liberate; release; विनिर्मुक्तोऽयं विनाचन्द्रनक्षत्रि R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -*परि* 1 to free, release, liberate; मेवोपरिपरिमुक्तवाङ्मयना Bk. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. 2 to leave, quit, abandon. -*प्र* 1 to free, liberate, release. 2 to throw, cast, hurl. 3 to shed, emit, send forth. -*प्रति* 1 to free, liberate, release, set free; मुनीनप्रतिमुक्तस्य R. 4. 43; अद्भुतं प्रतिमोक्तं महिम् 3. 46. 2 to put on, wear. 3 to quit, leave, abandon. 4 to throw, cast or discharge at. -*वि* 1 to free, liberate. 2 to give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विमुच्य वाससि गुरुणि संवत् R. 1. 7. 3 to let go, let loose; Bk. 7. 50. 4 to except, leave apart; Ku. 4. 31. 5 to shed, pour down (tears); चिरनशृणि विमुच्य रात्रवः R. 8. 25. 6 to throw, cast. -*स* to shed, discharge.

सुचकः Lac.

सुच (सु)कुंदा 1 N. of a tree. 2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātṛi. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got, as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda and on his entering it, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye]. -*Comp.* -*प्रसादकः* an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

सुचिरः 1 A deity. 2 Virtue. 3 Wind.

सुचिर्लक्ष्मिः A kind of flower

सुचुरा 1 Snapping the fingers. 2 A fist.

सुचः, सुच 1 P. 10 U. (मोजति, मुञ्जति, मोजयति-ते, मुञ्जयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. 2 To sound.

सुञ्जः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brāhmaṇa should be made); Ma. 2. 43. 2 N. of a king of Dhārā (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -*Comp.* -*केशः* 1 an epithet of Śiva. 2 of Viṣṇu. -*कोशिन* m. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -*वधने* investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). -*वासस* m. an epithet of Śiva.

सुञ्जर The fibrous root of the lotus.

सुद I. 1. P. 10 U. (मोटति, मोटयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. 2 To blame, rebuke (in this sense 6 P. also.)

सुद 6 P. (सुयति) To promise.

सुद 1 P. (हटति) To crush, grind.

सुद 1 P. (सुञ्जति) 1 To shave, shear. 2 To crush, grind. -*II.* 1 A. (हटते) To sink.

सुद a. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. 3 Blunt. 4 Low, mean. -*ह* 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. 2 A bald or shaven head. 3 The forehead. 4 A barber. 5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches. -*हा* A female mendicant of a particular order. -*हं* 1 The head. 2 Iron. -*Comp.* -*अयसं* iron. -*कलः* a coconut tree. -*मंडली* a number of shaven heads. -*लोहं* iron. -*शालिः* a kind of rice.

सुदकः 1 A barber. 2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top branches, a pollard. -*कं* The head. -*Comp.* -*उपनिषद्* f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

सुदने Shaving the head, tonsure.

सुदित p. p. 1 Shaved. 2 Lopped. -*न* Iron.

सुदिन् m. 1 A barber. 2 An epithet of Śiva.

सुदं A pearl.

सुद I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. 2 To cleanse, purify. -*II.* 1 A. (मोदते, मुदित, caus. मोदयति-ते desid. सुमुदियते or सुमोदियते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted; यद्ये दास्यामि मोदित्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहितः Bg. 16. 15; Ma. 2. 232. 3. 191; Bk. 15. 97. -*With* अद्भु to approve of, allow, permit, sanction; R. 14. 43. -*आ* 1 to be glad or joyous, rejoice. 2 to be fragrant. (-*Caus.*) to scent, perfume; परिमलेरामोदयंती दिशः Bv. 1. 56. -*प्र* to be extremely glad, to be very much delighted; R. 6. 86, Māl. 5. 23.

सुद, सुदा f. Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness satisfaction पितृर्देव तेन त्वान मोर्जय B 3 25 अस्मद् एते इति को हृदनाद

वानः Si. 5. 58, 1. 23, निषादे कर्तव्ये विदुषि जडाः प्रसृतं सुदं Bh. 3. 25; द्विपरणमुदा Git 11; Ki. 5. 26; R. 7. 30.

सुदित p. p. Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. -*तं* 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. 2 A kind of sexual embrace. -*ता* Joy, delight.

सुदिरः 1 A cloud; प्रचुरपुंरुदिरुदितनेदुर-सुदिरुदिरं Git. 2; or सुचसि नाद्यापि रुचं भामिनि सुदिरालिखिताय Bv. 2. 86. 2 A lover, libertine. 3 A frog.

सुदी Moonlight.

सुदः 1 A kind of kidney-bean. 2 A lid, cover. 3 A kind of sea-bird. -*Comp.* -*सुच्*, -*मोजिन्* m. a horse.

सुदरः 1 A hammer, mallet; as in मोहसुदरः (a small poem by Sankarāchārya) R. 12. 73. 2 A club, mace. 3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. 4 A kind of dumb-bell. 5 A bud. 6 A kind of jasmine (said to be n. also in this sense.)

सुदलः A kind of grass.

सुदधः A kind of bean.

सुदणं 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. 2 Closing, shutting.

सुदयति Den. P. 1 To seal; अनया सुदया सुदयेन Mu. 1. 2 To stamp, mark, impress. 3 To cover, close up (fig.); विवराणि सुदयन् द्राक्ष्यायति सज्जनो जयति Bv. 1. 90.

सुदा 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping; especially a seal-ring, signet ring; अनया सुदया सुदयेन Mu. 1; नामसुदाक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमलोकयतः S. 1. 2 A stamp, print, mark, impression; चतुःसुदसुपः K. 191; सिद्धसुदाभितः (चातुः) Git. 4. 3 A pass, pass-portal (as given by a seal-ring); अगृहीतसुदः कटकनिष्कामसि Mu. 5. 4 A stamped coin, piece of money. 5 A medal. 6 An image, sign, badge, token. 7 Shutting, closing, sealing; सैवाहसुदा स च कर्णः U. 6. 27; द्विपक्षि-द्रासुदा मदनकलहं हृदयमुलमालं Māl. 2. 12. 8 A mystery. 9 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -*Comp.* -*अक्षरं* 1 a letter of the seal. 2 a type (modern use). -*कारः* a maker of seals. -*मार्गः* an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. ब्रह्मरंध्र.

सुदिका A seal-ring; see सुदा.

सुदित a. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped; त्वामः सप्तसुदसुदितमही-निर्याजदामाधिः Mv. 2. 36; काश्मीरसुदितसुरो सुदुदस्य Git. 1; स्वयं सिद्धेण द्विपरणमुदा सुदित इव 11. 2 Closed, sealed up. 3 Unblown.

मुधा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; यस्मिन् विदुषि संवीक्ष्य कुले हसितं मुधा S. D. 2 wrongly falsely राशिः सैव दुर स पण दिशो मया मुधा ज्ञेय Bh. 3 78 v l.

सुनि: 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devote, an ascetic; सुनीनामस्यं व्यासः Bg. 10. 37; गुरुः शब्दो मुनिरिति सुनुः केवलं राजर्षेः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 8, 3. 49; Bg. 2. 56. 2 N. of the sage Agastya. 3 Of Vyāsa. 4 Of Buddha. 5 The mango-tree. 6 The number 'seven'. -pl. The seven sages. -**Comp.** -अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics. -ईशः, ईश्वरः a great sage. -त्रयं 'the triad of sages', i. e. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिमुनि व्याकरणं Sk. -पिचले copper. -पुंगवः a great or eminent sage. -पुष्पकः 1 a wag-tail. 2 the *Damanaka* tree. -मेघजं 1 the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. 2 fasting. -व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5. 48.

सुप्र 1 P. (सुप्रति) To go, move. **सुप्रसा** Desire of liberation or of final emancipation. **सुप्रसु** a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. 2 Wishing to discharge. 3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); R. 9. 58. 4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -सुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15; V. 1. 1.

सुसुचानः A cloud. **सुमूर्षा** Desire of death; Bk. 5. 57. **सुमूर्धु** a. Being on the point of death, about to die. **सुर** 6 P. (सुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine. **सुरः** N. of a demon slain by Krishna. -रं Encompassing, surrounding. -**Comp.** -अरिः 1 an epithet of Krishna; ह्यारिमारादुपदर्शयत्यसौ Gīt. 1. 2 N. of the author of Anargharāghava. -जित्, -द्विर्, -भिद्, -मर्दनः, -रिद्, -वैरिन्, -हन् m. epithets of Krishna or Vishnu; प्रकीर्णसुविदुर्जयति भुजवंधो ह्यराजितः Gīt. 1; सुवैरिणो राधिकामावि वचनजातं 10. **सुरजः** 1 A kind of drum or tabour; सानद नैदिहस्तहतसुरजस्य &c. Māl. 1. 1; रगीताय प्रहतसुरजाः Me. 64, 56; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called सुरजबंध, see K. P. 9. *ad loc.* -**Comp.** -फलः the jack-fruit tree.

सुरजा 1 A large drum. 2 N. of Kubera's wife. **सुरंदला** N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā). **सुरला** N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3 along with तमसा); सुरलामारुती-ज्जलमगमकैतव्यं राजः R. 4. 55. **सुरली** A flute, pipe -**Comp.** -**प्रः** an epithet of Krishna

सुहृ 1 P. (सुहृति, सुहृत् or सुत, the word is written as सुहृ or सुहृत्) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. 2 To faint, swoon, faint away; loose consciousness, become senseless, पतत्युवाचि सुहृत्स्यपि Gīt. 4; क्रीडानिर्जितविश्वं सुहृत्तज्जनापातेन किं वैरुषं Gīt. 3; Bk. 15. 55. 3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; सुहृत्स्य सहजं तेजो हविरेव हविर्भुजः R. 10. 79; सुहृत्स्य सख्ये रामस्य 12. 57; सुहृत्स्य विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमतेषु S. 5. 18; 4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense; तमसां निशि सुहृत्तां V. 3. 7. 5 (a) To take effect on; छाया न सुहृति मलोपहतसखि सुहृदे हृदयगतले सुलभाकाशा S. 7. 32. (b) To prevail against, have power against; न पादपोमूलनशाकं रुहः शिखीचये सुहृति मारुतस्य R. 2. 34. 6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. 7 To be a match for. 8 To be frequent. 9 To cause to sound loudly. -**Caus.** (सुहृयति) To stupefy, cause to faint; स्नेच्छाम्बुहृयते Gīt. 1. -**With** वि to faint, swoon. -सं 1 to faint, swoon. 2 to grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41.

सुहृत् 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मरुताशनसुहृत्स्युत्तं द्युरिवाग्रगम्य राजकन्याः Si. 6. 6. 2 The god of love. 3 N. of one of the horses of the sun.

सुर्व 1 P. (सुर्वति) To bind, tie. **सुसदी** A kind of grain. **सु (स)ली** A small house-lizard. **सुष** 1. 9 P. (सुष्णाति, सुषित; desid. सुष्पिपति) 1 To steal, filch, rob, plunder, carry off (said to govern two acc.; देवदत्तं शतं सुष्णाति, but very rarely used in classical literature); सुषाण रत्नाणि Si. 1. 51; 3. 38; क्षत्रस्य सुष्णन् वहु जैत्रभोजः Ki. 3. 41. 2 To eclipse, cover, envelop, conceal; सैन्येयुमुषिताकंदीपितिः R. 11. 51. 3 To captivate, enrapture, ravish. 4 To surpass, excel; सुष्णन् श्रियमशोकानां रक्तेः परिजनांरैः । गीतैर्वांगनानां च कोकिलभ्रमरवर्णि Ks. 55. 113; Ratn. 1. 24; Bk. 9. 32; Me. 47. -**With** परि to rob, deprive of; परिमुषितरत्नं निमुषदं Māl. 5. 30. -न to take away, obscure; Bk. 17. 60. -II. 1 P. (सोहृति) To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P. (सुषति) 1 To steal. 2 To break, destroy; Bk. 15. 16.

सुषकः A mouse. **सुषल** See सुसल. **सुषा-वी** A crucible. **सुषित** p. p. 1 Robbed, stolen, plundered. 2 Taken away, carried off, ravished. 3 Deprived of, free from. 4 Cheated, deceived; देवेन सुषितोऽस्मि K. **सुषितको** Stolen property. **सुषका** 1 A testicle 2 The scrotum 3 A muscular or robust man 4 A

mass, heap, quantity, multitude 5 A thief. -**Comp.** -**देशः** the region of the scrotum. -**सुष्यः** a eunuch, a castrated person. -**शोकः** swelling of the testicles.

सुष्ट p. p. Stolen; S. 5. 20. -**ष्ट** Stolen property.

सुष्टिः m. f. 1 The clenched hand. first; कर्णतलेन विभिदे निविडोपि मुष्टिः R. 9. 58; 15. 21; Si. 10. 59. 2 A handful, fistful, श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्तितकः S. 4. 14; R. 19. 57; Ku. 7. 69; Me. 68. 3 A handle or hilt. 4 A particular measure (=apala). 5 The penis. -**Comp.** -**देशः** the middle of a bow, that part of it which is grasped in the hand. -**युतं** a kind of game. -**पातः** boxing. -**बंधः** 1 clenching the fist. 2 a handful. -**सुद्धं** a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

सुष्टिकः 1 A goldsmith. 2 A particular position of the hands. 3 N. of a demon. -**रं** A pugilistic encounter, fist-cuff. -**Comp.** -**अंतकः** an epithet of Balarāma.

सुष्टिका The fist. **सुष्टिधरः** A child, baby, infant. **सुष्टिसुष्टि** ind. Fist-to fist, hand-to-hand fighting.

सुष्टकः Black mustard. **सुसृ** 4 P. (सुसृति) To cleave, divide, break into pieces.

सुसलः -लं 1 A mace, club. 2 A pestle (used for cleaning rice), सुसलमिदंविषं च पातकाले उदुहृयति कलेन हुहृतेन Mu. 1. 4; Ms. 6. 56. -**Comp.** -**आधुषः** an epithet of Balarāma. -**उलूखलं** a pestle and mortar.

सुसलासुसल ind. Club against club. **सुसलिन** m. 1 An epithet of Balarāma. 2 Of Siva.

सुसत्प a. To be pounded or put to death with a club.

सुस्त 10 U. (सुस्तयति-ते) To heap up, gather, collect, accumulate.

सुस्तः -स्ता-स्तं A kind of grass; विस्त्रम्भं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्तास्तः पल्लवः S. 2. 6; R. 9. 69; 15. 19. -**Comp.** -**अद्** hog.

मसं 1 A pestle. 2 A tear. **सुह** 4 P. (सुहति, सुष or सुहृ) 1 To faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless; इहाहं द्रष्टुमात्रं तो स्मर-केवं मुमेह सः Bk. 6. 21. 1. 20; 15. 16. 2 To be perplexed or bewildered, to be disturbed in mind. 3 To be foolish, stupid or infatuated. 4 To err, mistake. -**Caus.** (सोहयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, infatuate; ना सुहृत्पल्लु मवे-तमन्यजन्मा Māl. 1. 32. 2 To confound, bewilder, perplex; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -**With** परि to be bewildered or perplexed. (-**Caus.** Atm.) to entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63. -न to be stupefied or infatuated -**वि** 1 to be bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed Bg. 2. 72. 3 6

27. 2 to be foolish or infatuated. -स 1 to be perplexed. 2 to be foolish or ignorant. (-Caus.) to infatuate, stupefy; अवमभुत्सुवेन सैनोहिता Gt. 12.

सुरि *a.* Silly, foolish, stupid. -रः 1 The god of love. 2 A fool, block-head.

सुहृत् *ind.* 1 Often, constantly, repeatedly, frequently; श्रीवाम्नाभिरामं सुहृत्पुत्रं तस्मिन् दृष्टव्यः S. 1. 7, 2. 6; generally repeated in this sense; सुहृत्सुहृत्: over and over again, often and often; सुहृत्सु सन्निवृत्तिरिति कः कूजति सुहृत्सुहृत्: 2 For a time or moment, awhile; Me. 115; generally used with successive clauses in the sense of 'now now', 'at one time-at another time'; सुहृत्सुतते बाह्य सुहृत्: पतति विह्वला । सुहृत्सुतते भीता सुहृत्: क्रीडति रेदिति॥ Śubbāsh.; Mu. 5. 3. -Comp. -माया, -वचस् *n.* repetition, tautology. -शुक्ल *m.* a horse.

सुहृत्: -र्व 1 A moment, any short portion of time, an instant; नवांशुदानी-कसुहृत्काले R. 3. 53; संध्याभरत्वेन सुहृत्-रणाः Pt. 1. 194; Me. 19; Ku. 7. 50. 2 A period, time (auspicious or otherwise). 3 A period of 48 minutes. -र्वः An astrologer.

सुहृत्कः 1 An instant, a moment. 2 A period of 48 minutes.

सु 1 P. (मघते) To bind, fasten, tie.

सुक *a.* 1 Dumb, silent, mute, speechless; सुकं करोति वाचालः; सुकंजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42; सलीमिये वीर्य विषाद-दूता Gt. 7. 2 Poor, miserable, wretched. -कः 1 A mute; शैलान्धुकः H. 2. 26, v. 1; Ms. 7. 149. 2 A poor or miserable man. 3 A fish. -Comp. -अंश a form of Durgā. -मात्रः silence, muteness, dumbness.

सुकिमम् *m.* Muteness; dumbness, silence.

सुहृत् *p. p.* 1 Stupefied, infatuated. 2 Perplexed, bewildered; confounded, at a loss; किंकरं व्यतामुहः 'being at a loss what to do'; so हीहृह Me. 63. 3 Foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बुद्धिः शतुमिच्छति चारुहृहः प्रतिभासि मे त्वं R. 2. 47. 4 Mistaken, erring, deceived, gone astray. 5 Abortive. 6 Confounding. -हृः A fool, blockhead, dolt, an ignorant person; सुहृः पण्डित्येवमुद्धिः M. 1. 2. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* 1 stupefied in mind. 2 Foolish, stupid, silly -गर्भः a dead foetus. -ग्राहः a wrong notion, misconception, misapprehension. -चित्तन, चित्तम् *a.* foolish, silly, ignorant; अवगच्छति सुहृत्चित्तनः प्रियनाशं हृदि शल्यमापति R. 8. 88. -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति *a.* foolish, stupid, silly; simple; Ki. 1. 30. -सक्त *a.* infatuated, insane.

सुध *a* 1 Bound, tied 2 Confined

सूयं Urine; नाह सूयं ससुहृत्नेत् Ms. 4. 56; सूयं चकार made water. -Comp. -आघातः a urinary disease. -आशयः the lower belly. -उत्सर्ग see सूयसंग. -कृच्छं painful discharge of urine, strangury. -कोशः the scrotum. -क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. -जठरः -र the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. -दोषः a urinary disease. -निरोधः retention of urine. -पतनः a civet-cat. -पथः the urinary passage. -परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. -पुत्र the lower belly. -मार्गः the urethra. -वर्धक *a.* diuretic. -शूलः -लं urinary colic. -संगः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

सूययति Den. P. To make water; तिष्ठसूययति Mbh.

सूयल *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

सूयित *a.* Discharged or voided as urine.

सूय *a.* Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. -र्वः 1 A fool, blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टसूयसंज्ञनचित्तमाशयेत् Bh. 2. 6, 8; सूयं बलादपराधिनं न प्रतिपादयिष्यति V. 2. 2 A kind of bean. -Comp. -सूयं folly, stupidity, ignorance.

सूच्छन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). 2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening. -नं 1 Fainting, swooning. 2 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds, conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from one key to another; modulation, melody; सुच्छनवद्ग्रामविशेषः सूच्छनां Si. 1. 10; सूयो सूयः स्वयमपि कृतां सूच्छनां विस्मरती Me. 36; वंशानामपि सूच्छनांतर-गतं तारं विरमि यदु Mk. 3. 5; सप्त स्वरास्त्रये यानां सूच्छनास्त्रिकोवशातिः Pt. 5. 54; (a सूच्छनं or सूच्छना is thus defined: - क्रमात्स्वराणां सप्तानामारोहश्चावरोहणम् । सा सूच्छनं लुच्यते ग्राम-स्था एताः सप्त सप्त च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

सूच्छ 1 Fainting, swooning; R. 7. 44. 2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. 3 A process in calcining metals; सूच्छी गतो यतो वा निदर्शनं पादोऽव-रसः Bv. 1. 82.

सूच्छाल *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

सूच्छित *p. p.* 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. 2 Foolish, stupid, silly. 3 Increased, augmented. 4 Made violent, intensified. 5 Perplexed, bewildered. 6 Filled. 7 Calcined.

सूत *a.* 1 Fainted, insensible. 2 Stupid, foolish. 3 Embodied, incarnate. सूतो विप्रलापश्च नो मिश्रसारं दूय 8 1 33 प्रसृज्य सूतो तस्यं सेदाय

शीतलः U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42; Pt. 2. 99. 4 Material, corporeal. 5 Solid, hard.

सूतिः *f.* 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. 2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. 3 An embodiment, incarnation, personification, manifestation; कल्पस्य सूतिः V. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. 4 An image, idol, a statue. 5 Beauty. 6 Solidity, hardness. -Comp. -धर, -संचर *a.* embodied, incarnate; U. 6. -प a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

सूतिमत् *a.* 1 Material, corporeal 2 Embodied, incarnate, personified, शकुन्तला सूतिमती च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15; तत्र सूतिमानिव महोत्सवः करः U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64. 3 Hard, solid.

सूर्यन् *m.* 1 The forehead, brow. 2 The head in general; नतेन सूर्यां हरि-महीद्वयः Si. 1. 18; R. 16. 81; Ku. 3. 12. 3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head, अतिष्ठन्मनुर्जेद्वाणां सूर्यं देवपतिर्वया Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c.; सूर्यां रथतसूर्यनि; S. 5. 7; Me. 17 4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. 5 Front, van, forepart; स किल संयुगद्विं सहायतां मयवत् प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -Comp. -अंत the crown of the head. -आभिषिक्त *a.* consecrated, crowned, inaugurated, R. 16. 81. (-क्तः) 1 a consecrated king. 2 a man of the Kshatriya caste. 3 a minister. 4 =सूर्योवसिक्त (1) q. v. -आभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. -अवासिक्तः 1 N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brahmana father and a Kshatriya mother. 2 a consecrated king. -कर्णी, -कर्परी *f.* an umbrella. -जः 1 the hair (of the head); पचङ्गुला सूर्य-जाः S. 1. 30; विललाप विकीर्णसूर्यजा Ku 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. 2 The mane. -ज्योतिस् *n.* see बह्वर्ध्न or सुदामार्ग. -युष्पः the Sirtsha tree. -रसः the scum of boiled rice. -वेष्टनं a turban, diadem.

सूर्यच्य *a.* 1 Being in or on the head. 2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters क, ख, इ, ह, ङ, ए, र, and ऋ; कट्टराणां सूर्या. 3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

सूर्यन् See सूर्यन्.

सूर्यी -वी, सूर्यिका A kind of creeper from the fibres of which bow-strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made.

सु 1 I U. (सुलति-ने) To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. (सुलति-ने, सुलित) To plant, cause to grow rear With उरु to root out, extirpate eradicate Ku 1 41

to destroy, annihilate. -निस् to root out, eradicate.

मूल 1 A root (fig. also); तरुमूलानि गृहीमन्ति तेषां S. 7. 20; or शस्त्रिनो धीवमूलाः 1. 20; मूलं बध् to take or strike root; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि मर्द्देतरोः त्रियः Si. 2. 38. **2** The root, lowest edge or extremity of anything; कस्याश्चिदासीदृशना तदानीमप्यमूलमिति सूत्रशेषा R. 7. 10; so प्राचीमूले Me. 89. **3** The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाहोर्मूले Si. 7. 32; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं &c. **4** Beginning, commencement; अमूलाच्छ्रोतुमिच्छामि S. 1. **5** Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause; सर्वं गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb.; रक्षोगृहे स्थितिमूलं U. 1. 6; इति केनाप्युक्तं तत्र मूलं सूर्यं 'the source or authority should be found out.' **6** The foot or bottom of anything: पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. **7** The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). **8** Vicinity, neighbourhood. **9** Capital, principal stock. **10** A hereditary servant. **11** A square root. **12** A king's own territory; स गृहमूलप्रयतः R. 4. 26; Ms. 7. 184. **13** A vendor who is not the true owner; Ms. 7. 202 (अस्वामिविक्रेता Kull.). **14** The nineteenth lunar mansion containing. **15** Stars. **16** A thicket, copse. **17** A particular position of the fingers. -Comp. आधारं 1 the navel. **2** a mystical circle above the organs of generation. -आमं a radish. -आयतनं original abode. -आशिश्च a. living upon roots. -आहं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्मन् n. magic. -कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कच्छः -कच्छं a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केशरः a citron. -गुणः the co-efficient of a root. -जः a plant growing from a root. (-जं) green ginger. -देवः an epithet of Kamsa. -द्वयं, धनं principal, stock, capital. -धातुः lymph. -निर्द्धूतः a. destroying root and branch. -पुरुषः 'the stockman', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः f. the Prakṛiti or Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas (q. v.). -फलदः the bread-fruit tree. -भद्रः an epithet of Kamsa. -भृत्यः an old or hereditary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वित्तं capital, stock. विभुजः a chariot. -शाकदः -शाकिनं a field planted with edible roots. -स्थानं 1 base, foundation. **2** the Supreme Spirit. **3** wind, air. -स्रोतस् n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river.

मूलक-क 1 A radish **2** An esculent root -क a kind of poison -Comp पोषिका a radish

मूला 1 N. of plant. **2** hesterism Mūla.

मूलिक a. Radical, original. -कः A devotee, an ascetic.

मूलिन् m. A tree.

मूलान a. Growing from a root.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलरः 1 A king. **2** The Indian spikenard.

मूल्य a. 1 To be eradicated. **2** Purchasable. -ल्यं 1 Price, worth, cost; क्रीणति स्म प्राणमूल्यशालि Si. 18. 15, Sānti. 1. 12. **2** Wages, hire, salary. **3** Gain. **4** Capital, principal.

मूय 1 P. (मूयति, मूयते) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूयः 1 A rat, mouse. **2 A** round window, an air-hole.

मूयकः 1 A rat, mouse. **2 A** thief. -Comp. -अरातिः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Gaṇeśa.

मूयण Stealing, pilfering.

मूया, मूयिका 1 A female rat. **2 A** crucible.

मूयिकः 1 A rat. **2 A** thief. **3** The Śirisha tree. **4 N.** of a country.

-Comp. -अंकः, -अंचनः रयः epithets of Gaṇeśa. -अदः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -उच्छलं a molehill.

मूयिकारः A male rat.

मूयी, मूयिकः मूयीकार A rat, mouse.

मृ 6 A. (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Conditional) (मृयते, मृत) To die, perish, decess, depart from life. -Caus. (मरायति-ने) To Kill, slay. -Desid. (मृयस्वति) 1 To wish to die. **2** To be about to die, be on the point of death. -With अन्तु to die after, follow in death; R. 8. 85.

मृक्ष See मृक्ष.

मृग 4 P., 10 A. (मृगयति, मृगयते, मृगति) 1 To seek, search for, seek after; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृगयते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; गता बुता दूरं क्वचिदपि परितारं मृगयितुं G. L. 25. **2** To hunt, chase, pursue. **3** To aim at, strive for. **4** To examine, investigate; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैश्चैव्यमायः Māl. 5. 1; अंतर्ध्वं श्रुमुमानयमितप्राणादिभिर्हृयते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or investigated'. **5** To ask for, beg of one; यत्नवदेन मृगये प्रतिपद्यते M. 5. 20.

मृगः 1 A quadruped, an animal in general; नामभिर्को न संस्कारो सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगैः । विक्रमाजितराजस्य स्वयमेव मृगोदराः, 800 मृगाधिप below. **2 A** deer, an antelope; विश्वासो-पमादभिनयतयः शब्दं सहते मृगाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रममृगोरं न हेतव्यः S. 1. **3** Game in general. **4** The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. **5** Musk. **6** Seeking, search. **7** Pursuit, chase, hunting. **8** Inquiry, investigation. **9** Asking, soliciting. **10 A** kind of elephant. **11 N.** of a particular class of men स्वे दृष्टा च विधिषी पदति मवुरार्थो दीपिका शीप्रवेनो मृगोऽयम् Sabdak **12** The lunar mansion

called मृगशिरस्. **13** The lunar month called मार्गशीर्ष. **14** The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंकः 1 the moon. **2** camphor. **3** the wind. -अंगना a doe. -अजिनं a deer's skin. -अहजा musk. -अद्, -अद्वनः, अंतक. a small tiger or hunting leopard, byena. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः a lion; केसरी निद्राक्षितमृगमृगो मृगधिपः Si. 2. 53; मृगधिराजस्ववचो निशम्य R. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1 a lion. **2** a dog. -अस्ति 1 a lion. **2** a dog. **3** a tiger. **4 N.** of a tree. -अशनः a lion. -आविध् m. a hunter. -आरयः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -ईन्द्रः 1 a lion; ततो मृगैश्च मृगैश्च गमी R. 2. 30. **2** a tiger. **3** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -आसनं a throne. -आत्यः an epithet of Siva. -चटकः a hawk. -इष्टः a variety of jasmine. -ईक्षणा a fawn-eyed woman. -ईश्वर. 1 a lion. **2** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -उत्तमं -उत्तमं the constellation मृगशिरस्. -काननं a park. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -जलं mira, e. स्नानं bathing in the waters of the marriage; i. e. an impossibility. -जीवनः a hunter, fowler. -मृग, मृगधृष्णा, मृगधिका f. mirage; मृगधृष्णाभिस्त्वातः; see मृगधृष्णा. -दंशः, दंशकः a dog. -दृष्टः f. a fawn-eyed woman; तदीयद्विस्तारं स्तनयुगलमासीन्मृगदृष्टः U. 6. 85. -हृयः a hunter. -हिम् m. a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूर्तः, धूर्तकः a jackal. -नयना a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1 musk; Ku. 1. 54; Rs. 6. 12, Ch. P. 8; R. 17. 24. **2** the musk-deer, R. 4. 74. -जा musk. -पतिः 1 a lion. **2** a roe-buck. **3** a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. पितुः the moon. -प्रभुः the lion. -व(व)धाजीवः a hunter. -वंधिनी a net for catching deer. -मदः musk, कुचतटीगतो यान्मातृमिलति तव तोयैश्चैवमदः G. L. 7; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सद्युक्तं मृगमिदं रजनीकरं Git. 7. -वासा a musk-bag. -मंडः N. of a class of elephants. -मातृका a doe. -मुखः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -मृगं a herd of deer. -राज् m. 1 a lion; Si. 9. 18. **2** a tiger. **3** the sign Leo of the zodiac. -राजः 1 a lion; R. 6. 3. **2** the sign Leo of the zodiac. **3** a tiger. **4** the moon. -धारिन्, -लक्ष्मन् m. the moon. -रिपुः a lion. -रोमं wool. -जं woollen cloth. -लक्षणः the moon; अंकाधिराजपितृमृगधृष्टमा मृगलक्षणः Si. 2. 53. -जः the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer like streak on the moon; मृगलेखाधृष्टसर्वी चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42. -लोचनः the moon. (-ना, नी) a fawn-eyed woman. -वाहनः Wind. -व्याध. 1 a hunter. **2** Sirius or the dog-star. **3** an epithet of Siva. -शावः a fawn, मृगशवः समवेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. -शिरः, शिरस् n., -शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars -शार्ङ्ग the constellation मृगशिरस् (-वः) the lunar month Mārgaśīrṣa

-शरिर्ष m. the constellation. सुशिरम्.
-श्रेष्ठः a tiger. -हन् m. a hunter.

सुगणा Searching, looking out for, inquiry, research.

सुगया Hunting, chase, मिथ्यैव व्यसं वदति सुगामीदाकिनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5 ; सुगया-वादिना माउथेन S. 2; सुगयावेप, सुगयाविहारिन् &c.

सुगयुः 1 A hunter, fowler ; इति नोप-शयस्थोऽपि शयाद्धसुगयुर्गणः Si. 2. 80. 2 A jackal. 3 An epithet of Brahman.

सुगय्वं 1 The chase, hunting ; Ki. 13. 9. 2 A target.

सुगी 1 A female deer, doe. 2 Epilepsy. 3 N. of a particular class of women. -Comp. -दुग्गा f. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. -पतिः an epithet of Krishna.

सुग्य a. To be sought or inquired. after to be hunted ; तत्र सुलं न्ययम्.

सुह्य 1. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound.

-II. 2 P. 10 U. (मार्दि, (मार्जयति-ते ; desid. मिह्यसुति or मिर्जयिषति) 1 To wipe, or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also) ; स्वदुलवान्मार्जः Si. 3. 79, दौषप्रवादमभ्युज् 5. 28. 2 To rub, stroke. 3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). 4 To deck, adorn. 5 To purify, wash with water, sharpen ; लङ् सुह्यन् ममालुङ् मसुह्यन् परस्ववन् Bk. 14. 92 (सुह्यन् चक्रुः or सोषितवन्तः) - With अव 1 to rub, stroke. 2 to wash off.

-उद् to wipe off, remove ; R. 15. 32.

-निस् to wipe off, wash out. -परि 1 to wipe off or away, wash out, remove ; (वाच्यं) त्यागेन पल्वाः परिमार्द्धमैच्छन् R. 14. 35. 2 to rub, stroke. -प्र to wipe off or out, remove, atone for ; स्वभावलोलेत्यवशः प्रष्टुं R. 6. 31 ; प्राणिपात-लवणं प्रमार्द्धकाना V. 3 ; M. 4. -वि 1 to wipe off or away, wipe out. 2 to purify, cleanse. -स 1 to sweep clean, purify. 2 to wipe off or out, wipe away, remove. 3 to rub, stroke. 4 to strain, filter.

सुजः A kind of drum.

सुजा 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing, ablution. 2 Cleanliness, purity ; Bk. 2. 13 (सुद्धि). 3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion.

सुजित a. Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed.

सुहः An epithet of Siva.

सुहा, सुहानी, सुही An epithet of Parvati, शंके सुं रिकालकूटमपिवन् सुहो सुहानापतिः Gt. 12.

सुहृ 6 P. (सुगति) To: kill, slay, destroy.

सुणालः लं The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre ; भगेपि हि सुणालानामु-वचति तत्तवः H. 1. 95 ; सुणं सुणालानि राजहंसी V. 1. 19 ; Rs. 1. 19 ; V. 3. 13. -लं The root of a fragrant grass (वरिणमूल). -Comp. -मंजः a bit of lotus-fibre. -सुवं the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

सुणालिका, सुणाली A lotus stalk or

सुणालिन् m. A lotus.

सुणालिनी 1 A lotus-plant. 2 An assemblage of lotuses. 3 A place abounding with lotuses.

सुत p. p. 1 ead, deceased. 2 As good as dead, aseless, inefficacious ; सुतो दरिद्रः पुरुषो हृतं मेधुनमप्रजं । सुतमश्रीजिपं श्राद्धं सुतो यज्ञस्त्वदाक्षिणः n Pt. 2. 94. 3 Calcined, reduced ; सुह्यो गतो सुतो वा नि-दर्शनं पादोऽत्रस्तः Bv. 1. 82. -तं 1 Death.

2 Food obtained by begging, alms ; see अयुतं (8). -Comp. -अंगं a corpse.

-अंशः the sun. -अशाचं impurity contracted through the death of a relation ; see अशौच. -उद्भूतः the sea, ocean.

-कल्प a. almost dead, insensible.

-सुहं a grave. -दारः a widower.

-निर्यातकः one who carries out dead bodies to the cemetery. -नक्तः, -नक्तकः a jackal. -संस्कारः funeral or obsequial rites. -संजीवन a. reviving the dead. (-नं, -नी) the revival of a dead person. (-नी) a charm for reviving the dead. -सुतक bringing forth a still-born child. -स्नानं ablu- tion after a death. or funeral.

सुतका-कं A dead person, a corpse ; प्रव ते जीवतोऽप्यहं सुतका मंदमृतयो न वेपामानंदं जयति जगदाय मोहितः Bv. 4. 39. -कं Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. -Comp. -अंतकः a jackal.

सुतहः The sun.

सुतालक A kind of clay.

सुतिः f. Death, dying.

सुतिका 1 Clay, earth ; Ms. 2. 182.

2 Fresh earth. 3. A kind of fragrant earth.

सुत्युः 1 Death, decease ; जातस्य हि प्रवो सुत्युर्ध्वं जन्म स्वस्य च Bg. 2. 27. 2 Yama, the god of death. 3 An epithet of Brahmā. 4 Of Vishnu. 5 Of Mayā. 6 Of Kali. 7 The god of love.

-Comp. -सुर्द a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. -नाशकः quicksilver.

-पाः an epithet of Siva. -पाशः the noose of death or Yama. -पुण्यः the sugar-cane. -प्रतिबद्ध a. liable to death. -फला-ली the plantain. -बीजः, -बीजः a bamboo-cane. -राज m. Yama, the god of death. -लोकः 1 the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. 2 earth, the world of mortals ; cf. मर्त्यलोक. -वंचनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a raven. -सुतिः f. a female crab.

सुतुंजयः An epithet of Siva.

सुतरा, सुतरा 1 Earth, clay. 2 Good earth or clay. 3 A kind of fragrant earth.

सुह 9 P. (सुहति, सुदित) 1 To squeeze, press, rub ; नम च सुदितं क्षीमं बाल्ये त्वदेवनिवर्तने Ve. 5. 40. 2 To trample or tread upon ; crush to pieces. kill.

destroy pound, bruise niverzo तावमर्षिसादीच Bk 15 15 बलाभ्यसदाधाम

नामवक्त्रः R. 18. 5. 3. To rub, stroke, rub against, touch ; Si. 4. 61. 4 To overcome, surpass. 5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. -With अग्नि to squeeze, crush, trample upon. -अव to tread or trample upon. -उप 1 to squeeze, press. 2 to destroy, kill, crush ; यानिकाननुपम्य N. 5. 110. -परि 1 to press, squeeze ; परिमुदितसुणालीदुर्दुलान्ग-गकानि U. 1. 24. 2 to kill, destroy. 3 to wipe away, rub off. -प्र to crush, bruise, pound, kill. -वि 1 to press, squeeze. 2 to bruise, crush, pound, Ms. 4. 70. 3 to kill, destroy. -स to squeeze together, bruise, pound, kill.

सुह f. 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आमेदं कुसुमवर्धं मेदव धवे सुहं न हि कुसुमानि धारयति । Subhāsh. ; प्रभवति सुहचिर्बिभोदसाहे मणिर्न सुहो चयः U. 2. 4. 2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. 3 A mound of earth. 4 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp. -कणः a small clod or lump of earth

-करः a potter. -कांस्यं an earthen vessel. -गः a kind of fish. -स्य- (घृच्यः) a heap of earth. -पच, a potter. -पात्रं, भांडं earthenware, a vessel of clay. -पिहः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. ' सुद्धिः, ' clod-poted ', a blockhead ; मयाच मसिद्धसुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6. -लोहः a clod of earth

-शकटिका (सुच्छकटिका) a small car of earth, a toy-cart ; (it is the name of a celebrated play by Śūdraka).

सुदंशः 1 A kind of drum or tabor. 2 A bamboo-cane. -Comp. -फलः the bread-fruit tree.

सुदर a. 1 Sporting, sportive. 2 Transient, evanescent.

सुदर See सुह f.

सुदित p. p. 1 Pressed, squeezed ; सुतमुदितं बालवतिता Bk. 2. 44. 2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. 3 Rubbed off, removed. (see सुह.)

सुदिनी Good or soft earth.

सुदु a. (दु or ही f. ; compar. प्रदीव्य, superl. सदित्) 1 Soft, tender, subtle, pliant, delicate ; सुदु तीक्ष्णतरं सुदुच्येन तदिदं मनस्य दृश्यते त्वयि M. 3. 2 ; अथवा सुदु वस्तु हिंसितुं सुदुवैराभते प्रजातकः R. 8. 45, 57 ; S. 1. 10. 2 Soft, mild, gentle ; न करो न च भूयसा सुदुः R. 8. 9 ; बाणं कृपासुदुमानाः प्रतिसंजहार 9. 47 ' with his mind softened with pity ' ; 11. 83 ; S. 6. 1 ; महर्षिर्मुदुतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54 ' relented ' ; सातसुलमनिलो नदीरैरेव पातय-त्यपि सुदुस्तदुमं 11. 76 ' even a soft or gentle breeze ' &c. 3 Weak, feeble सर्वथा सुदुसौ राजा H. 3 ; ततस्ते सुदुवोऽश्वव-गवर्वाः शरणीकृताः Mb. 4 Moderate. -वु The planet Saturn. -दु ind. Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनापि सुदु कर्षाति चरः S. 1. 23 ' वादयते शु वंशं Gt. 5 -Comp. अंग a of delicate limbs (-न) lū. (-नी) a delicate w

-उत्पल the soft *s. e.* blue lotus.
-काष्णायकं lead. -कोष्ठ *a.* having
bowels which are relaxed or easily
affected by medicines. -गसन *a.*
having a gentle or lounging gait.
(-ना) a goose, female swan. -चर्मिन्,
-छदः, -त्वच, -त्वच *m.* a kind of birch
tree. -पत्र *a.* a rush or reed. -पर्बकः,
-पर्बन् *n.* a reed, cane. -पुष्पः the
Siri sha tree. -पूर्व *a.* gentle at first,
bland, coaxing. -भाषिन् *a.* sweet
speaking. -रोमन् *m.*, -रोमकः a hare.
-स्पर्श *a.* soft to the touch.

सुदुलक Gold.

सुदुल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate. 2
Mild, gentle. -लं 1 Water. 2 A
variety of aloewood.

सुद्री, सुद्रीका A vine or bunch of
grapes; वाचं तदीयां परिपीय सुद्रीं सुद्रीकया
तुल्यसां स हंसः N. 3. 60; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

सुध् 1 U. (मर्षति-ते) To be moist or
to moisten.

सुध् War, battle, fight; सत्त्वविहितमदुलं
सुजयोर्विलमस्य पश्यत सुधेऽधिकृष्यतः Ki. 12.
39; R. 13. 65; Mv. 5. 13.

सुन्मय *a.* Earthen; R. 5. 2.

सुश् 6 P. (सुशति, सुश) 1 To touch,
handle. 2 To rub, stroke. 3 To
consider, reflect, deliberate. -With
अभि to touch, handle. -आ 1 to
touch, handle, lay hands on (fig.
also); नवतपासुसरोजचक्षुभिः Ki. 4. 14;
शारसतज्यां सुश्राममर्शं Ku. 3. 64; Si. 9.
34. 2 to seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9.
3 to attack, assail; आसुशं नः पदं परेः
Ku. 2. 31. -पर 1 to touch, rub or
stroke gently; परासुशं हर्षजडेन पाणिना
तदीयमर्शं कुलिशप्रणाकितं R. 3. 68; Si. 17.
11; Mk. 5. 28. 2 to lay hands on,
attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. 3 to
defile, pollute, outrage. 4 to reflect-
think, consider; किं मवितेति सशंके पंकज-
नयना परासुशति Bv. 2. 53. 5 to think
of mentally, praise (स्तु); इयंरसे विप्र-
विधाताय समुचितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृतपराश्रुति K. P.
1. -परि 1 to touch, graze; शिखरश्रुतिः
परिमुष्टेद्वलोकं Bk. 10. 45. 2 to find. -वि
1 to touch. 2 to think, consider,
reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विमुश्य-
कारिणं गुणलुब्ध्याः स्वर्गमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30;
रामप्रवासे व्यसृशश्च दोषं जनापवादं सत्तरेद्रशुभं
Bk. 3. 7, 12. 24; Ku. 6. 87; Bg. 18.
63. 3 to perceive, observe. 4 to
examine, test; तद्व्यभवाविमं मां च शास्त्रे
प्रयोगे च विमुशतु M. 1.

सुश I. 1 P. (मर्षति) To sprinkle.
-II. 1 U. (मर्षति-ते) To bear, endure
&c. (usually 4 U.) -III. 4. 10. U.
(सुष्यति-ते, मर्षयति-ते, मर्षति) 1 To suffer,
bear, endure, put up with; तस्मिन्निद-
कार्यममुच्छितं देवेन-लोको न सुष्यतीति U. 3; G.
9. 62. 2 To allow, permit. 3 To
pardon, forgive, excuse; forbear;
सुष्यतु लवस्य बालिशतां हातपादाः U. 6; तथम-
भिति प्रेष्य दुश्चिन्तनसौकोपराधो मर्षयि
तथ S 4 आर्षं मर्षय मर्षय Ve 1
मर्षय Mk 1

सुष 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruly,
lyingly; यद्वचनं सुदुलीकते न धनिनां ब्रणे न
चादु सुषा Bh. 3. 147; सुषामाभासिंको Bv. 2.
21. 2 In vain, to no purpose, use-
lessly. -Comp. -अध्यायिन् *m.* a kind
of crane. -अर्थक *a.* 1 untrue. 2
absurd. (-कं) an absurdity, an
impossibility. -उद्यं falsehood, lying,
a false statement; तस्मिन्ने राजपुत्रि
सुषोद्यं तदिति U. 4. -ज्ञानं ignorance,
error. -भाषिन्, -वादिन् *m.* a liar. -वाच
f. an untrue or satirical speech,
satire, irony. -वादः 1 an untrue
speech; a lie, falsehood. 2 insincere
speech, flattery. 3 irony, satire.

सुषालकः The mango tree.

सुष्ट p. p. 1 Cleansed, purified. 2
Beameared. 3 Dressed, cooked. 4
Touched. 5 Considered, deliberated.
6 Savoury, agreeable. -Comp. -गंधः
a savoury or agreeable smell.

सुष्टिः f. 1 Cleansing, cleaning,
purifying. 2 Cooking, dressing,
preparation. 3 Touch, contact.

मे 1 A. (मयते, मित; desid. मितस्ते) To
exchange or barter. -With मि or
विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेकलः 1 N. of a mountain; (also
मेखल). 2 A goat. -Comp. -अद्रिजा,
-कन्यका, -कन्या epithets of the river
Narmadâ.

मेखला 1 A belt, girdle, waistband,
zone in general (fig. also); any-
thing which girds or surrounds; मही-
सागरमेखला ' the sea-girt earth ' ; रस्तादु-
विस्मार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी मय दक्षिणस्याः R.
6. 63; Rs. 6. 2. 2 Particularly, the
girdle or zone of a woman; नितंबविदेः
सदुच्छलमेखलैः Ra. 1 4, 6; R. 8. 64; मेखला-
मुपैरुत गोयस्त्वलितेषु वनं Ku. 4. 8. 3 The
triple girdle worn by the first three
castes; cf. Ms. 2. 42. 4 The slope
of a mountain (चित्तं); आमेखलं संचरती
चानां Ku. 1. 5; Me. 12. 5 The hips.
6 A sword-belt. 7 A sword-knot or
string fastened to the belt. 8 The
girth of a horse. 9 N. of the river
Narmadâ. -Comp. -पदं the hips.
-बंधः investiture with the girdle.

मेखलालः An epithet of Siva.

मेखलिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva.
2 A religious student, a Brah-
machârin, q. v.

मेघः 1 A cloud; कुर्वन्नजनमेघका इव
दिशो मेघः समुचितते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c.
2 A mass, multitude. 3 A fragrant
grass. -चं Talc. -Comp. -अध्वन् *m.*,
-पथः, -सार्गः ' the path of clouds ',
atmosphere. -अंतः the autumn. -अरिः
the wind. -अरिश्च *n.* hail. -आरुचं talc.
-आगमः the approach of rains, the
rainy season. -आरोपः a dense or
thick cloud. -आहंवरः thunder.
-कं a kind of crane -आपविन्
m. a k -आलोका the
appearance or sight of clouds मेघा

लोके भवति मुनिनाभ्यध्यायति चेतः Me. 3.
-आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -उदकं
rain. -उदयः the rising of clouds.
-कफः hail. -कालः the rains, rainy
season. -गर्जनं, गर्जना thunder.
-चित्तकः the Châataka bird. -जः a
large pearl. -जालं 1 a dense mass of
clouds. 2 talc. -जीवकः, -जीवनः the
Châataka bird. -ज्योतिस् *m. n.* lightn-
ing. -डंवरः thunder. -क्षीपः lightning.
-द्वारं the sky, atmosphere. -नादः 1
the roar of clouds, thunder. 2 an
epithet of Varuna. 3 of Indrajit, son
of Bâvaṇa. -अच्छलासिन्, -अच्छलासकः
a peacock. -जित् *m.* an epithet of
Lakshmapa. -निर्घोषः thunder. -पंक्तिः
-नाला a line of clouds. -पुष्पं 1
water. 2 hail. 3 river-water. -प्रसवः
water. -सूति a thunderbolt. -मंडलं
the firmament, sky. -माल, -मालिन् *a.*
cloud-capt. -शोनिः fog, smoke. -रवः
thunder. -वर्णं the Indigo plant
-वत्सर्व *n.* the atmosphere. -वह्निः
lightning. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of
Indra; श्रयति स्म मेघविभ मेघवाहनः Si. 13.
18. 2 an epithet of Siva. -विस्फूर्जितं
1 thunder, rumbling of clouds. 2 N.
of a metre; see App. I. -वेष्टन् *n.*
the atmosphere. -सारः a kind of
camphor. -सुहृद् *m.* a peacock.
-स्तनितं thunder.

मेघकर *a.* Producing clouds.

मेघक *a.* Black, dark-blue, dark-
coloured; कुर्वन्नजनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः
समुचितते Mk. 5. 23; U. 6. 25; Me. 59.
-कः 1 Blackness, the dark blue
colour. 2 An eye of a peacock's tail.
3 A cloud. 4 Smoke. 5 A nipple. 6
A kind of gem. -कं Darkness.
-Comp. -आपगा an epithet of the
Yamadâ.

मेद्, मेद् 1 P. (मेदति, मेदति) To be
mad.

मेदुला The myrobalan tree
(आमलकी).

मेठः 1 A ram. 2 An elephant driver
or keeper.

मेठिः, मेथिः 1 A pillar, post. 2 A
pillar in the midst of a threshing-
floor to which oxen are bound. 3 A
post to which cattle are bound. 4 A
prop for supporting the shafts of a
carriage.

मेहः A ram. -हं The male organ of
generation, penis; (यस्य) मेहं चोन्मादु-
कायां हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते. -Comp. -सर्मन्
n. the prepuce. -जः an epithet of
Siva. -रोगः a venereal disease.

मेहकः 1 A arm. 2 The penis.

मेठः, मेडः An elephant-keeper.

मेहः, मेहकः A ram.

मेहः See मेह.

मेघ् 1 U. (मेघति-ते) 1 To meet. 2
To meet one another (Atm.). 3 To
revile 4 To know understand 5
To hurt, injure kill

मेषिका, मेषिनी A kind of grass.
मेषः 1 Fat. 2 A particular mixed tribe. 3 N. of a serpent-demon.
-Comp. -जं a species of bdellium.
-मिलः N. of a degraded tribe.
मेषकः Liquor used for distillation.
मेषस् 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven dhātus of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ms. 3. 182; Y. 1. 44. 2 Corpulence, fat of the body; मेषकैश्चोदरं लघु मन्त्रस्यलयोग्यं वयः S. 2. 5. -Comp. -अर्जुदं a fatty tumour. -कृत m. n. flesh. -ग्रन्थिः a fatty tumour. -जं, -तेजस् n. a bone. -पिंडः a lump of fat. -वृद्धिः f. 1 increase of fat, corpulence. 2 enlargement of the scrotum.

मेषद्विवत् a. 1 Fat, corpulent. 2 Strong, robust; Si. 5. 64.
मेषिनी 1 The earth; न मामवति सद्गुणा रत्नमूर्ति मेषिनी R. 1. 65; बल्लं वयु रितोत-सुवता मेषिनीमपि हरंहरतयः Ki. 13. 53. 2 Ground, land, soil. 3 Spot, place. 4 N. of a lexicon (मेषिनीकोश). -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः a king. -ध्रुवः dust.
मेषुर a. 1 Fat. 2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. 3 Thick, dense; Mā. 8. 11; thick with, full of, covered with, (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.); मेषैर्मेषुरम्वरं Git. 1; मकरदंष्ट्रदण्डलक्ष्मदाकिनीमेषुरं (पदारविंदं) 7.
मेषुरित a. Thickened, made dense; U. 1.

मेष a. 1 Fat. 2 Dense, thick.
मेष 1 U. See मेष.
मेषः 1 A sacrifice, as in नमेष, अश्व-मेष. 2 A sacrificial animal or victim.
-Comp. -जः an epithet of Viṣṇu.

मेषा (charged to मेष in Bah. comp. when preceded by सु, दुस् and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); कीर्तयणावती मेषा Ak. 2 Intellect; intelligence in general; Bg. 10. 34; Ms. 3. 263; Y. 3. 174. 3 A form of Sarasvatī. 4 A sacrifice. -Comp. -अतिथिः N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -रुद्रः an epithet of Kālidāsa.

मेषावत् a. Wise, intelligent.
मेषाविच् a. 1 Very intelligent, having a good memory. 2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect. -m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. 2 A parrot. 3 An intoxicating drink.

मेषि See मेषि.

मेष्य a. 1 Fit for a sacrifice; Y. 1. 194; Ms. 5. 54. 2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial; मेष्येनमेष्येजे; R. 13. 3. 3 Pure, sacred, holy; R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -व्यः 1 A goat. 2 A Khadira tree. 3 Barley (according to Medini). -व्या N. of several plants

मेषका 1 N. of an *Apsaras* (mother of Sakuntalā). 2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of Pārvatī.

मेषा 1 N. of the wife of Himālaya; मेषांमुनीनामपि माननीयां (उपनेमे) Ku. 1. 18, 5. 5. 2 N. of a river.

मेषादः 1 A peacock. 2 A cat. 3 A goat.

मेषिका, मेषी N. of a plant (Mar. मंरी, from the leaves of which reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet and the palms of the hand).

मेष 1 A. (मेषते) To go, move.

मेष्य a. 1 Measurable, to be measured. 2 Capable of being estimated. 3 Discernible, capable of being known (ज्ञेय).

मेषः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are said to revolve; it is also said to consist of gold and gems); विमल्य मेषरुं सर्वांसित् कृतः N. 1. 16; स्वात्मन्येव समासेममहिमा मेषरुं मे रोचते Bh. 3. 151. 2 The central bead in a rosary. 3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp. -धामन् m. an epithet of Siva. -वन्त्रं a figure shaped like a spindle.

मेषकः Incense.

मेलः Meeting, union, intercourse, a company, an assembly. (Also मेलकः.)

मेलनं 1 Union, junction, 2 Association. 3 Mixture.

मेल 1 Union, intercourse. 2 A company, an assembly, a society. 3 Antimony. 4 The indigo plant. 5 Ink. 6 A musical scale. -Comp. -अंशुकः, -अंशुः, -मंदः, -मंदा, -मंदा an inkstand, ink-bottle.

मेषु 1 A. (मेषते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेषः 1 A ram, sheep. 2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -Comp. -अंशुः an epithet of Indra. -कंचलः a woollen blanket or rug. -पालः, -पालकः a shepherd. -मांसं mutton. -धूर्यं a flock of sheep.

मेषा Small cardamoms.

मेषिका, मेषी A ewe.

मेषः 1 Making water, passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 A urinary disease. 4 A ram. 5 Goat. -Comp. -झी turmeric.

मेषनं 1 Passing urine. 2 Urine. 3 The penis.

मेष्य a. (जी. f.) 1 Belonging to a friend. 2 Given by a friend. 3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind; Ms. 2. 87; Bg. 12. 13. 4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Muhūrta); Ku. 7. 6. -व्यः 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa. 2 N. of a particular mixed tribe Ms. 10. 23. 3

The anus. -त्री 1 Friendship, good will. 2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact; पत्युष्वेषु स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31. 3 The lunar mansion called अनुराधा. -त्रं 1 Friendship. 2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement; Ms. 4. 152. 3 The lunar mansion अश्लेषा (मेषनं in the same sense.)

मेषकं Friendship.

मेषावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vālmiki. 2 Of Agastya. 3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice.

मेषावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. 2 Of Vasishṭha. 3 Of Vālmiki.

मेष्य a. (जी. f.) Relating to a friend, friendly. -यः N. of a mixed tribe.

मेष्यकः N. of a mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 33.

मेषोर्विका A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्धं).

मेष्यं Friendship, alliance.

मेषिलः A king of Mithilā; R. 11. 32, 48. -ली N. of Sitā; R. 12. 29.

मेषुन a. (जी. f.) 1 Paired, coupled. 2 United by marriage. 3 Relating to copulation. -नं 1 Copulation, sexual union; यत् मेषुनमपजं Pt. 2. 94. 2 Marriage. 3 Union, connection. -Comp. -ज्वरः the excitement of sexual passion. धर्मिन् a. copulating. -वैराग्यं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मेषुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance.

मेषावकं Wisdom, intelligence.

मेषाकः N. of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Mēdā, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp. -स्वच्छ f. an epithet of Pārvatī.

मेषालः A fisherman.

मेषः N. of a demon killed by Kṛṣṇa. -Comp. -हन् m. an epithet of Kṛṣṇa.

मैरेयः -य, मैरेयकः -कं A kind of intoxicating drink; आदिजानि वधूमिः पवित्रैर्यत्किं Si. 11. 51; G. L. 34.

मैलेद्वः A bee.

मोक्ष The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति-ते) 1 To release, set free, liberate, emancipate. 2 To loose, untie, undo. 3 To wrest away. 4 To cast, hurl, fling. 5 To shed.

मोक्षः 1 Liberation, release, escape freedom; साक्षुषा तव नये मोक्षे च प्रभवति K. Me. 61; लब्धमोक्षाः शुकादयः R. 17. 20; दुर्गोणं च हुरो मोक्षं 17. 19. 2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. 3 Fna emancipation, del verance of the

soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30; R. 10. 84; Ms. 6. 35 4 Death. 5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off; वनस्पतीनमरपत्र-मोक्षः Ku. 3. 31. 6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; वेणिमोक्षस्तु कानि Me. 99. 7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow; वाष्पमोक्ष, अश्वमोक्ष. 8 Shooting, casting, discharging, बाणमोक्षः S. 3. 5. 9 Scattering, strowing. 10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). 11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -Comp. -उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. -देवः an epithet applied to Hrouen Thsang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. -द्वारं the sun. -पुरि an epithet of the town called कांची.

मोक्षण 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. 2 Rescuing, deliverance. 3 Loosening, untying. 4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. 5 Shedding. 6 Squandering.

मोक्ष a. 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; यच्छा मोक्षं वरमाप्नुते नायमे लब्धकामा Me. 6; मोक्षवृत्ति कलमस्य वेदितं R. 11. 39; 14. 65; Bg. 9. 12. 2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. 3 Left, abandoned. 4 Idle. -चः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. -चं ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -कर्मन् a. engaging in useless rites. -पुष्पा a barren woman.

मोक्षोऽलिः A hedge, fence. मोक्षः 1 The plantain tree. 2 The tree called शोभाजन. -चा 1 The plantain tree. 2 The cotton shrub. 3 The indigo plant. -चं A plantain fruit.

मोक्षकः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. 2 Emancipation, deliverance. 3 A plantain tree.

मोक्षन a. (नी f.) Releasing, freeing from. -क 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. 2 Unyoking. 3 Discharging, emitting. 4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -Comp. -पट्टकः a filter.

मोक्षयितु a. Releasing, setting free. मोक्षोदः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. 2 Sandal wood.

मोक्षकः -कं A pill. -कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Srāddha (सुगन्धपात्रद्वयं).

मोक्षन, मोक्षनकं Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking.

मोक्षयिते Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of. It is thus defined by तादृशं

हैनं तद्विभावतः प्राकट्यमपि पश्य मोक्षयितुं सुदीयते see S. D. 141 also.

मोक्षः 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; यत्नान्दाश्च मोक्षश्च U. 2. 12; R. 5. 15. 2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. -आख्यः the mango tree.

मोक्षक a. (का, की f.) Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -कः, -कं A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 289. -कः N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sādra mother).

मोक्षन 1 Joy, pleasure. 2 The act of pleasing. 3 Wax.

मोक्षयंतिका, मोक्षयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोक्षिन् a. 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. 2 Gladdening, delighting. -नी 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, महिषा, सुशिका). 2 Musk. 3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोक्षरः 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. 2 The milk of a cow recently calved. -हं The root of the sugarcane.

मोक्षः 1 A thief, robber. 2 Theft, robbery. 3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also); नं पुष्पमोक्षमर्हद्भुयानलता Mk. 1, दृष्टिमोक्षे प्रदोषे Gtt. 11. 4 Stolen property. -Comp. -कृत् m. a thief.

मोक्षकः A robber, thief.

मोक्षणं 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. 2 Cutting. 3 Destroying.

मोक्ष Theft, robbery.

मोक्षः 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility; मोक्षेनातर्वैतदुरिषं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमाना V. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 73. 2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion; यज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोक्षेनेयं यास्यसि पांडव Bg. 4. 35. 3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation; तिर्यग्दुर्लभं मोक्षदुर्बुधेनास्ति सागरं R. 1. 2; S. 7. 25. 4 Error, mistake. 5 Wonder, astonishment. 6 Affliction, pain. 7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy 8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -Comp. -कलिल the thick net, or snare of delusion. -निद्रा overweening confidence. -मंत्रः a deluding spell. -रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. -शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोक्षन a. (नी f.) 1 Stupefying. 2 Be wildering, perplexing, puzzling. 3 Deluding, infatuating. 4 Fascinating. -नः 1 An epithet of Siva. 2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. 3 The torn apple (वधूर) -न 1 Stupefying 2 idle per

plexing puzzling 3 Stupor loss of sensation. 4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. 5 A seduction, temptation. 6 Sexual intercourse; Māl. 4. 7 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. -अस्त्रं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोक्षकः The month of Chaitra.

मोक्षित p. p. 1 Stupefied. 2 Perplexed, bewildered. 3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिनी 1 N. of an Apsaras. 2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishnu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar.) 3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मोक्ष (कु)लिः A crow; U. 2. 29.

मोक्षिक A pearl; मोक्षिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. -Comp. -आवली a string of pearls. -मुक्तिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. -दानम् n. a string of pearls. -प्रसवा a pearl-muscle. -शक्तिः f. a pearl oyster -सरः a necklace or string of pearls.

मोक्ष्य Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मोक्ष्य Precedence, superiority.

मोक्षरिः N. of a family; पदे पदे मोक्षरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मोक्षर्य 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. 2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मोक्ष्य 1 Silliness, foolishness. 2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. 3 Charm, beauty.

मोक्ष The fruit of the plantain tree.

मोक्ष a. (जी f.) Made of Munja grass. -जः A blade of Munja grass.

मोक्षी The girdle of a Brāhmana made of a triple string of Munja grass, Ku. 5. 10; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp. -निबंधनं, -बंधनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मोक्ष्य 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. 2 Childishness.

मोक्ष A quantity of urine.

मोक्षिकः A confectioner.

मोक्षलिः A crow.

मोक्षन a. Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मोक्ष Silence, taciturnity; मोक्षं सर्वार्थसाधनं; मोक्षं त्वज 'open your lips'; मोक्षं समाचर 'hold your tongue.' -Comp. -मुद्रा the attitude of silence. -व्रत a vow of silence.

मोक्षिन् a. (नी f.) Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn; Bg. 12. 19. -m. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मोक्षिकः A drummer.

मोक्ष्य Folly, stupidity.

मोक्ष्य N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta मोक्ष्य नवे राजनि Ma 4 15 मोक्ष्य

प्रकल्पिता: Mbh.; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्वी in this passage).

मौर्वी 1 A bow-string; मौर्वीकिपाको भुजः S. 1. 13; मौर्वी पशुषि चातता R. 1. 19; 18. 48; Ku. 3. 55. 2 A girdle made of Mūrvā grass (to be worn by a Kṣātriya); Ms. 2. 42.

मौल a. (ला, -ली f.) 1 Radical, original. 2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). 3 Nobly born, of a good family. 4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 54; R. 19. 57. -लः An old or hereditary minister; R. 12. 12, 14. 10; 18. 38.

मौलि a. Head, foremost, best; अखिल-परिमलानां मौलिना लोचनेषु Bv. 1. 121. -लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौलौ वा रत्नजालं Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59; Ku. 5. 79. 2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. 3 The Asoka tree. -लिः (m. or f.) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 73. 2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; अटमौलि Ku. 2. 16 (जटाजूट Malli.). 3 Braided hair, hair-braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34. -लि, -ली f. The earth. -Comp. -सणि, -रत्न a. crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. -मंडन a. head-ornament. -मुकुट a. crown, tiara.

मौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Radical. 2 Chief, principal. 3 Inferior.

मौल्य Price.

मौल्य Playing at fist-cuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौलिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौल a. (ली f.) 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. 2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). 3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a paragon).

मौहूर्तः, मौहूर्तिकः An astrologer.

मा 1 P. (मनाति, ज्ञात) 1 To repeat (in the mind). 2 To learn diligently. 3 To remember. -With अ 1 to think of, meditate upon; पादोऽनुजड्यमानात्समा-मनन् Bv. 4. 32. 2 to hand down

traditionally, lay down, mention, consider, speak of; त्वानामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनी Ku. 2. 13, 5. 31, 6. 31. 3 To study, learn, commit to memory; यद् ब्रह्म सम्यग्ज्ञातं Ku. 6. 16; Bk. 17. 30. -समा 1 to repeat. 2 to lay down, prescribe; तं हि धर्मसूत्रकारः सनातनंति U. 4. ज्ञात p. p. 1 Repeated. 2 Learnt, studied.

म्रक्ष I. 1 P. (म्रक्षति) 1 To rub. 2 To heap, collect, accumulate. II. 10 U. (म्रक्षति-ने) 1 To heap, accumulate. 2 To smear, rub, anoint. 3 To mix, combine.

म्रक्षः Hypocrisy, dissimulation. म्रक्षणं 1 Smearing the body with unguents. 2 Anointing, smearing in general. 3 Accumulating, heaping up. 4 Oil, ointment.

म्रद 1 A. (म्रदते, caus. म्रदयति-ने) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

म्रदिमन् m. 1 Tenderness, softness. 2 Mildness, weakness; (स्पर्शीः) हिना-ह्मनाद्य वस्तुते तन्मादिभ्यः स्मृतं फले Si. 2. 49.

मुच 1 P. (मोचति) To go, move. मुच 1 P. (मुचति) To go, move. म्लक्ष् 10 U. (म्लक्षयति-ने) To cut or divide.

म्लक्ष् p. p. Faded, withered. म्लान p. p. 1 Faded, withered. 2 Wearied, weary, fatigued. 3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint. 4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. 5 Foul, dirty. -Comp. -क्षय a. weak-bodied. (-गी) a woman during her menses. -मनस a. depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened.

म्लानिः f. 1 Fading, withering, decay. 2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. 3 Sadness, dejection. 4 Foulness. म्लायत्-म्लयिच् a. Withering, growing thin or emaciated.

म्लायत् a. 1 Becoming faded or withered. 2 Growing thin or emaciated. 3 Growing languid or weary.

म्लिष्ट a. 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. 2 Barbarous. 3 Withered, faded. -ष्ट An indistinct or barbarous speech.

म्लुच, म्लुच See म्लुच, म्लुच.

म्लेच्छ, or म्लेच्छ 1 P., 10 U. (म्लेच्छति म्लेच्छयति, म्लिष्ट, म्लेच्छित) To speak confusedly, indistinctly, or barbarously.

म्लेच्छः 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan (one not speaking the Sanskrit language or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions), a foreigner in general; ग्राह्या म्लेच्छवसि-द्विस्तु विरोधदर्शने सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छात् युद्धयते, or म्लेच्छनिवहनिषेधे कलयति कर्त्तव्यं Git. 1. 2 An outcast, a very low man, Baudhāyana thus defines the word: -मोनसिस्त्रादको वस्तु विरुद्धं बहु भावते । सर्वाचारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ इत्यभिधीयते । 3 A sinner, wicked person. -च्छ Copper. -Comp. -आख्य copper. -आसः wheat. -आस्य, -मुख copper. -कंदूः garlic. -जातिः f. a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer, barbarian. -देशः, -मंडल a country inhabited by Non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country; Ms. 2. 23. -भाषा a foreign language. -भोजनः wheat. (-नं) barely. -वाक् a. speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45.

म्लेच्छित p. p. Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. -त 1 A foreign tongue. 2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेह, म्लेह (म्लेह-वति) To be mad.

म्लेव 1 A (म्लेवते) To worship-serve.

म्लै 1 P. (म्लायति, म्लान) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायतां, म्लायतां Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 43. 2 To grow weary or languid to be fatigued or exhausted; पथि... मल्लतुर्न मणिद्विभोचिती R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6. 3 To be sad or dejected; be downcast or dispirited; मल्लौ साय विषा-देन K. P. 10; म्लायते मे मनो हिंदे Mb. 4 To become thin or emaciated. 5 To disappear, vanish. -With परि 1 to fade, wither; परिम्लानमुखश्रियां Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. 2 to be dejected or dispirited. -प्र 1 to fade, wither. 2 to be sad or dejected. 3 to be languid. 4 to be dirty or foul, to be soiled.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. 2 A carriage. 3 Wind, air. 4 Union. 5 Fame. 6 Barley.

यकृन् *n.* The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for यकृत् after acc. dual).

यकृत् *n.* The liver or any affection of it. -Comp. -आत्मिका: a kind of cockroach. -उदरं enlargement of the liver. -कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्षः 1 *N.* of a class of demi-gods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं वनेषु रक्षति वै प्रासगदादिहस्ताः Hariv., Ms. 1, 66, Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. 2 A kind of ghost or spirit. 3 *N.* of the palace of Indra. 4 *N.* Of Kubera. -क्षी A female Yaksha. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -आवासः the fig-tree. -कन्दनः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; (कर्पूरामृकस्तूरीककोलेयैश्च कन्दनः Ak.; कुरुमण्डलस्तूरी कर्पूरं चन्दनं तथा । महासुगन्धमयं कन्दनं नाम ते यक्षकन्दनः ॥). -ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. -तक्षः the fig-tree. -धूपः resin, incense. -रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. -राज *m.*, -राजः *N.* of Kubera. -रात्रिः *f.* the festival called Dipāli, q. v. -विचः one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिणी 1 A female Yaksha. 2 *N.* of the wife of Kubera. 3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. 4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.* 1 Pulmonary disease, consumption. 2 A disease in general. -Comp. -ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. -ग्री grapes.

यक्षिन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

यज् 1 *U.* (यजति-ने, इङ्; *pass.* इज्येते; *desid.* विज्यति-ने) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning ' a sacrifice '); यजेत राजा ऋषिः Ms. 7. 79, 5. 58, 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; ३० अथ यजेनेजे, पाकयजेनेजे &c. 2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation) यजुना रुद्रे यजति

Sk.; यस्तिलैर्वजते पितृन् Mb. Ms. 8. 105, 11. 118. 3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -Caus. (यजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. 2 To assist at a sacrifice. -WITH आ, परि, -य to offer sacrifices, bring oblations to. -सं to adore, worship; सनयष्टात्रनन्दं Bk. 15. 96.

यजतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; see जुहोति for further information.

यजत्रः A Brāhmana who maintains consecrated fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). -त्रं Maintenance of consecrated fire.

यजन् 1 The act of sacrificing. 2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंवे देवि सीते U. 4. 3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमानः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses. 2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. 3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. 4 The head of a family. -Comp. -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificing Brāhmana (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); S. 4.

यजिः 1 A sacrificer. 2 The act of sacrificing. 3 A sacrifice; दानमययनं यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजुस् *n.* 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. 2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred Mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; cf. यजुः. 3 *N.* of the Yajurveda. -Comp. -विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formulae. -वेदः the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions;— the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; यज्ञेन यज्ञमयजते देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञात्सर्वद्वारः &c. 2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brāhmana, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are:—यृतयज्ञ, समुप्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ, and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five ' great sacrifices ', see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately). 3 *N.* of Agni. 4 of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंशः a share of sacrifice. -भुक् *m.* a deity, god; Ku. 3. 14. -अ(आ)गारः-रे a sacrificial hall. -अंशे 1 a part of a sacrifice. 2 any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice

मनेष्व यज Ku 1 17 (-न) 1 the

glomerous fig-tree (उदुंबर). 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -अग्निः an epithet of Siva. -अज्ञानः a god. -आत्मन् *m.*, -ईश्वरः *N.* of Vishnu. -उपकरणं any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. -उपवीतं the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of other lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm; see Ms. 2. 63, (originally यज्ञोपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). -कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. (-न.) a sacrificial rite. -कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. -कीलकः the post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. -कुण्डं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. (-म.) 1 *N.* of Vishnu. 2 a priest conducting a sacrifice. -कृतः 1 a sacrificial rite. 2 a complete rite or chief ceremony. 3 an epithet of Vishnu. -हन्तः a demon who interrupts sacrifices. -दक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. -दीक्षा 1 admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. 2 performance of a sacrifice, Ms. 5. 169. -द्रव्यं anything (e. g. a vessel) used for a sacrifice. -पतिः 1 one who institutes a sacrifice, see यजमान. 2 *N.* of Vishnu. -पशुः 1 an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. 2 a horse. -पुरषः, -फलदः epithets of Vishnu. -पानः 1 a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. 2 a god, deity. -सुक् *m.* a god, deity. -सुमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. -सुत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -भोक्तु *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. or Krishna. -रसः. रेतस् *n.* Soma. -वराहः Vishnu in his boar-incarnation. -वह्निः स्त्री *f.* the Soma plant. -वाटः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. -वाहनः an epithet of Vishnu. -वृक्षः the fig-tree. -वेदिः, दी *f.* a sacrificial altar. -शरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed. -शाला a sacrificial hall. -शेषः-रे the remains of a sacrifice; यज्ञशेषं तथायुतं Ms. 3. 285. -श्रेष्ठा the Soma plant. -सदृस् *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. -संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. -सारः an epithet of Vishnu. -सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. -सुप see यज्ञोपवीत. -सेन an epithet of king Drupada. -स्वायः a

sacrificial post. -हन् *m.*, -हनः an epithet of Siva.

यज्ञिकः The Palāsa tree.

यज्ञिय *a.* 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. 2 Sacred, holy, divine. 3 Adorable, worthy of worship. 4 Devout, pious. -यः 1 A god, deity. 2 The third or Dvāpara age. -Comp. -देशः the land of sacrifices; कृष्णतण्डुलं चरति यज्ञो यत्र स्वभावतः । न ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो रघुचन्द्रदेशस्ततः परः ॥ Ms. 2. 23. -शाला a sacrificial hall.

यज्ञिय *a.* Sacrificial. -यः The Udumbara tree -Comp. -ब्रह्मपादः the tree called विक्रकट.

यजन् *a.* (यज् *v.* *f.*) Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. -*m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices; नीपान्वयः पार्थिव इष यजन् R. 6. 46, 1. 44, 3. 39, 18 11; Ku. 2. 46. 2 N. of Vishnu.

यत् 1 A (यते, यति) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); यत्नः कस्य वयसि यते लब्धुमर्थं कुट्टे V. 3. 1. 2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for, या न ययौ श्रियमन्वयश्चः सारतराममना यतनान् Si. 4. 45; R. 9. 7. 3 To exert oneself, persevere, labour. 4 To observe caution, be watchful; Bg. 2. 60. -Caus. (यतयति-ने) 1 To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. 2 To despise, censure. 3 To encourage, animate. 4 To torture, distress, annoy. 5 To prepare, elaborate. -With आ 1 to strive, endeavour. 2 to rest or depend upon (with loc.); बयं त्वय्यायतामहे Mv. I. 49. -निस् *caus.* 1 to return, restore; विर्याय हस्त्यसं V. 5, Ms. 11. 164. 2 to requite, repay, retaliate; रामलक्ष्मणयोर्वरं स्वयं निर्यातयामि वे Rām. -य् to try, attempt, strive. -यति to try, (-Caus.) to restore, return; see यत् with निस्. -सं to struggle, contend; देवायुता वा पृथुलैर्किमुं संवेतिरे.

यत् *p. p.* 1 Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. 2 Limited, moderate. -ने The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; (तस्मै) यत्नात्मेन रोचयितुं यतसः Ku. 3. 16, 1. 55. -आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. -इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. -चिन्त, -मनस्, -मानस *a.* subdued in mind. -वाच् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाच्यत. -व्रत *a.* 1 observing vows. 2 keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यत्नः Exertion effort

यत्न *a.* (-यत्न *n.*) Who or which of many.

यत्न *a.* (-यत्न *n.*) Which of two.

यत्न *ind.* (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यत्स्वया ज्ञानन-शेषमात्रे R. 5. 4 (यतः=यस्मात् from whom); यत्तत्र मयमादिकेलाचीनां कल्पयेदित् Ms. 7. 189. 2 For which reason, wherefore. 3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमा-यतो हरे न देहिस्ते दूदे यत् एवमाव्य नां Ku. 5. 73; R. 8. 76; oft. with ततः as correlative; R. 16. 74. 4 From which time forward, ever since. 5 That, so that. (यत्स्ततः means 1 from-which place soever, from any quarter whatever. 2 from any person whatever. 3 anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 15. यतो यतः 1 from whatever place. 2 from whom-soever, from any person whatever 3 wherever, in whatever direction; यतो यतः पट्टचरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1. 24; Bg. 6. 26; यतः प्रयति from which time forward) -Comp. -मव *a.* arising from which. -मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from, which.

यतिः *pron. a.* (declined only in pl.; nom. and acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, check, control. 2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. 3 Guidance. 4 A pause in music. 5 (In prosody) A caesura; यतिर्निष्ठद्विधाश्चामस्थानं कविभिर्निरुच्यते । सा विच्छेदविरामयोः पदेष्वर्थाच्चा निजेच्छया ॥ Chand. M. 1; इत्येवार्थां नयेन त्रिषुनियतितुता जगता कीर्तितव्यम्. 6 A widow. -तिः An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119.

यति *a.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow.

यत्नः 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽयं दोषः H. Pr. 31. 2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. 3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महाहि यत्नस्तत्र देवदारी R. 2. 56; प्रतिपादमाधीयतां यतः S. 1. 4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; देशान्तिर्माणदिवो विद्यातुल्यव्य उवाच ह्यतः यतः Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66; R. 7. 14.

यत्न *ind.* 1 Where, in which place, whither; सेवसा (यः) चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57; Ku. 1. 7, 10. 2 When; as in यद् काल. 3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत्र यत्र means wherever; यत्र यत्र द्युमस्तत्र तत्र बाह्विः T. S. यत्रतत्र in whatever place; everywhere; यत्रकुत्र च -काये 1 wheresoever n

whatever place; 2 whensoever, at whatever time; 3 whenever, as often as; 4 hither and thither.)

यत्न *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:—(a) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majesty orders', (b) namely, as follows; तद्यथावृष्टते, Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (c) as, like (showing comparison and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदिव दश-रथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 8; Ku. 4. 34, प्रभावप्रभवं कांते स्वाधिनपतिका यथा (न मुञ्चति) K. P. 10; (d) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र द्युमस्तत्र तत्र बाह्विर्यथा महानसे T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; 3. 68; (e) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकायितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमागोस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमन्युसहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (f) so that, in order that; दर्शय त चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. 2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the following senses:—(a) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा); यथा द्युस्तथा कळे or यथा बीजे तथाङ्कुरः; Bg. 11. 29; in this case एवं is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; यच्चतुष्केऽपि यथैव शांता त्रिया तदु-जास्य तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा बायसे स्कंधो (or शीतं) यथा बायसे बायसे; (as much-as, as-as,); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4, V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case यथा has sense (c) in 1 above; (b) so-that (तथा standing for 'so' or यथा for 'that'); यथा वैद्यजनशोच्या न भवति तथा निर्वाह्य S. 3, तथा प्रयेथा यथा नोपहृत्स्वस्ते जनेः K. 109, तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथाहि S. 1. 72; 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68. (c) since therefore, as (because); so; यथा इतो मुखागतेरपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c. Māl. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted, भेदं भेदं ददति पवनश्चातुर्गुलो यथा खा...सेविष्येते सर्वे दलकाः Me. 9; (d) if-then, as surely as-so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); बाह्वन् कर्मभिः पत्नी व्याभिचारो यथा न मे तथा विर्यमेरे देवि नार्थतर्कतुमर्हसि R. 15. 81.; यथायथा-तथा-तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथायथा येषममतिचक्राम तथा तथायथास्य स्तापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73, यथा-तथा in any manner, in what ever way; यथा कथंचित् any how, some how or other. N. B. As the first member of Avyayibhāva comp. यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to not exceeding' see

compounds below. -अंश, अंशतः *ind.* in due proportions, proportionately. -अधिकार *ind.* according to authority. -अधीत *a.* as read or studied, conformable to the text. -अनुपूर्व, -अनुपूर्व *ind.* in regular order or succession, successively. -अनुपूर्व *ind.* 1 according to experience. 2 by previous experience. -अनुसृत *ind.* in exact conformity, properly. -अभिधेत, -अभिमत, -अभिलाषित, -अभीष्ट *a.* as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. -अर्थ *a.* 1 conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सैन्येति च भाष्ये यथार्थमासी R. 14. 44; 80 यथार्थानुभवः correct or right perception; यथार्थवक्ता. 2 conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; करिष्यामि नामास्य (i. e. सद्यः) यथार्थमस्मिन्निग्रहात् R. 15. 6; कुवि सद्यः किमुपाल तां यथार्थी Si. 16. 85; Ki. 8. 49 Ku. 2 16. 3 fit, suitable. (-र्थ, अधतः) truly, rightly, properly. -अक्षर *a.* significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. -नामन् *a.* one whose name is true to its meaning, or fully significant. (Whose deeds are according to his name); ध्रुवसिद्धेरपि यथार्थनामः सिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपो नामयथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. -वर्णः a spy (for यथावर्ण). -अहं *a.* 1 according to merit, as deserving. 2 appropriate, suitable, just. -वर्णः a spy, an emissary. -अहं, -अहं *ind.* according to merit or worth; R. 16 40. -अहं *ind.* 1 according to propriety. 2 according to worth or merit. -अवकाश *ind.* 1 according to room or space. 2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. 3 in the proper place; शालेयमुकुष्य यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14. -अवस्थ *ind.* according to the condition or circumstances. -आख्यात *a.* as mentioned before, before-mentioned. -आख्यात *ind.* as beforestated. -आगत *a.* foolish, stupid. (-तं) *ind.* as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मतलिङ्गापरिचयौ R. 3. 67. -आचार *ind.* as customary or usual. -आम्नात, -आम्नाय *ind.* as laid down in the Vedas. -आरंभ *ind.* according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. -आवास *ind.* according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. -आशय *ind.* 1 according to wish or intention. 2 according to the agreement. -आश्रम *ind.* according to the Asrama or period in one's religious life. -इच्छा, -इच्छ, -ईप्सित *a.* according to wish or desire, agreeable to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (-च्छ, -ष्ट, -सं) *ind.* 1 according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. 2 as much as may be wanted to the heart's content येत कुमुदे मांस Ch P

3. -ईप्सित *ind.* as personally seen, as actually perceived. -उक्त, -उदित *a.* as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्तः संयुक्तः Pt. 1; यथोक्त-व्यापरा S. 1; R. 2. 70. -उचित *a.* suitable, proper, due, fit. (-तं) *ind.* duly, suitably, properly. -उत्तर *ind.* in regular order or succession, one after another; संयोजन यथोत्तरं S. D. 729. -उत्साह *ind.* 1 according to one's power or might. 2 with all one's might. -उद्दिष्ट *a.* as indicated or described, (-ष्टं) or उद्देशं *ind.* in the manner indicated. -उपजीवं *ind.* according to pleasure or desire. -उपदेश *ind.* as advised or instructed. -उपयोग *ind.* according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. -काम *a.* conformable to desire. (-तं) *ind.* agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनं R. 1. 6; 4. 51. -कामिन् *a.* free, unrestrained. -कालः the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (-लं) *ind.* at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सौप्तिकैर्जजागर यथाकालं स्वप्नपि R. 17. 51. -कृत *a.* as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. -क्रम, -क्रमेण *ind.* in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. -कृत *ind.* according to one's power, as much as possible. -जात *a.* foolish, senseless, stupid. -ज्ञान *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. -उद्येष्ट *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. -तथ *a.* 1 true, right. 2 accurate, exact. (-थं) a narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-थं) *ind.* 1 exactly, precisely. 2 fitly, properly, as the case really may be, -दिक्, -दिशं *ind.* in all directions. -निदिष्ट *a.* as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिर्दिष्टव्यापरा सखी &c. -न्याय *ind.* justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. -पुर *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions. -पूर्व *a.* -पूर्वक *a.* being as before, former; R. 12. 48. (-र्वं), -पूर्वक *ind.* 1 as before; Ms. 11. 187. 2 in due order or succession, one after another; एते नान्या यथास्त Y. 1. 35. -प्रदेश *ind.* 1 in the proper or suitable place; यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन Ku. 1. 49. संजयामास यथा-प्रदेशं कंठेयुषं R. 6. 83, 7. 34. 2 according to direction or precept. -प्रधान, -प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence; आलोकमानेन सूरानशेषान् समावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7. 46. -प्राण *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. -मास *a.* suitable to circumstances -प्रार्थित *ind.* as requested -प्रल *ind.* to the

best of one's power, with all one's might. -भाग, भागशः *ind.* 1 according to the share of each, proportionately. 2 each in his respective place, यथाभाग-नवस्थिता Bg. 1. 11. 3 in the proper place, यथाभागमवस्थितपि R. 6. 19. -युत *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. -मुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with gen.); (युगः) यथासुखीनः सीतायाः पुरुषे बहु लैमयन् Bk. 5. 48. -यथं *ind.* 1 as is fit, fitly, properly; Ki. 8 2. 2 in regular order, severally, by degrees. विजयतो मुखायथी विप्रकीर्णं यथायथं S. D. 337. -युक्त, -योनं *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. -योग्य *a.* suitable, fit, proper, right. -रुचि, -रुचि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. -रूप *ind.* 1 according to form or appearance. 2 duly, properly, fitly. -वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. -विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनां R. 1. 6; संवत्सरोपमयीत्या मेधिलेखौ यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. -विभवं *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. -वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted. (-त्तं) the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. -शक्ति, -शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. -शास्त्र *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law or laws; Ms. 6. 88. -श्रुत *ind.* 1 as heard or reported. 2 (यथाश्रुति) according to Vedic precepts. -संख्यं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव कविकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10; e. g. शत्रुं निवृत्तिं विपत्तिं च जयं रजयं भजयं Chandr. 5. 107. (-ख्यं); -संख्येन *ind.* according to number; respectively, number for number; Y. 1. 21. -समय *ind.* 1 at the proper time. 2 according to agreement or established usage. -संभव *a.* possible. -सुखं *ind.* 1 at will or pleasure. 2 at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure; अने निपायं करोमः यथासुखं ते स्वा-ह्यामि चरणानुवृत्त पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 22; R. 8. 48, 4. 43. -स्थानं the right or proper place. (-तं) *ind.* in the proper place, duly -स्थित *a.* according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; Bk. 8. 8. 2 truly, properly. -स्वं *ind.* 1 each his own, respectively; अव्यासते चौरद्वौ यथास्वं R. 13. 22; Ki. 14. 43. 2 individually; R. 17. 65. 3 duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् *ind.* 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly; oft. with the force of an adjective; अव्यापिपदाविधितो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन R. 3. 28. 2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules ततो यथावद्विहितानुसृत R. 19 Ms 6 1 8 214

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. m. यः f. वा, n. यद्) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (a.) Its proper correlative is तद्; स्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य; but sometimes इदं, अयं, एतद्, take the place of तद्; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence; यद्ने रोचते एस्मिन्ने च तस्य सुन्दरं. (b) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated; यो यः राज्ञं विमर्ति स्वसुज-उत्तमः पांडवानां चतुर्नां... कीर्तिस्तस्य तस्य स्व-मिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30. (c) When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles चिद्, चत्, वा or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatever', 'any whatsoever', 'any'; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, some how or other; यच्चइत्यादि, यो वा कोवा, या कश्चन &c.; यत्किंचिदेतद् 'this is a mere trifle'; यत्किंचिच्चिन्माणि &c. -*ind.* As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; सत्योपे जनप्रवादो यत्संप्रसारणमुपबन्धातीति K. 73; तस्य कदाचिच्छितां समुत्पन्ना यद्योऽयमनु-पगमाश्चित्तनिर्याः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1. 2 or in the sense of 'because', 'since'; प्रियमाचरितं-ल्लते त्वया मे ... यदपि पुनरप्यपिनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्थं पुनरी नयाव दृष्टा V. 1. 17; or किं शेषस्य भा-व्याया न वपुषि क्षमं न क्षिनस्येव यत् Mu. 2. 18; R. 1. 27, 87; in this sense यद् is often followed by, तद् or ततः as its correlative; see N. 22. 46. -*Comp.* -अपि *ind.* although, though; वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः Me. 27. -अर्थे -अर्थे *ind.* 1 for which, wherefore, why, on which account; श्रूयतां यद्यर्थमस्मि हरिणा भव-त्काशं प्रेषितः S. 6; Ku. 5. 52. 2 since, because; वृत्तं देवं न शक्यं हि पुरुषेणातिवर्तितुम्-यदर्थं यत्पञ्चतन्त्रे न लभे विमतां विमो Mb. -कारण, -कारणात् *ind.* 1 wherefore, on which account. 2 since, because. -कृते *ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. -भविष्यः a fatalist (one who says 'what will be, will be', Pt. 1. 318. -वा *ind.* or else, whether; नैतद्विषयः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेम Bg. 2. 6; (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). -वृत्तं an adventure. -सत्यं *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अम-गच्छांशया वो बचनस्य यत्तत्वे कथितमिव मे हृदयं Ve. 1, Mu. 1; Mk. 4.

यदा *ind.* 1 When, at the time when; यदा यदा whenever; यदेतदेव at the very time, as soon as; यदाप्रयुति -*अप्यनन्तरं* from what time-from that

time forward. 2 If (=यदि); यत्नेव यदा करिष्येते दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. 3 Whereas, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1 If, in case (showing condition and in this sense, generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तत् or अत्र); प्राणैस्तपोनिरयामितं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेतुं सह्यो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Māl. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि देतरचिकीर्षदी हरति दसतिरिमतिवोरं Git. 10; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिद्धयति कोन (=कस्तर्हि) दोषः H. Pr. 35. 2 Whether, if; वद प्रदीपे सुदृ-चंदनारका विभावि यत्कृणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44. 3 Provided that, when. 4 If perchance, perhaps; यदि तावदेवं क्रियतां perhaps you might do so; पूर्व स्पृष्टं यदि किल भवेदंगमिस्त्वेति Me. 103; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि) means 'though' 'although'; Śi. 16. 82; Bg. 1. 38; S. 1. 31; यद्विवा or; यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेम Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; U. 1. 12. 4. 5. यदुः N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayānti and ancestor of the Yādavas. -*Comp.* -कुलोद्भवः, -नेद्वनः, -अष्टः epithets of Krishna.

यदुच्छ्रा 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action). 2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally', 'by chance'; किंनरमिथुनं यद-च्छ्राद्वाहति K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c. वसिष्ठयुञ्ज यदच्छ्राद्वाहता अत-प्रभावा दृष्टेय नंदिनी R. 3. 42; V. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 14. -*Comp.* -अभिज्ञः 1 volun- tary or self-offered witness. -संवादः 1 accidental conversation. 2 spontan- eous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदुच्छ्रातस् *ind.* Accidentally, by chance.

यत् *m.* 1 A director, governor, ruler. 2 A driver (as of an elephant carriage); coachman, charioteer; यत्तां यजस्वाभ्यपनद्वजस्य R. 7. 37; अथ यत्तारमादिश्य दुर्यात् विश्रामयेति सः R. 1. 54. 3 An ele- phant driver or rider.

यत् 1. 10. U. (यन्ति-ते, यन्ति-ते) To restrain, curb, check, bind, fasten, compel; शापयन्तिपौलस्त्यवलात्काकचक्रैः R. 10. 47. -*With* नि 1 to curb, restrain, fetter. 2 to fasten, bind. -सं to check, restrain, stop; संयन्ति नो मया रथः S. 7.

यन्त्रे 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay; as in युययं (see the quotation under this word). 2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong. 3 A surgical instrument especially a blunt in-

strument (opp. शस्त्र). 4 Any in- strument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in gene- ral; कूपयंत्र Mk. 10. 59 'a machine for drawing up water from a well', so तेलः, जलः &c. 5 A bolt, lock. 6 Restraint, force. 7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -*Comp.* -उपलः a mill, mill-stone. -करंडिका a kind of magical basket. -कर्मकृत् *m.* an artist, artisan. -गृह 1 an oil-mill 2 a manufactory. -चिद्विदं any magi- cal work, an enchantment. -दूढ *a.* secured by a bolt (as a door). -नालः a mechanical pipe or tube. -पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिकार a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. -प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water, R. 16. 49. -मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. -शरः an arrow or any mis- sile shot off by means of ma- chinery.

यंत्रकः 1 One well acquainted with machinery. 2 A mechanist. -क 1 A bandage (in medic.) 2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यंत्रण-यंत्रा 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping; करयंत्रणंदुरंतरे व्यलिख्यंयुद्धेन पक्षी N. 2. 2. 2 A restraint, restric- tion; check; ह्रीयंत्रां तरुणनमन्युवचन्यो-लोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R. 7. 23 3 Fastening binding (बंध); निबिडपनि-कुचद्वययंत्रणा तमपराधमयात् प्रतिबन्धनी N. 4, 10. 4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion). अलमलमुपकारयंत्रणा M. 4. 5 Guarding, protecting. 6 A bandage.

यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यंत्रिण *a.* or *s.* 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). 2 One who pains, a tormentor. 3 One who possesses an amulet.

यत् 1 P. (यच्छति, यत्; desid. विप्यंति), 1 To check, curb, restrain, control subdue, stop, suppress; यच्छेद्वाक्मनसं रजः Kath. 1; यत्चित्तात्मन् Bg. 4. 21; see यत्. 2 To offer, give, bestow. -*Caus.* (यप्यति-ते) To restrain, check &c. -*With* आ 1 to extend, lengthen, stretch out; बन्ध-पार्श्व-आयच्छते Sk.; स्वाय-मायच्छमानः S. 4 v. l. 2 to draw up or back; आयच्छति ह्याद्रज्जुं Sk.; बाणमुद्यतमा-यंसी Bk. 6. 119. 3 to restrain, hold in, suppress, suspend (as breath) Ms. 3. 217, 11. 100, Y. 1. 24. 4 to stretch oneself, grow long (Atm.). 5 to grasp, possess, have; भिद्यमायच्छ-मानामिस्त्वाभिरुच्यतां Bk. 8. 46. 6 to bring or lead towards. -उच् (usually Atm.) 1 to raise, list up, elevate; बाह् उच्यते S. 1. परस्व दंडं मोचच्छत् Ms. 4. 104 B 11 17 15 23 Bk 4 31 2

to become ready, set about, begin (with dat. or inf.); उद्यच्छमाना यमनाय सूय R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47. 3 to strive, strive hard for; उद्यच्छति वेदे Sk. 4 to reign, manage, govern. -उप (Atm.) 1 to marry; भवान्मित्रः समवादिमासुपायत्तं S. 5 (मेनां) आत्मादुरुषां विविनोपयेने Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27. 2 to seize, hold, take, accept, possess; शस्त्राण्युपायसत जिवराज Bk. 1. 16; 15. 21; 8. 33. 3 to show, indicate; Rk. 7. 101. -ञि 1 to restrain, curb, check, control, govern; प्रकृत्या नियताः स्वाय Bg. 7. 20; (हतां) शशाक मेना न निर्वेद्यमाना Ku. 5. 5 'could not dissuade her' &c. 2 to suppress, suspend, hold in (as breath &c.); Ms. 2. 192; न कथंचन दुर्योनिः प्रकृतिं स्या निर्वेद्यते Ms. 10. 59. 'does not suppress or conceal' &c. 3 to offer, give; को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24. 4 to punish chastise; नियतस्य राजनिः Ms. 9. 213. 5 to regulate or direct in general. 6 to attain, obtain; तादृजश्चाप्रयासेन मोक्षनाम नियच्छति Y. 3. 115; Ms. 2. 93. 7 to assume. (-Caus.) 1 to restrain, control, regulate, check, punish; नियमयति विमानं स्थितानाचद्वः S. 5. 8. 2 to bind, fasten; Si. 7. 50; R. 5. 73. 3 to moderate, mitigate, relieve; Ku. 1. 61. निजि to curb, control; Bg. 6. 24. -सं 1 to restrain, curb, check, control (Atm.); Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 2. 100. 2 to bind, imprison, fasten, confine, बानरं मा न संयसीः Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7; B. 3. 20; 42. 3 to gather (Atm.); श्रीहर्षयच्छति Sk. 4 to shut, close; Bg. 8. 12.

यमः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. 2 Control, restraint. 3 Self-control. 4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम); तसं येन नियमेन तपोऽयनेव N. 13. 16. यम and नियम are thus distinguished—श्रीरत्नाथनाथेन नित्यं यमकं तदनः। नियमस्तु स यमकं नियमानुसाधनं ॥ Ak.; see Malli. on Ki. 10. 10 also. The yamas are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; e. g. ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षातिर्दानं सत्यमकल्मषता। अहिंसास्तेयमायुष्यं दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or आनुशंस्य दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षातिराजैवम्। प्रीतिः प्रसादो मायुष्यं मार्दवं च यमा दशः; sometimes only five yamas are mentioned:—अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्मषता। अस्तेयमिति पंचैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च ॥ 5 The first of the eight *angas* or means of attaining Yoga; the eight *angas* are:—यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणाध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टांगानि। 6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; द्यामये त्वयि यमादपि हृदयारे U. 2. 11. 7 A twin; यमात्मजं इति यमो न (० १) नकुलसद्वैधो कवेय नास्ति Ve 2. 25 दमयोश्च मर्त्ये जन्मयो ज्येष्ठा मता Ms

9 126 8 One of a or couple. -सं A pair or couple. -Comp. -अनुगः, -अनुचरः a servant or attendant of Yama. -अंतकः an epithet of 1 Siva. 2 of Yama. -किंकरः 'Yama's servant', a messenger of death. -कीलः N. of Vishnu. -ज a. twin-born, twin; ब्रातरी आवां यमजी U. 6. -दूतः 1 a messenger of death. 2 A crow. -द्वितीया the second day in the bright half of Kārtika when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar. भाऊजी.); cf. भातृद्वितीया. -धानी the abode of Yama; नरः संसारं विहाति यम-वर्णजवनिका Bh. 3. 112. -भगिनी N. of the river Yamunā. -यातना the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death; (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures,' 'extreme pain'). -राज m. Yama, the god of death. -सभा the tribunal of Yama. -सूर्य a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north.

यमकः 1 Restraint, check. 2 A twin. 3 A great moral or religious duty see यम (4). -को 1 A double bandage. 2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme; (of which various kinds are enumerated; see Kāv. 3. 2. 52); आहुतिं वर्णसंवातयोचरां यमकं बिदुः Kāv. 1. 61, 3. 1; S. D. 640.

यमन a. (नी f.) Restraining, curbing, governing &c. -नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. 2 Stopping, ceasing. 3 Cessation, rest. -नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen; cf. जवनिका.

यमल a. Twin, one of a couple. -लैः The number 'two'. -लौ (dual) A pair. -लं, -ली A pair, couple.

यमवत् a. One who has restrained his passions, self-controlled; यमवता-नवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1.

यमसात् ind. In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death.'

यमुना N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). -Comp. -प्रातृ m. Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Nahusha. [He married Devayani, daughter of Sukra, and Sarmishtha, daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion; (see Devayani). But Yayati fell in love with this servant and privately her Aggravated at this Devayani went to her father and

complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, Sukra inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yayati, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yayati accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being fonder more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit.]

ययावरः ययावर q. v.

यविः-यौ m. 1 A horse fit for the Asvamedha (or any) sacrifice; Si. 15. 69. 2 A horse in general.

यहि ind. 1 When, while, whenever. 2 Because, as, since; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि; but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः 1 Barley; यवाः प्रकीर्णं न भवति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. 2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. 3 A measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ of an *angula*. 4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. -Comp. -अंकुरः, -परोहः a shoot or blade of barley. -आद्यवर्ण the first fruits of barley. -क्षारः salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash. -खोदः, -चूर्णः, -पिष्टं barley-meal. -कलः a bamboo. -लासः salt-petre, nitre. -शकः -शकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. -सुरं malt-liquor, beer.

यवनः 1 A Greek, an Ionian. 2 Any foreigner, of barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). 3 A carrot. यवनानी The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीलकोमलपद्मि Jag.; यवनीमुखपद्माना सेह मधुमं न च R. 4. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. एष बाणासनवस्तुमहिर्बलीभिः परितुत इत एवापच्छति त्रिवयस्यः S. 2; प्रविष्टः साकुलस्ता यवनी S. 6. प्रविष्टः यवनी V 5 &c.) 2 A curtain

यवस Grass, fodder, meadow grass; यवस्यन् Pt. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75.

यवाम् *f.* Rice-gruel, sour-gruel made from rice or from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवाम्बिलद्रवा Susr.; यवाम् कस्यते यवाम्; Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी *A* kind of bad barley; (दुष्टो यवो यवानी).

यविष्ठ *a.* Youngest, very young; (superl. of युवन् *q. v.*). -*उ:* The youngest brother.

यवीयस् *a.* Younger, very young (compar. of युवन् *q. v.*) -*m.* 1 *A* younger brother. 2 *A* Sūdra.

यशस् *n.* Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोकः तेलविद्रुविमिति Ms. 7. 34; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोवने: R. 3. 48, 2. 40. -*Comp.* -*कार* *a.* (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. -*काम* *a.* (यशस्काम) 1 desirous of getting fame. 2 aspiring, ambitious. -*शरीरं* body in the form of fame; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालु: R. 2. 57; Bh. 2. 24. -*वृ* *a.* (यशोवृ) conferring fame. (-*वृ:*) quicksilver. (-*दा*) *N.* of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Kṛishṇa. -*धन* *a.* or *s.* one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि स्वदेहाद् किमर्हति द्रियार्थात् यशोपनानां हि यशो गरीय: R. 14. 35, 2. 1. -*पदहः* a double-drum. -*शेष* *a.* remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory; *i. e.* dead; cf. कीर्तिशेष. (-*य:*) death.

यशस्य *a.* 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ms. 2. 52. 2 Renowned, famous, glorious.

यशस्विन् *a.* Famous, glorious, renowned.

यष्टि-*शी* *f.* 1 *A* stick, staff. 2 *A* cudgel, mace, club. 3 *A* column, pillar, pole. 4 *A* perch, as in वासयष्टि. 5 *A* stem, support. 6 *A* flag-staff, as in वज्रयष्टि. 7 *A* stalk, stem. 8 *A* branch, twig; कदंबयष्टि: स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42, so वृत्तयष्टि: Ku. 6. 2; सहकारयष्टि: &c. 9 *A* string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विद्रुच्य साहारमहार्यनिश्चया विलोल-यष्टिर्विलुप्तचन्दनं Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. 10 Any creeping plant. 11 Anything thin, slim or slender (at the end of comp. after words meaning 'the body'); तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसंगयष्टि: Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -*Comp.* -*ग्रह:* a club-bearer, staff-bearer. -*निवास:* 1 a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c.; वृक्षशया यष्टिनिवासमंगत् R. 16. 14. 2 a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. -*माण* *a.* 1 feeble or powerless. 2 out of breath.

यष्टिका *A* lapwing

यष्टिका 1 *A* staff, stick, pole, club. 2 *A* pearl-necklace (of one string). यष्टी see यष्टि.

यष्टु *m.* *A* worshipper, sacrificer.

यत् 1. 4. *P.* (यसति, यस्ति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. -*Caus.* (यासयति-ते) To put to trouble. -*WITH* आ 1 to strive, endeavour, exert oneself, Mu. 3. 14. 2 to weary oneself, be fatigued or exhausted; नायस्यसि तपस्यंती Bk. 6. 69, 15. 54. (-*Caus.*) to trouble, torment, afflict. -*य* to strive, endeavour.

या 2 *P.* (याति, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed; यद्यो तदीयामवलम्ब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25; अन्वययौ मध्यमलोकापालः 2. 16. 2 To march against, invade; Ms. 7. 183. 3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). 4 To pass away, withdraw, depart. 5 To vanish, disappear; यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68; भाग्यक्रमेण हि यनानि भवन्ति याति Mk. 1. 13. 6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमनिवर्ति यात तु K. P. 10. 7 To last. 8 To happen, come to pass. 9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). 10 To undertake; न स्वस्व सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्वस्यापारमात्मना Ku. 2. 54. 11 To have carnal intercourse with. 12 To request, implore. 13 To find out, discover. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; *e. g.* नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यतां या to incur blame or censure; ढुत्तां या to be slighted; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession; उदयं या to rise; अस्तं या to set, decline; परं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over; पदं या to attain to the position of; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead; अग्रे या to sink; निपयस्ते या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance; शिरसा नहीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). -*Caus.* (यासयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. 2 To remove, drive away; R. 9. 31. 3 To spend, pass (time); तावत्कौकिलि विरसान् यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7; Me. 89. 4 To support, nourish. -*Desid.* (यियासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -*WITH* अति 1 to go beyond, transgress, violate. 2 to surpass. -*अति* to go away or forth; escape; कुतोयियास्यसि ह्यर निहतस्तेन पतिषि: Bk. 8. 90. -*अनु* 1 to follow, go after (fig. also); अनुयास्यमुत्तितनयं S. 1. 29; Ku. 4. 21; Bk. 2. 77. 2 to imitate, equal; न किलाद्युयस्तत्त राजानो यष्टिर्वशः R. 1. 27; 9. 6. 8. 12. 3 to पण्य -*अहर्* to go to in on अप

to go away, depart, retreat. -*अभि* 1 to approach, go or repair to; अभिवयो न हिमाचलमुच्छिन्तं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. 2 to march against, attack; R. 5. 30. 3 to devote oneself to. -*आ* 1 to come to, arrive, approach. 2 to reach or attain to, undergo, be in any particular state; क्षयं, तुलां, नाशं &c. -*उप* 1 to approach, go towards; Ki. 6. 16. 2 to attain (to a particular state); ह्युत्, तदुत्तां, रुजं &c. -*निष्* 1 to go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. 2 to pass, elapse (as time) -*परि* to walk round, go round, circumambulate. -*य* 1 to walk, go; नस्ताङ्गुलं नगरदेवतवत्तयासि Mk. 1. 27. 2 to walk on, set out. -*यति* to go back, return; R. 1. 75, 15. 18, 8. 90. -*यस्तु* to go forth to meet (as a mark of respect), to greet, welcome, तावन्मौनस्यमादाय दूतावयद्ययौ गिरि: Ku. 6. 50; Me. 22; R. 1. 49. -*विनिष्* to go out, go away, pass out of; प्राणान्तस्या निनिर्गमः -*स्ते* 1 to go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. 2 to go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्धन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. 3 to reach to.

यागः 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. 2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented; R. 8. 30.

याच 1 *A.* (याचते; rarely याचति, याचित) To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat, implore (with two acc.), बलिं याचते वधुयां Sk.; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोर-परित्यागमवाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12; Bk. 14. 105. (With prepositions the meanings of this root are not materially changed.)

याचकः (की *f.*) *A* mendicant, beggar, petitioner; तुण्दापि लघुस्तूलस्तूला-दपि च याचकः Subhāsh.

याचनं-*ना* 1 Asking; begging, entreating, soliciting. 2 *A* request, an entreaty, a petition; याचना मातना-शाय; वन्यतामययाचनजलि: R. 11. 78.

याचनकः *A* beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु *a.* Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित *p. p.* Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested.

याचितकं *A* thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचन्ना 1 Begging, asking. 2 Mendicancy. 3 Request, solicitation, entreaty; याचन्ना माया वरमधिगुणे नावने लघ्वकात् Me. 6.

याजकः 1 *A* sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. 2 *A* royal elephant. 3 *An* elephant in rut.

याजनं The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice; Ms. 3. 65, 1. 88.

याज्ञसेनी *A* patronymic of Dran pad

याज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sacrifice. -कः A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest.

याज्य *a.* 1 To be sacrificed. 2 Sacrificial. 3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. 4 One who is allowed by Śāstras to sacrifice. -ज्वः A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -ज्वं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice. यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. 2 Passed, departed, gone away. (सं गत) 1 Going, motion. 2 A march 3 The past time. -Comp. -याम्, -यामन् *a.* 1 stale, used, spoiled, rejected, become useless; अयात-याम् *dv.* Dk. 2 raw, halfcooked (as food); यातयामं गतस्य पूति पडुषितं च यत् Bg. 17. 10. 3 aged, exhausted, worn out.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैरयातनं. 2 Vengeance, revenge. -न्ता 1 Requital, recompense, return. 2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. 3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. 2 Wind. 3 Time. -म., -न. An evil spirit, a demon, Rākshasa. -Comp. -यानः an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21, R. 12. 45.

यातु *f.* A husband's brother's wife. यात्रा 1 Going, motion, journey; Mv. 6. 1; R. 18. 16. 2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; नान्-क्षीरं शुभे मासि यात्रायाम् नक्षीरति: Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37, R. 17. 56. 3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. 4 A company of pilgrims. 5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालप्रियनाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Māl. 1; U. 1. 6 A procession, festive train; प्रवृत्ता खलु यात्रामिमुखं नालती Māl. 6; 6. 2. 7 A road. 8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्रासिद्धयर्थं Ms. 4. 3; शरीरयात्रा च ते न प्रसिद्धे-दर्शनः Bg. 3. 8. 9 Passing away (time). 10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 184; लोकयात्रा Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 27. 11 Way, means, expedient. 12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एवेदिता लोकयात्रा नित्यं स्त्रीपुंसयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकचारः Kull.). 13 A vehicle in general.

यात्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Marching. 2 Relating to a journey or campaign. 3 Requisite for the support of life. 4 Usual, customary. -कः A traveller. -कं 1 A march, an expedition or campaign. 2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

यात्रातत्त्व 1 Reality, truth. 2 Rectitude, propriety.

यात्रार्थ 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character न सति

विनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77; R. 10. 24. 2 Justness, suitableness. 3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः A descendant of Yadu.

यादस् *n.* Any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादासि जलजंतवः Ak.; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -Comp. -पतिः, -नाथः (also यादसोपतिः and यादसोनाथः) 1 the ocean. 2 N. of Varuṇa; R. 17. 81.

यादृश *a.* (शी *f.*), यादृश, यादृश *a.* (शी *f.*) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

यादृच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. 2 Accidental, unexpected.

यानं 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयानं, उष्ट्रं, रथं &c. 2 A voyage, journey; समुद्रयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 14. 3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Guṇas or expedients in politics); अहिताम्रत्यभी-तस्य रणे यानं Ak.; Ms. 7. 160. 4 A procession, train. 5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot; यानं वसनार कौशेरं R. 15. 45, 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. -Comp. -यानं a ship, boat. -भंगः shipwreck. -मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed.

यापनं-ना 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. 2 Cure or alleviation (of a disease). 3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनं. 4 Delay, procrastination. 5 Support, maintenance. 6 Practice, exercise.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. 2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -Comp. -यानं a litter or palanquin.

यामः 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. 2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; पश्चिमिधामिनीयामात्रादामिव चेतना R. 17. 1; so यामवती, त्रियामा &c. -Comp. -घोतः 1 a cock. 2 a gong or metal-plate on which night watches are struck; नद्र-घनित्याजितयामतूर्यः R. 6. 56. -यमः a stated occupation for every hour. -वृत्तिः *f.* being on watch or guard.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामवती Night, Ki. 8. 56.

यामिनी *f.* 1 A sister (see जामि); Si. 15. 53. 2 Night.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty or guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिका, यामिनी Night, स्वप्ना विषयति विभुतिं स्वप्नितरि दिनेति यामिन्यः । यामिन्येति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि ॥ K. P. 10. -Comp. -पतिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.

यामुन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to or coming from, or growing in, the Yamunā. -नं A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेर्क Lead.

याव्य *a.* 1 Southern, दक्षिणं रश्मिपुष्पं Bk. 14. 15. 2 Belonging to or re-

sembling Yama. -Comp. -अयनं the winter solstice. -उत्तर *a.* going from south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. 2 Night.

यायजूकः A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices (इज्याशीलः); तं यायजूकः सह भिक्षुमुद्धेः Bk. 2. 20.

यायावरः A Vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावरोऽप्युपकलेन चान्ये प्राणवर्ज्यो जगद-र्चनार्थं Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्तस्मिन्मयमजनि यायावर-कुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family).

यावः, यावकः-कं 1 Food prepared from barley. 2 Lac, red dye; लम्पेत स्म परिकृतयात्रा यावकेन विषयापि युवत्याः Si. 10. 9, 15-13; Ki. 5. 40.

यावत् *a.* (ती *f.*) (As a correlative of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many as, (यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much or as many'); पुरे तावन्तं वास्य तनोति विरातं । क्षीरिकाकमलोन्मेषो यावन्नात्रेण सायते Ku. 2. 33; ते तु यावन्तं पञ्चाज्ञा तावन्तं दृष्टे स तैः R. 12. 45, 17. 17. 2 As great, as large, how great or large, यावानार्थं उदपाने सर्वतः संयुतोदके । तावान्सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विज्ञानतः Bg. 2. 46, 18. 55. 3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense of totality or साकल्य); यावद् दत्तं तावद्दत्तं G. M. -ind. 1 Used by itself यावत् has the following senses; (a) as far as, for, upto, till; (with acc.); स्तन्यव्यामं यावत्पुत्रयोस्वेक्ष्य U. 7; कियन्तमथर्षि यावद्गम्यन्ति विप्रकरेणालिखित U. 1; सर्पकोटरं यावत् Pt. 1. (b) just, then, in the meantime (denoting an action intended to be done immediately); तथावत् गृहिणीमाहूय संगीतकमनुविष्टानि S. 1; यावदिमां छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपालयामि S. 3. 2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावद् have these senses: - (a) as long as, as long long as; यावाद्द्वितीयोपार्जनशकस्तथाविज-पक्षिरो रक्तः Moha M. 8. (b) as soon as, scarcely-when, no sooner-than, एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदन्तं गच्छामि ... तावद्द्वितीयं समुप-स्थितं मे H. 1. 204; Me. 105; Ku. 3. 72. (c) while, by the time; आयमवाप्तियो यावद्वेक्ष्याहमुपावर्ते तावद्द्रिपुष्टाः कियन्ते वाजिन. S. 1; often with न when यावत् is trans- lated by 'before'; यावदेते सरसो नौततंति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. (d) when, as (= यदा); यावदुत्थाय निरीक्षते ताव- द्भूतोऽवकथितः H. 3. -Comp. -अन्तं, -अन्ताय ind. upto the end, to the last. -अर्थ *a.* corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words); यावद- श्वपदां वाच्यमेवादाय सायवः विरराम Si. 2. 13. (-श्च) ind. 1 as much as useful 2 in all senses; वयमपि च गिरामीकमहे यावदर्थ Bh. 3. 30. v. l. -इष्टं, -इष्टितं ind. as much as is desired. -इष्टं ind. as much as is necessary. -जन्म, -जीवं, -जीवेन ind. for life throughout life, for the rest of one's life -यत् ind. to the best of one's power -यावत्

or उक्त *a.* as much as said. -सात्र *a.* 1 as large, extending as far, of which size or extent; Ku. 2. 33. 2 insignificant, trifling, little. -शक्त्वं, -शक्ति *ind.* as far as possible, to the best of one's power; so यावत्सर्वं.

यावन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to the Yavanas; न बदेचावनी माषा प्राणैः कंठगतैरपि Subhāsh. -नः Incense.

यावत्सः 1 A heap of grass. 2 Fodder, provisions.

याहीक *a.* (की *f.*) Armed with a club. -कः A warrior armed with a club.

यास्कः N. of the author of the Nirukta.

यु I. 2 P. (यौति, युत; *caus.* यावयति; *desid.* सिवयिषति or ययुषति) 1 To join, unite. 2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युयेति) 1 To separate. -III. 9 U. (युनाति, युनीते) To bind, fasten, join, unite. -With प्र to hold up, perform. -यति to mix; अन्यैर्न्य स्म ध्याति युतः शब्दाश्च शब्देभ्यः भिन्नः Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, united. 2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. 3 Fitted out, arranged. 4 Accompanied. 5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). 6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in (with loc.). 7 Active, diligent. 8 Skilful, experienced, clever. 9 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). 10 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -कः 1 A saint who has become one with the Supreme Spirit. -क्त A team, yoke. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. -ईद *a.* punishing justly; R. 4. 8. -मनस् *a.* attentive. -रूप *a.* fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -जन्म यस्य प्रदीर्घस्येकलक्षणमिदं तव S. 1. 7; अदुकाणि पूर्वेषां युक्तलक्षणमिदं त्वयि 2. 16.

युक्तिः *f.* 1 Union, junction, combination. 2 Application, use, employment. 3 Yoking. 4 A practice, usage. 5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. 6 A contrivance, device, trick. 7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitability. 8 Skill, art. 9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. 10 Inference, deduction. 11 Reason, ground. 12 Arrangement (रचना); यत्र सत्त्विये वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1. 13 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c. युक्तिप्रतिष्ठापिकाचिह्नसंवेधानामोद्दिष्टाः Y. 2. 92. 212. 14 (In dramas). The regular chain or connection of events; cf. S. D. 343. 15 (In rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. 16 Sum total. 17 Alloying of metal. -Comp. -कथन statement of

reasons. -कर *a.* 1 suitable, fit. 2 proved. -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, invetive. -युक्त *a.* 1 suitable, fit. 2 expert, skilful. 3 established, proved. 4 argumentative.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense); युगयुगयुगः R. 3. 34, 10. 57; Si. 3. 68. 2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलिता Si. 9. 72; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. 3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see युग. 4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four: कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000, 1,296,000, 864,000; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahāyuga q. v.); it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age; वर्मसंस्थापनार्थान् संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगयुगपरिवर्तान् S. 7. 34. 5 A generation, life; असहमाद्युगात् Ms. 10. 64; जात्युत्कर्षो युगे ज्ञेयः पंचमे सन्तेऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). 6 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -Comp. -अंतः 1 the end of the yoke. 2 the end of an age, end or destruction of the world; युगांतकाव्रतिरुद्धतात्मनो जयति रस्यां सविकाशमासत Si. 1. 23; R. 13. 6. 3 meridian, midday. -अवधिः end or destruction of the world; Si. 17. 40. -कीलकः the pin of a yoke. -पार्श्व *a.* going to the side of the yoke, said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke. -बाहु *a.* long-armed; Ku. 2. 18.

युगधरः -रः The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time; Ku. 3. 1; oft. in comp.; S. 4. 2.

युगलं A pair, couple, बाहु, हस्त, चरण &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. 2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; see युग.

युग्म *a.* Even; युग्मायु युगा जायते त्रिविदोऽयुग्मायु राजियु। तस्माद्युग्मायु युगाथी संविशेदार्तवे त्रिवि Ms. 3. 48; Y. 1. 79. -यं 1 A pair couple; see अयुग्म. 2 Junction, union. 3 Confluence (of rivers). 4 Twins. 5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति श्लोकं. 6 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac.

युग्य *a.* 1 Fit to be yoked. 2 Yoked, harnessed. 3 Drawn by; as in अयुग्यो रथ- -यः Any yoked or draught animal especially a chariot-horse रियुग्य रथं तस्मै प्रजिघास पुरा R 12 84

युक् I. 7 U. (युनाकि, युंक्ते, युक्त) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add, तमर्थेनैव भारत्या युनया यौकुर्मर्हसि Ku. 6. 79, see *pass.* below. 2 To yoke, harness, put to; भातुः संकुयुक्ततुल्य एव S. 5. 4; Bg. 14. 3 To furnish or endow with; as in गुणयुक्त. 4 To use, employ, apply, प्रशस्ते कर्मगितया सच्छब्दः पार्थ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. 5 To appoint, set (with loc.). 6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). 7 To concentrate one's attention upon; ननः संयस्य भविष्यो युक्त आसीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14; युज्यते सदा त्वान् 15. 8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). 9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. 10 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं युज्यते. -*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with; रवि पीतजला तपास्यते पुनरोवेनहि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; R. 8. 17. 2 To get, be possessed of; इहेन युज्यस्व S. 5; Mv. 7; R. 2. 65. 3 To be fit or right, be proper to, suit (with loc. or gen.); या वत्स युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भवेन तथैव सर्वे वन्याः पाटिताः Māl. 1, वैलेक्यस्यापि प्रयुक्तं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. 4. 2 To be ready for, ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. 5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards; Ms. 3. 75, 14. 35; Ki. 7. 13. -*Caus.* (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together; R. 7. 14. 2 To present, give, bestow; R. 10. 56. 3 To appoint, employ, use, अनुमिर्योजयेच्छष्टं Pt. 4. 17. 4 To turn or direct towards; पाषाणिवारयति योजयते द्वितीय Bh. 2. 72. 5 To excite, urge, instigate. 6 To perform, achieve. 7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -*Desid.* (युज्यति-ते) To wish to join, yoke give &c. -*With* अनु (Atm.) 1 to ask, question; अन्ययुक्तं पुरुषमीश्वरः क्षितिः R. 11. 62, 5. 18, Si. 13. 68. 2 to examine, put on trial; Ms. 8. 79. -*आभि* (Atm.) 1 to exert oneself, set about. 2 to attack, assail; भवेतमभियोकमुयुक्ते Dk. 3 to accuse, charge; Ms. 8. 133. 4 to claim, demand (as in a law-suit, विभावितकदेशेन देवं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17; Y. 2. 9. 5 say, speak. -उद् 1 to excite stimulate to exertion. 2 to endeavour, exert oneself, strive, भवेतमभियोकमुयुक्ते Dk. 3 to prepare. -उप (Atm.). 1 to use, employ; बाहुयुग्यमुपयुजीत Si. 2. 93; पणवधुखानुगुणानजः षडुपायुक्तं समीक्ष्य तत्कल R. 8. 21; M. 5. 12. 2 to taste, enjoy, experience (fig. also); R. 18. 46 Bk. 8. 39. 4 to consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. -*नि* (Atm.) 1 to appoint, depute, order (with loc.). 2 यस्यां विधेयविषये सम वाचियुक्ते Māl. 1. 9; असाधुदर्शी तत्रभवाद् काश्यपः इ यामाश्रयार्थं निवुक्ते S. 1; Ku. 3. 13; R. 5. 29. 2 to join, unite. 3 to prescribe, ordain. (-*Caus.*) 1 to join, unite, provide or endow with, give to; Ku. 4. 42. 2 to yoke, harness 3 to incite urge Bg. 3. 1 य (Atm.) 1 to use, employ अयमपि

व गिरं नस्त्वत्तुवोधयुक्तं R. 5. 75; सद्भावे साधु-
भावे च संदिश्येत्प्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. **2** to
appoint, employ, direct, order; मा मां
प्रयुज्याः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54; मायुक राज्ये
वत् दुष्टेरे त्वां 3. 51; Ku. 7. 85. **3** to
give, bestow, confer; आशिषं प्रयुज्ये न
नाहनी R. 11. 6, 2. 70, 5. 35; 15. 8. **4**
to move, set in motion; गुरुव्युक्तः
(बालकः) R. 2. 10. **5** to excite,
urge, prompt, drive on; Ku. 1. 21;
Bg. 3. 36. **6** to perform, do; R. 7.
86, 17. 12. **7** to represent on the
stage, act, perform; उत्तरं रामचरिते तत्त्व-
णीतप्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; परिषदि प्रयुज्यामस्य नम
Ku. 1. 8. to lend for use, put to
interest (as money); Ms. 8. 146;
-नि (Atm.) **1** to leave, abandon.
Kt. 2. 49; R. R. 13. 63. **2** to separate;
पुरो विद्युते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26. **3** to
relax, slacken. -विनि **1** use, expend.
2 to appoint, employ. **3** to divide,
apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्तात्मा
कर्त्तुं न शक्यसि प्रयो Ku. 2. 31. **4** to
disconnect, separate. -सं to be
united with (in pass.); संयोज्यते स्वेन
वपुर्महिम्ना R. 5. 55. (-Caus.) to unite,
join. -II. 1. 10 P. (योजति; योजयति)
To unite, join, yoke &c.; see युज्
above. -III. 4 A. (युज्यते) to con-
centrate the mind (identical with
the pass. of युज् I)

युज् *a.* (At the end of comp.) **1**
Joined or united with, yoked, drawn
by &c. **2** Even, not odd. -*m.* **1** A
joiner, one who unites or joins. **2** A
sage, one who devotes himself to
abstract meditation. **3** A pair, couple
(*n.* also in this sense).

युजानः **1** A driver, charioteer. **2** A
Brāhmaṇa who is engaged in the
practice of Yoga to obtain union
with the Supreme Spirit.

युत *p. p.* **1** United, joined or
united with. **2** Provided or endowed
with; as in युगयुतौ नरः.

युतकं **1** A pair. **2** Union, friend-
ship, alliance. **3** A nuptial gift. **4** A
sort of dress worn by women. **5**
The edge of a woman's garment.

युतिः *f.* **1** Union, junction. **2** Being
endowed with. **3** Gaining possession
of. **4** Sum, addition. **5** (In astr.)
Conjunction.

युद्धं **1** War, battle, fight, en-
gagement, contest, struggle, combat;
वसं कर्त्तुं वार्तां युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. **2** (In astr.)
The opposition or conflict of planets;
-Comp. -अवसानं cessation of
hostilities, a truce. -आचार्यः a
military preceptor. -उन्मत्त *a.* frantic
in battle. -कारि *a.* fighting, con-
tending. -क्षेत्रः *f.* a battle-field.
-सार्गः military stratagems or tactics,
manœuvres -रत्न battle-field, a battle
arena -वीर **1** a warrior hero cham-
pion **2** (in Rhet.) the sentiment of

heroism arising out of military
prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous
heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under
युद्धवीर. -सारः a horse.

युध् *4 A.* (युज्यते, युद्ध) To fight,
struggle, contend with, wage war;
Bg. 1. 23; Bk. 5. 101. -Caus. (योष-
यति-ते) **1** To cause to fight. **2** To
oppose or encounter in fight with;
R. 12. 50. -Desid. (युद्धस्ते) To
wish to fight. -With नि to wrestle,
box. -प्रति to encounter in fight,
oppose.

युध् *f.* War, battle, fight, contest;
निघातयिष्यन्मुनिं यातुधानां Bk. 2. 21; सद्दि-
वाध्पदतायुवि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63.

युधानः A warrior, a man of the
warrior caste.

युध् *4 P.* (युज्यति) **1** To efface, blot
out. **2** To trouble.

युध् *a.* Horse.

युद्धसा Desire of fighting, hostile
intention.

युद्धस्तु *a.* Wishing to fight, hostile,
bellicose, वसंक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युद्धस्तवः
Bg. 1. 1.

युवतिः -ती *f.* **1** A young woman,
any young female (whether of men
or animals); युववतिर्नमः किल युवैरप्यं S.
2. 8; so इमयुवतिः.

युवत् *a.* (युवतिः -ती or यूनी *f.*; com-
par. युवीयस् or यूनीयस्; superl. युविष्ठ or
कनिष्ठ) **1** Young, youthful, adult,
arrived at puberty. **2** Strong, healthy.
3 Excellent, good. -*m.* (nom. युवा,
युवानो, युवानः acc. pl. यून्; instr. pl. युवभिः
&c.) **1** A young man, a youth; सा युवि
तस्मिन्मिलान्धवर्षं शशाक शालीनतया न वृक्षं R.
6. 81. **2** A younger descendant (the
elder being still alive); जीवति तु वक्ष्ये
युवा P. IV. 1. 113. (see Sk. thereon).

-Comp. -खलति *a.* (तिः -ती *f.*) bald
in youth. -जयत् (-ती *f.*) appearing
old in youth, prematurely old. -राज
m., -राजः an heir-apparent, a
prince-royal, crown-prince; (असौ)
हृषेण चक्रं युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35.

युष्मद् The base of the second
personal pronoun; (*Nom.* तं, युवां,
यून्) Thou, ye; (at the beginning
of several compounds).

युष्मादृश -वा *a.* Like you.

यूकः -का A louse; Ms. 1. 45.

युतिः *f.* Mixing, union, junction,
connection; करोति वो वहिर्द्वितीयं विषयं पाणि
निर्देशः Bk. 7. 69.

यूथं A herd, flock, multitude, a
large number or troop (as of beasts);
स्त्रीरन्ते मुमोर्बशी प्रियतमा यूथे तेषां वशा V. 4.
25; S. 5. 5. -Comp. -नाथः, -पतिः
1 the leader of a troop or band. **2**
the head of a flock or herd (usually
of elephants), a lordly elephant;
गजयूथं युधिकाश्वलकेशी V. 4. 24.

युधिका -यूनी A kind of jasmine or
its flower V. 4. 24
Me 26

यूपः **1** A sacrificial post (usually
made of bamboo or Khadira wood)
to which the victim is fastened at
the time of immolation; अर्पयन्ते साधुर्जनेन
वैदिकीं हनशान्दलस्व न यूपसक्तिया Ku. 5. 73.
2 A trophy.

यूपः, -य; यूपस् *m., n.* Soup, broth,
pease-soup. (यूपस् has no forms for
the first five inflections and
is optionally substituted for यूप
after acc. dual).

येन *ind.* (Strictly instr. sing. of
यद् used adverbially) **1** Whereby, by
which, wherefore, on which account,
by means of which; किं तयेन मनो हर्तुमर्हं
स्वातां न युज्यतां R. 15. 64, 14. 74. **2** so
that; दृश्यं तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापादयामि Pt. 4.
3 Since, because.

योक्त्रं **1** A cord, rope, thong, halter.
2 The tie of the yoke of a plough.
3 The rope by which an animal is
tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः **1** Joining, uniting. **2** Union,
junction, combination; उपरगतिं शशिनः
समपगतौ रोहिणी योगः S. 7. 22; युष्मद्वतां यद्वे
गुणाय योगः Kt. 10. 25; (वां) योगस्तद्धिचोयद्-
रोहिवास्तु R. 3. 25. **3** Contact, touch,
connection; तनूकमारोप्य शरीरयोगजैः हृदि-
निषिञ्चतमिवावृत्तं त्वचि R. 3. 26. **4** Employ-
ment, application, use; एतेरुपाययोगिस्तु
शक्यास्ताः परिरक्षितुं Ms. 9. 10; R. 10. 86.
5 Mode, manner, course, means;
कथामोगेन युज्यते H. 1 ' in the course of
conversation '. **6** Consequence,
result; (mostly at the end of comp
or in abl.); रक्षायोगादयमपि तनः प्रत्यहं
संचिन्तोति S. 2. 14; Ku. 7. 55. **7** A
yoke. **8** A conveyance, vehicle,
carriage. **9** An armour. **10** Fitness,
propriety, suitability. **11** An
occupation, a work, business. **12** A
trick, fraud, device. **13** An
expedient, a plan, means in general.
14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence,
assiduity; Ms. 7. 44. **15** Remedy,
cure. **16** A charm, spell, incantation,
magic, magical art. **17** Gaining,
acquiring, acquisition. **18** Wealth,
substance. **19** A rule, precept. **20**
Dependence, relation, regular order
or connection, dependence of one
word upon another. **21** Etymology
or derivation of the meaning of a
word. **22** The etymological mean-
ing of a word (opp. स्मृति). **23** Deep
and abstract meditation, concentra-
tion of the mind, contemplation of
the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga*
phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः; सती
सती योगविशुद्धेहा Ku. 1. 21; योगेनति तनु-
त्यज R. 1. 8. **24** The system of
philosophy established by Patanjali,
which is considered to be the second
division of the Sāṅkhya philosophy,
but is practically reckoned as a
separate system. (The chief aim of
the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the

means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absorption; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind). **25** (In arith.) Addition. **26** (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. **27** A combination of stars. **28** N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). **29** The principal star in a lunar mansion. **30** Devotion, pious seeking after god. **31** A spy, secret agent. **32** A traitor, a violator of truth or confidence. -**Comp.** -अंश a means or attaining *Yoga*; (these are eight; for their names see यम 5). -**आचारः** 1 the practice or observance of *Yoga*, 2 a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. -**आचार्यः** 1 a teacher of magic. 2 a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. -**आधमनं** a fraudulent pledge; Ms. 8. 165. -**आरुद्ध** *a.* engaged in profound and abstract meditation. -**ईशः, ईश्वरः** 1 an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. 2 One who has obtained superhuman faculties. 3 a magician. 4 a deity. 5 an epithet of Siva. 6 of Yājñavalkya. -**क्षेमः** 1 security of possession, keeping safe of property. 2 the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. 3 welfare, well-being, security, prosperity, तथा निष्पामिदुक्तानां योगक्षेमं ब्रह्मार्ह Bg. 9. 22; मुद्राया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं ब्रह्म M. 4. 4 properly, profit, gain. (-मौ, -मे or -नं *i. e.* *m.* or *n.* dual or *n. sing.*) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained); अम्यलाभो योगः स्वात् क्षेपो लब्धस्य पालनम्; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. -**चूर्णं** a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues; कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिदं तमोवर्षं चंद्रगुणम् Mu. 2. -**नारका, नारा** the chief star in a *Nakṣatra* or constellation. -**दानं** 1 communicating the *Yoga* doctrine. 2 a fraudulent gift. -**धारणा** perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. -**नाथः** an epithet of Siva. -**निद्राः** 1 a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness; *i. e.* light sleep; योगनिद्रा गतस्य मनः Pt. 1. H. 3. 75; Bh. 3. 41. 2 particularly the sleep of Viṣṇu at the end

of a *Yuga*, R. 10. 14, 13. 6. -**पट्ट** a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. -**पतिः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. -**बलं** 1 the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. 2 power of magic. -**साया** 1 the magical power of the *Yoga*. 2 the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; (मन्वतः सर्जनार्थं शक्तिः). 3 N. of Durgā. -**रंगः** the orange. -**रुद्ध** *a.* having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); *e. g.* the word पञ्चन्य etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आपन्न or 'parasol'. -**रोचना** a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च अदृष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. -**वर्तिका** magical lamp or wick. -**वाहिक** *m., n.* a medium for mixing medicines; *e. g.* honey; नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगवाहि परं ननु Susr. -**वाही** 1 an alkali. 2 honey. 3 quicksilver. -**विक्रयः** a fraudulent sale. -**विद्** *a.* conversant with *Yoga*. (-*m.*) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a practiser of *Yoga*. 3 a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. 4 a magician. 5 a compounder of medicines. -**विभागः** separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a *Sūtra*, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his *Mahābhāṣya*; *e. g.* on अवशो मातृ P. I. 1. 12). -**शास्त्रं** the *Yoga* philosophy. -**समाधिः** the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; ततस्तः परमापद्वयं दुस्वप्नं योगसमाधिना स्मृः R. 8. 24; योगविधि 8. 22. -**सारः** a universal remedy; a panacea. -**सेवा** the practice of abstract meditation.

योगिन् *a.* 1 Connected or endowed with. 2 Possessed of magical powers. -*m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; सेवापरीः परमगहने योगिनामच्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285; ब्रह्म वेणी किल कालीशिरः R. 6. 38. 2 A magician, sorcerer. 3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. -**नी** 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. 2 A female devotee. 3 N. of a class of female attendants on Siva, or Durgā; (they are usually said to be eight).

योगेष्टं Lead.

योग्य *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable. appropriate qualified योग्येन द्रव्येन न 2 Fit or suitable for qualified for

capable of, able to (with loc. dat. or even gen. or in comp.). 3 Useful, serviceable. 4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. -**ययः** A calculator of expedients. -**य्या** 1 Exercise or practice in general अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्या मरुतः पंचशरीरमोचरात् R. 8. 19; so मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; धनुयोग्या, अङ्गयोग्या &c. 2 Martial exercise, drill -**ययं** 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. 2 Sandal-wood. 3 A cake. 4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability, न युद्धयोग्यतामस्य पश्यति सह राक्षसैः Rām. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Appropriateness. 4 (In Nyāya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; *e. g.* in अग्निना सिञ्चति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined एकस्मिन्स्यैवपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka. K.

योजनं 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. 2 Applying, fixing. 3 Preparation, arrangement. 4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage. 5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krośas* or eight or nine miles; न योजनशतं दूरं वासमानस्य दृग्गता H. 1. 146. 6 Exciting, instigation. 7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction. (= योग q. v.). -**चा** 1 Junction, union, connection. 2 Grammatical construction. -**Comp.** -**संघा** 1 musk. 2 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

चोत्रं See चोत्र.

योधः 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; महासन्दीपिते योधमुद्रैः Mb. 2 War, battle. -**Comp.** -**अगारः** -रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. -**धर्मः** the law of soldiers, a military law. -**संरावः** mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं War, battle, contest.

योधिन *m.* A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः *m. f.* 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. 2 Any place of birth or origin, source, origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः स्ववेराणां सा हि लोकस्य निज्जतिः U. 5. 30; Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. 3 A mine. 4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. 5 Home, lair. 6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; असंयुज्योनि, पक्षि, वृक्ष, &c. 7 Water. -**Comp.** -**गुणः** the quality of the womb or place of origin. -**ज** *a.* born of the womb, viviparous. -**देवता** the asterism पूर्वपुनो -अंश fall of the womb, *prolapsus uteri*. -**रजन** the menstrual discharge -**लिप** the clitoris -**सक्ता**

mixture of caste by unlawful inter-marriage; Ms. 10. 60.

यौनी See योनि.

योपन 1 Effacing, blotting out. 2 Anything used for effacing. 3 Confusing, perplexing. 4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योषा, योषित f., योषिता A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; गच्छतीनां रमणवसति योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25.

यौक्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Suitable, fit, proper. 2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. 3 Deducible. 4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion, cf. नरसचिव.

यौगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

यौगपद्य Simultaneity.

यौगिक a. (की f.) 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. 2 Usual. 3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (opp. रूढ or 'conventional'). 4

Remedial. 5 Relating to or derived from Yoga.

यौतक a. (की f.) Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभागनावना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रैश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149. -क 1 Private property in general. 2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यत्स्यात्कुमारीभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131.

यौतव A measure in general.

योध a. (की f.) Warlike.

यौन a. (नी f.) 1 Uterine. 2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 2. 10. -न Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवने 1 An assemblage of young women; अवयुत्व दिवोपि यौवनेन सहाधीतवती-मिमामहं N. 2. 41. 2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विदुष्यौवने वहासि तन्वि पृथग्विता Git. 10 (सुरहरीरूपं).

यौवने 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of, youth, puberty; सुगन्धस्य च यौवनस्य च सखे मध्ये नृपुत्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7; यौवनेऽप्यस्तविद्याना R. 1. 8; 6. 50; दिनयौवनोत्थान् 13. 20. 2 A number of young persons, especially women. -Comp. -अंत a ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. -आरम्भः prime of youth, budding youth. -दर्पः 1 youthful pride. 2 indiscretion natural to youth. -लक्षणं 1 a sign of youth. 2 charm, loveliness. 3 the female breast.

यौवनकं Youth.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Māndhātī, son of Yuvanaśva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent यौवराज्यसिद्धिः crowned heir-apparent.

यौष्माक a. (की f.); यौष्माकीण a. Your, yours.

र.

रः 1 Fire. 2 Heat. 3 Love, desire. 4 Speed.

रंह 1 P. (रहति) To move or go with speed, hasten; न रंहिष्यंजंरं Bk. 14 98. -Caus. (रंहयति according to some 10 U.) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. 2 To cause to flow. 3 To go. 4 To speak.

रंहति f. Speed, velocity.

रहस m. 1 Speed, velocity; R. 2. 34, Si. 12. 7. Ki. 2. 40. 2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity.

रक्त p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभाति बालातरक्तसारुः R. 6. 60. 2 Red, crimson, blood-red; सौम्य तेजः प्रतिवचज्वातुषरक्तं दधानः Me. 36; so रक्तशोक, रक्तशुक्र &c. 3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अर्धमैश्वर्यं पश्य रक्तश्रुति चद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). 4 Dear, beloved. 5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant; श्रोत्रेण समुद्धति रक्तमासां गीतातुंगं वारिखंदगवायं R. 16. 64. 6 Fond of play, sporting, playful.

-कः 1 Red colour. 2 Safflower. -सार 1 Lac. 2 The plant रुद्रा. -क्त 1 Blood. 2 Copper. 3 Saffron. 4 Vermilion. -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 red eyed. 2 fearful. (-क्षः) 1 a buffalo. 2 a pigeon. -अंकः a coral. -अंशः 1 a bug. 2 the planet Mars. 3 the disc of the sun or moon. -अधिसंघः inflammation of the eyes. -अंबरं a red g t (-र) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments अर्द्ध a

bloody tumour. -अशोकः the red-flowered Asoka; M. 3. 5. -आवारः the skin. -आम a. red-looking. -आशयः any viscous containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). -उरलं the red lotus. -उपलं red chalk, red earth. -कंठ, -कंठिन a. sweet-voiced. (-म.) the cuckoo. -कंदः, -कंदलः coral. -कनलं the red lotus. -चंदनं 1 red-sandal. 2 saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion. -छर्दिः f. vomiting blood. -छर्दिः F. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः alion. -हुंघः a parrot. -दुश् m. a pigeon. -धातुः 1 red chalk or orpiment. 2 copper. -पः a demon, an evil spirit. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -परं a leech. -पातः blood-shed. -पाद a. red-footed. (-दः) 1 a bird with red feet, a parrot. 2 a war-chariot. 3 an elephant. -पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech. -पिंडं 1 a red pimple. 2 a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. -पमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. -भवं flesh. -मोक्ष, -मोक्षण bleeding. -वटी, -वरटी small-pox. -वर्गः 1 lac. 2 the pomegranate tree. 3 safflower. -वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1 red-colour. 2 cochineal insect. (-र्णः) gold. -वसन, वासस् a. clothed in red. -जासनं vermilion. -जीर्वकः a species of heron. -संघकं the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

a 1 Red Impassioned enamoured, fond of 3 Pleasing

amusing. 4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red garment. 2 An impassioned man, amorous person. 3 A sporter.

रक्तिः f. 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. 2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The Gunja plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिसन् m. Redness.

रक्ष 1 P. (रहति, रक्षति) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); भवानिमां प्रतिवृत्तिं रक्षतु S. 6; ज्ञास्यासि कियदुजो मे रक्षति यौर्वीकिणां इति S. 1. 13. 2 To keep, not to divulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. 3 To preserve, save, spare (often with abl.); अलब्धं चैव लिप्तेत लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्ष्यात् H. 2. 8; आपदर्थं वनं रक्षेद् H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. 4 To avoid; Mu. 1. 2. (Prepositions like अग्नि, परि, सं are prefixed to this root without any material change in meaning).

रक्षक a. (रक्षा f.) Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्षणे). -णी A rein, bridle.

रक्षस् a. An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशसहस्राणि रक्षसां भीमकर्मणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणस्त्रयस्त्रिदशानि रणे हताः ॥ U. 2. 15. -Comp. -ईश, -नाथः An epithet of Rāvana. -जननी night. -संघः an assembly of demons.

रक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding मणि वृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्य

वक्षिता Ku. 2. 26; Si. 18. 31; S. 1. 14; R. 2. 4, 8; Me. 43. 2 Care, security. 3 A guard, watch. 4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative; as in रक्षा-कण्ड q. v. below. 4 A tutelary deity. 5 Ashes. 6 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Śrāvṇa, as an amulet or preservative; (रक्षी also in this sense). -Comp. -अधिष्ठितः 1 one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. 2 a magistrate. 3 the chief police-officer. -अपेक्षकः 1 a porter, door-keeper. 2 a guard of the women's apartments. 3 a catamite. 4 an actor. -कण्डः, -कण्डकं a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अहो रक्षा-कण्डकमस्य मणिर्वन्दे न दृश्यते S. 7. -गृह् a lying-in-chamber; रक्षागृह्णा दीपाः प्रत्या-दिष्टा इवामवन् R. 10. 59. -पत्रः a species of birch tree. -पालः, -पुरुषः a watchman, guard, police. -प्रदीपः a lamp kept burning, as a sort of protection against evil-spirits. -भूषणं, -मणिः, -रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits.

रक्षि, रक्षिन् *a.* Protecting, guard-
ing, ruling &c.; N. 1. 1. -*m.* 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. 2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पदशब्द इव ना नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3.

रघुः N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned, covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Visvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brahmanas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -नरथः, -पतिः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सिंहः &c. epithets of Rāma.

रक्ष *a.* 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. 2 Slow. -कः A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; त्रेतकः Māl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रक्षुः A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रक्षः 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. 2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public

in रक्षिभोपशतये S. D. 281. 3 A place of assembly. 4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अहो रामवद्विच-वृष्टिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रक्षः S. 1; रक्ष्य दक्ष-विश्व निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा भुव्यात्। पुरुषस्य तथा-स्थाने प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तते प्रकालिः ॥ Sarva. S. 5 A field of battle. 6 Dancing, singing, acting. 7 Mirth, diversion. 8 Borax. 9 The nasal modification of a vowel; सररं कपयेत्सं रक्षिति निर्वर्ते Sik. 30; so, 26, 27, 28. -*गः*, -*न* Tin. -Comp. -अम्भणं an arena, an amphitheatre. -अवतरणं 1 entrance on the stage. 2 an actor's profession. -अवतारकः, -अवतारिन् *m.* an actor. -आजीवः 1 an actor. 2 a painter; so उपजीवीन् *m.* -कारः, -जीवकः a painter. -वरः 1 an actor, a player. 2 a gladiator. -रं red lead. -देवता the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public diversions generally. -द्वारं 1 a stage-door. 2 the prologue of a play. -भूतिः *f.* the night of full moon in the month of Āṣvina. -भूमिः *f.* 1 a stage, theatre. 2 an arena, battle-field. -मंडपः a theatre. -मातृ *f.* 1 lac, red-dye; or the insect which produces it. 2 a bawd, procuress. -वस्तु *n.* a paint. -वासः an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. -शाला a dancing-hall, a theatre, play-house.

रक्ष् 1. U. (रक्षिते) 1 To go. 2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं रक्षतुर्गच्छे Bk. 14. 15.

रक्ष 10 U. (रक्षयिते, रक्षित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्रकरं स्मितेन सचिंतो नो कुंजाल्या-दिभिः Amar. 40; रक्षयति शयनं सचचितनयनं Git. 5. 2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाधिकाररक्षितैः स्वदेनैः R. 13. 75; मातृद्वयं मधुविदुना रक्षयितुं क्षाराद्ये-रहिते Bh. 2. 6; मौलौ वा रक्षयजलिं Ve. 3. 40. 3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अथर्वादि जगन्नाथो विश्वहया-नरीरक्ष् Asvad. 26; S. 3. 15. 4 To place in or upon, fix on; रक्षयति चिकुरं कुशककुशं Git. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. 5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. 6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards. -With अ to arrange. -वि 1 to arrange. 2 to compose. 3 to effect, produce, make; Me. 95; Bv. 1. 30.

रक्षनं-ना 1 Arrangement, prepara-
tion, disposition; अन्विष्टं, संगीतं &c. 2 formation, creation, production; अन्वेष्ट-
रक्षना वचनादलना Bv. 1. 69; so वृद्धि-
रक्षना Me. 50. 3 Performance, com-
pletion, accomplishment, effecting; कुरु मम वचनं सत्वररक्षे Git. 5; R. 10. 77. 4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्तवस्तु रक्षना S. D. 422. 5 Dressing the hair. 6. An array or arrangement of troops. 7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy.

रक्ष See रक्ष्य

रक्षकः A washerman.

रक्षका-की A washerwoman.

रक्षत *a.* 1 Silvery, made of silver. 2 Whitish. -रं 1 Silver; शुक्लौ रक्षतामिदमिति ज्ञानं वनः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. 2 Gold 3 A pearl-ornament or necklace. 4 Blood. 5 Ivory. 6 An asterism, a constellation.

रक्षानिः -नी *f.* Night; हरिभिमानी रक्षानि-
रिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Git. 5. -Comp. -करः the moon. -चरः a night-stalker, demon, goblin. -जले night-dew, hoar-frost. -पतिः, -रमणः the moon. -भुखं nightfall, evening.

रक्षनिनय *a.* Passing for or looking like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

रक्षन् *m.* 1 Dust, power, dirt; यन्मास्त-
द्वैरजना मलिनोपवति S. 7. 17; आत्मोद्धृतेरपि रक्षाभिरलंबयिताः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 32. 2 The dust or pollen of flowers; धूयात्कु-
शेशयस्त्र्योद्धृतेरपि (यथाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. 3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. 4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. 5 Gloom, darkness. 6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral or mental darkness; अयमेव रक्षयंत्येति हि अतर्कतोऽपि रक्षेति मीलितः R. 9. 74. 7 The second of the three Gūpas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमसः, रक्ष is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, as *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons; अंतर्गतनपास्तं मे रक्षोऽपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 69; Bg. 6. 27; Māl. 1. 20. 8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4. 41, 5. 66. -Comp. -गुणः see (7) above -तमस्क *a.* being under the influence of both *rajas* and *tamas*. -तोकः -कं, -पुत्रः 1 greediness, avarice. 2 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first men-
strual flow. -बंधः suppression of menstruation. -रक्षः darkness. -शुद्धिः pure condition of the menses. -हरः 'dirt-remover', a washerman.

रक्षसाहुः 1 A could. 2 Soul, heart.

रक्षल *a.* Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; (where it also means 'being in menses.') 2 Full of passion (रक्ष) or emotion; Ms. 6. 77. -लः A buffalo. -लर 1 A woman during the menses; रक्षलः परिमलिनोऽपि रक्षः Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60. 2 A marriageable girl.

रक्षुः *f.* 1 A rope, cord, string. 2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. 3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. -दालकं a kind of wild fowl; so रक्षुवालः. -वेष्टा a rope-basket.

रक्ष् 1 *U* (रक्षिते रक्षयिते रक्ष-
यन् रक्षते *des d* रक्षयि) 1 To be

died or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यमुरजः U. 5. 2; नेत्रे ख्यं रज्यतः 5. 26; N. 3. 120; 7. 60, 22. 52. 2 To dye, tinge, colour, paint. 2 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.); देवानिधि निषवराजचरस्त्वजेती स्वार्द्र-ज्यत नलं न विदर्भयुः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. 4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. 5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. -Caus. (रजयति-ते) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; स रजयिष्य चरणौ कुशाक्षीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. 2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदुषं ब्रह्मापि न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरतु कुच-कुम्भोत्पति मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयेषु Git. 10. 3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. 4 To hunt deer (रजयति only in this sense). -WITH अञ्ज 1 to be red; Si. 9. 7. 2 to be fond of, be devoted or attached to, love, like (with loc., also acc.); Pt. 1. 301; Ms. 3. 173. 3 to be delighted; Bg. 11. 36. -अप 1 to be dissatisfied or discontented (with abl.); नयहीना-दपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49. 2 to become pale or colourless; दशात्तापरकाशः S. 6. 5. -उप 1 to be eclipsed; उपरज्यते मन्वा-श्रद्धः Mu. 1. 2 to be tinged or coloured; Si. 2. 10. 3 to be afflicted or distressed. -वि 1 to grow discoloured or soiled, be coarse or rough; केशा अपि विरज्यते निःस्नेहाः किं न श्रेयसाः Pt. 1. 82 (where it has sense 2 also). 2 to be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; शिराश्रुकोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; या चिंतयामि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bh. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 22. 3 to become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments. रंजकः 1 A painter, dyer. 2 An exciter, a stimulus. -कं 1 Red sandal. 2 Vermilion

रंजनं 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. 2 Colour, dye. 3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping, contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारंजनलम्बवर्णः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽभूद्वर्णो राजा प्रकृतिरेजनात् 4. 12. 4 Red sandal-wood.

रंजनी The Indigo plant.

रद् 1 P. (रटति, रटित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; वोरश्च-रादेवः शिवः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसा ध्रुवी राट च मयंकं 14. 81. 2 To call out, proclaim loudly. 3 To shout with joy, applaud. -WITH आ to call to, shout at; शिवसहचरमर्षयस्यातुरा चक्रवाण्यारटति S. 4.

रटनं 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. 2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रणं 1 P. (रणति, रणित) To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.); रणद्विराणवद्वयया नमस्वतः दृष्टाग्विनिबधुतिमंडलैः स्वरे- Si 1 10 चरणरणिमणिनूपुरया परिपूरित हस्तभित्तार्थं Git 2

रणः -णं 1 War, combat, battle, fight; रणः प्रवृत्ते तव भीमः पूर्वगरक्षता R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितवोरसिद्धिर्निःसरणे रणः Subhāsh. 2 A battle-field. -णः 1 Sound, noise. 2 The quill or bow of a lute. 3 Motion, going. -Comp. -अयं the front or van of a battle. -अयं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword; सस्येदं शोणितं व्योम रणागनि प्रजज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. -अयं -ने a battle-field. -अयेन a. flying away from battle, a fugitive; स वभार रणयेतां चन्द्रप्रभाद्वस्थिता Ki. 15. 33. -आतोयं, -तूर्य, -हुंहुनिः a military drum. -उत्साहः prowess in battle. -क्षितिः f. क्षेत्रं, -धुः f. -धूमिः f., -स्थानं a battle-field. -धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; तातैः चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को मयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. -प्रिय a. fond of war, war-like. -मत्तः an elephant. -मुखं, -मूर्धन m., -शिरस् n. 1 the front of battle, the head or van of fight; S. 6. 30. 7. 26. 2 the van of an army. -रंकः the space between the tusks of an elephant. -रंगः a battle-field. -रणः a gnat, mosquito. (-ण) 1 longing, anxious desire 2 regret for a lost object. -रणकः -कं 1 anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रणर-कविद्विं किंप्रदावर्तमानं Māl. 1. 41; U. 1. 2 love, desire. (-का) the god of love. -वाद्यं a military instrument of music. -विज्ञा military science, the art or science of war. -संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, mêlée. -सज्जर military ac- countment. -सहायः an ally. -स्तंभः a monument of war, trophy.

रणस्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking, or jingling sound. 2 A sound in gene- ral. 3 Humming (as of bees).

रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रंडः 1 A man who dies without male issue. 2 A barren tree. -ड्रा 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women; रंडे षडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392. v. 1.; प्रतिकूलामकुलजां पापं प्रापादु-वर्तिनीम् । केदोष्पाकुण्ठ तो रंडां पालेड्डु निगोजय ॥ Prab. 2. 2 A widow; रंडाः पीनवयोधराः कवि मया नैराहमालिङ्गिताः Prab. 3.

रत p. p. 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. 2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. 3 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; (see रत्न). -तं 1 Pleasure. 2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. 3 The private parts. -Comp. -अयनी a prostitute, harlot. -अयुक्त a. lustful, lascivious. -उद्धः the (Indian) cuckoo. -अद्रिकं 1 a day. 2 bathing for pleasure. -कीलः a dog. -कुजितं lustful or lascivious murmur -ज्वराः a crow -चास्त्रि m. a bertine sensuasiat

-ताली a procuress, bawd. -नारीचः 1 a voluptuary. 2 the god of love, Cupid. 3 a dog. 4 lascivious murmur. -वधः sexual union, coition -हिंदकः 1 a ravisher or seducer of women. 2 a voluptuary.

रतिः f. 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy; S. 2. 1. 2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.); पापे रतिं मा कुथाः Bh. 2. 77; स्वयंभित्ति रतिः 2. 62; R. 1. 23; Ku. 5. 65. 3 Love, affection, S. D. thus defines it:— रतिर्मेनेनुकूलार्थं मतः प्रवणयितं 207; cf. 206 also. 4 Sexual pleasure; दाक्षिण्योदकवादिनी विग-जिता याता स्वदेशं रतिः Māl. 8. 38; so रति-सर्वस्व q. v. below. 5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. 6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kāma or Cupid; साक्षात्कामं त्वनिव रतिर्गलती मायवं यत् Māl. 1. 16; Ku. 3. 23; 4. 45; R. 6. 2. 7 The pudenda. -Comp. -अयं, -कुहर pudendum muliebre. -रुद्र, -मवनं, -मंदिरं 1 a pleasure-house. 2 a brothel. 3 pudendum muliebre. -तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. -हृतिः ती f. a love-messenger; Ku. 4. 16. -पतिः, -प्रियः, -रमणः the god of love; अपि नाम मन्वागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणानगोचरम् Māl. 1; दयति स्तुते रतिपतेरिवः शिततां सदुल्लसपलाश-ह्राः Si. 9. 66. -रसः sexual pleasure. -रंजय a. lustful, libidinous, lascivious. -सर्वस्व the all-in-all or highest es- sence of sexual pleasure; कर्त्तव्याधुनया विवसि रतिसर्वस्वनयुरे S. 1. 24.

रत्नं 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86; न रत्नमन्विष्यति श्रयते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The rainas are said to be either five, nine, or fourteen, see the words पंचरत्न, नवरात and चतुर्दशरत्न respective- ly). 2 Anything valuable or pre- cious, any dear treasure. 3 Any- thing best or excellent of its kind, (mostly at the end of comp.); जातौ जातौ यदुत्कृष्टं तद्वत्तममिधीयते Malli; कन्या-रत्नमयोनिजम् मवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30; so पुत्रं, कीं, अणुल, &c. 4 A magnet. -Comp. -अनुविद्ध a. set or studded with jewels. -आकरः 1 a mine of jewels. 2 the ocean; रत्नेषु ह्ये-षु बहुधनमर्थैरयापि रत्नाकर इव सिंहुः Vikr. 1. 12; रत्नाकरं कीदृश R. 13. 1. -आलोक- the lustre of a gem. -आवली, -माला a necklace of jewels. -अंदलः a coral. -अञ्चित a. set or studded with gems. -गर्भः the sea. (-र्भा) the earth. -दीपः, -पदीपः 1 a jewel-lamp. 2 a gem serving as a lamp; अर्चिर्लुगानमि-मुलमपि प्राप्य रत्नपदीपात् Me. 68. -मुख्यं a diamond. -राक्व m. a ruby. -राशिः 1 a heap of gems. 2 the ocean. -साद्रः N. of the mountain Meru. -सू a. produc- ing jewels; R. 1. 65. -सू, -सुतिः f. the earth.

रत्निः m. f. 1 The elbow 2 The distance from the elbow to the end

of the closed fist, a cubit. -m. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अराति q. v.).

रथः 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle; especially, a war-chariot. 2 A hero (for रथिन्). 3 A foot. 4 A limb, part, member. 5 The body; cf. आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि इति रथमेव तु ॥ Kath. 6 A reed. -Comp. -अश्वः a carriage-axle. अंगं 1 any part of a carriage. 2 particularly, the wheels of a carriage; रथो रथांगवनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41, S. 7. 10. 3 A discus, especially of Vishnu; चक्रवर रति रथानमदः सततं विभर्षि सुवनेषु रुद्वेयः Si. 15. 26. 4 a potter's wheel. -आह्वयः, नामकः, नामन् m. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); रथानामन् विद्धुनो रथानथोपनिविद्या । अये त्वां पृच्छति रथी मयेरथज्ञतेतुः ॥ V. 4. 18; Ku. 3. 37; R. 3. 24; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night and to be united at sun rise). -पाणिः N. of Vishnu. -ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. -ईषा-पा the pole of a carriage. -उद्दहः, -उपस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. -कट्या, -कट्या an assemblage of chariots. -कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. -कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सज्जारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -कुडुबिन्, -कुडुबिन् m. a charioteer, coachman. -कूबर-रं the pole or shaft of a carriage. -केतुः the flag of a chariot. -क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot; R. 1. 58. -गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. -गुतिः f. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. -चरणः, पादः 1 a chariot-wheel. 2 the ruddy goose. -चर्या chariot-exercise, the use of chariot, travelling by carriage; अन्यस्तथचर्याः U. 5. -धुर f. the shaft or pole of a chariot. -नाभिः f. the nave of the wheel of chariot. -नीहः the inner part or seat of a chariot. -बंधः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. -महोत्सवः -यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). -मुखं the forepart of a carriage. -युद्धं 'a chariot-fight,' a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. -वर्धन् n., -वीथिः high way, main road. -वाहः 1 a carriage-horse. 2 a charioteer. -शक्तिः f. the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. -शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

रथिक a. (की f.) 1 Riding in a carriage. 2 The owner of a carriage. **रथिन्** a. 1 Riding or driving in a carriage. 2 Possessing or owning a carriage. 3 An owner of a

carriage. 2 A warrior who fights from a chariot; R. 7. 37.

रथिनः, रथिर a. See रथिन् above.

रथ्यः 1 A chariot-horse; वाक्वत्सनी मृगजवाक्षममेव रथ्यः S. 1. 8. 2 A part of chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages; (hence) a high way, main road; भुयो भूयः सविधनगरिरथ्या पर्वतं Māl. 1. 15. 2 A place where many roads meet. 3 A number of carriages or chariots; Si. 18. 3.

रट् 1 P. (रति) 1 To split, rend. 2 To scratch.

रट् 1 Splitting, scratching. 2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); रातञ्जिव परांरति द्विद्वानां रटा इव Bv. 1. 65. -Comp. -खेदनं tooth-bite; जनय रट्खेदनं Git. 10. -छदः a lip.

रट् A tooth. -Comp. -छदः A lip.

रट् 4 P. (रथति, रट् : caus. रथयति; desid. रथिष्यति or रित्तति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अश्वं रथितुमारभे Bk. 9. 29. 2 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रतिदेवः N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मवति; cf. Me. 45. and Malli. thereon].

रतुः 1 A way, road. 2 A river.

रथन्, रथिः f. 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. 2 Cooking.

रथे 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; रथेष्वाल्लङ्घनमन्वेष्टा R. 13. 56, 15. 2; नासाग्रंरथं Māl. 1. 1; कौचंरथं Me. 57. 2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, available point; रथेऽपनिपत्तिनोज्ज्वलाः S. 3; रथान्वेषणद्वारां द्विषामनिपत्तां ययौ R. 12. 11; R. 15. 17, 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -Comp. -अन्वेषिन्, अन्वेषारिन् a. searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. -बभूः a rat. -बन्धः a hollow bamboo.

रथ् 1 A. (रथे, रथः; caus. रथयति-ते; desid. रथिष्ये) To begin. -With आ or प्रा 1 to begin, commence, set about, undertake; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विद्वमयेन नीचेः Bh. 2. 27; आरभ्यतेऽप्येवमज्ञाः Subhāsh. Bk. 5. 38; R. 8. 45. 2 to be busy or energetic; Si. 9. 91. -परि to clasp, embrace; इत्युक्त्वं परिभ्य दोष्म्यौ Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95; Ku. 5. 3; Si. 9. 72. -सं 1 to be agitated be overwhelmed or affected 2 to be

furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in p. p.); R. 16. 16.

रमन् n. 1 Violence, zeal. 2 Force, strength.

रमन् a. 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. 2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.); रमन्तु दुर्दितविहङ्गाः Ki. 5. 1, R. 9. 61, Mu. 5. 24. -सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity, haste, speed, hurry, vehemence; आलीषु केटीरमसेन बाला दुर्दुर्मात्तापमपालपती Bv. 2. 12; त्वमिसरण-रमसेन वलेती Git. 16; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23, Ki. 9. 47. 2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरमन्तुद्वानां कर्मणामा-विपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यदुल्लो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99. 3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. 4 Regret, sorrow. 5 Joy, pleasure, delight, मनसि रमसधिमवे हरिरुदयं हृक्तेन Git. 5.

रम् 1 A. (रमते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रत) 1 To be pleased or delighted; rejoice, be gratified; रहसि रमते Māl. 3. 2, Ms. 2. 223. 2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोलापागैर्विदुः न रमसे लोचनेर्विचिंतोऽसि Me. 27; व्यजेष्ट बहुवर्गम-रतं नीती Bk. 1. 2. 3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजात्रिया कैरविषयो रमते मधुचैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67. 4 To have sexual intercourse with; सा तस्यत्रेण सह रमते H. 3. 5 To remain, stay, pause. -Caus. (रमयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. -Desid. (रिंसते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88. -With अभि to rejoice, be pleased or delighted, be fond of; Bk. 1. 7, Bg. 18. 45. -आ (Paras.) 1 to take pleasure in, delight in; Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. 2 to cease, stop, leave off (speaking &c.); end; Ms. 2. 73. -उप (P. and A.) 1 to cease, end, terminate; मयातदुपराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69. 2 to cease or desist from; मयात्राणादुपरते नस्यते त्वां महारथाः Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54, 55; Ki. 4. 17. 3 to be quiet or calm; Bg. 6. 20. 4 to die; see उपरत. -परि (Paras.) to be pleased or delighted; Bk. 8. 53. -रि (Paras.) 1 to end, terminate, come to an end; अविदितमयामा सन्निरेव व्यरसीत् U. 1. 27. 2 to cease, desist, stop, leave off; (speaking &c.), एतावदुक्त्वा विरते वृद्धे R. 2. 51; Si. 2. 13; oft. with abl.; हा हंत किमिति चित्तिरिमति नाद्यपि विरमेभ्यः Bv. 4. 25. U. 1. 33. -सं (Atm.) to be pleased, to rejoice; Bk. 19. 30.

रम a. Pleasing, delightful, gratifying &c. -सः 1 Joy, delight. 2 A lover, husband. 3 The god of love.

रमट Asa Fœtida (रिडु) Comp. -रमनि Asa Fœtida

रमण *a.* (जी. *f.*) Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming Bk. 6. 72. -**णः** 1 A lover, husband ; पञ्च रामा रमणोऽभिप्रायः R. 14. 27; Me. 37, 87, Ku. 4. 21 ; Si. 9. 60. 2 The god of love. 3 An ass. 4 A testicle. -**णं** 1 Sporting, 2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. 3 Love, sexual union. 4 Joy or pleasure in general. 5 The hip and the loins.

रमणा, **रमणी** 1 A lovely young woman ; लता रम्या सेयं भ्रमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. 2 A wife, mistress ; भोग को रमणी बिदा Subhāsh.

रमणीय *a.* Pleasant, delightful, lovely, charming, handsome ; स्मिते नेतर्किव प्रकृतिरमण्यं विकसितं Bv. 2. 90.

रमा 1 A wife, mistress. 2 N. of Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu and Goddess of wealth. 3 Riches. -**Comp.** -**कांतः**, -**नाथः**, -**पतिः** epithets of Vishnu. -**वेष्टः** turpentine.

रंभा 1 A plantain tree ; विजितरंभरुद्रं Git. 10; विजितरंभातरूपीवरी R. 22. 43, 2 37. 2 N. of Gauri. 3 N. of an *apsaras*, wife of Nalākūbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra ; तस्मिन्नुद्यमे रंभरी किमु रंभा परिणाहिता परम् । तर्णमपि जिष्णुष्व तो धनदायस्त्वयःफलस्तनी ॥ N. 2. 37. -**Comp.** -**ऊरु** *a.* (र or रु. *f.*) having thighs like the interior of a plantain, tree, *i. e.* full, round and hence lovely ; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रम्य *a.* 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable ; रम्यास्तपोधानां क्रियाः समवलोक्य S. 1. 13. 2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome ; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैबलेनाभि रम्यं S. 1. 20; 5. 2. -**रम्यः** Semen virile.

रम् 1. A. (रयते, रयित) To go, move.

रयः 1 The stream of a river, current ; ज्वरंजप्रतिहतरयं तीयनादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. 2 Force, speed, velocity ; U. 3. 36. 3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रल्लकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. 2 An eye-lash ; युवतिरल्लमहसनाहतो भवति की न युवा गतचेतनाः 3 A kind of deer.

रवः 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). 2 Singing; humming sound (of birds); R. 9. 29. 3 Clamour. 4 Noise or sound in general ; रंदा°, शृण्व°, चाप° &c.

रवण *a.* 1 Oying, roaring, screaming. 2 Sonorous, sounding लक्ष्मणवर्धनः शृङ्ग रवणैर्वरं ततं Bk. 7. 14. 3 Sharp, hot. 4 Fickle, unsteady. -**णः** 1 A camel; Si. 12. 2. 2 The cuckoo. -**णं** Brass, bell-metal.

रविः The sun ; सहस्रगुणसुस्तुमादौ हि रवेः R. 1. 18. -**Comp.** -**कांतः** the sun-stone (सूर्यकांत) -**जः** -**जनकः**, -**पुत्रः** 1 the planet Saturn. 2 epithets of Karna 3 of Vali 4 of Manu

Vaivasvata. 5 of Yama. 6. of Sugriva. -**दिने**, -**वारः**, -**वासरः** -**रं** Sunday. -**संक्रांतिः** *f.* the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रसना, **रसना** 1 A rope, cord, 2 A rein, bridle. 3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle ; रस्तु रसनायि तव वनजवनमंडले घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Git. 10 ; R. 7. 10, 8. 57; Me. 35. 4 The tongue ; Bv. 1. 111. -**Comp.** -**उपमा** a variety of the figure उपमा ; it is ' a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the *Upameya* in the first comparison the *Upama'na* in the second and so forth; see S. D. 664.

रश्मिः 1 A string, cord, rope. 2 A bridle, rein ; सुकेशु रश्मिषु निरायतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8; रश्मिसेयमनात् S. 1. 3 A goad, whip. 4 A beam, ray of light ; S. 7. 6 ; N. 22. 56 ; so हिमरश्मि &c. -**Comp.** -**कलापः** a pearl-necklace of 54 threads.

रश्मिमतु *m.* The sun.

रस 1. P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream ; करीव वन्यः पशुं रस R. 16. 78 ; Si. 3. 48. 2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c. ; राजन्योपनिमंत्रणाय रसति स्कीर्तं यशोवृद्धिः Ve. 1. 25 ; रस्तु रसनायि तव वनजवनमंडले Git. 10. 3 To resound, reverberate. -II. 10 U. (रसयति-ते, रसित) To taste, relish ; रसिका रसिता Bv. 4. 13 ; Si. 10. 27.

रसः 1 Sap, juice (of trees); हृत्सरः, कुम्भरसः &c. 2 A liquid, fluid ; Ku. 1. 7. 3 Water ; सहस्रगुणसुस्तुमादौ हि रसं रविः R. 1. 19 ; Bv. 2. 144. 4 Liquor, drink ; Ms. 2. 177. 5 A draught, potion. 6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also.) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 *gunas* ; the *rasas* are six ; कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय ; परायचः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेतु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4 ; U. 2. 2. 7 A sauce, condiment. 8 An object of taste ; R. 3. 4. 9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire ; इहे वस्तुमुपचितरसाः प्रेमाश्रीभवति Me 112. 10 Love, affection ; जरसा रसिमहायौ रसः U. 1. 39 ; प्रसरति रसो निर्द्विचनः 6. 11. ' a feeling, of love ' ; Ku. 3. 37. 11 Pleasure, delight, happiness ; R. 3. 26. 12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. 13 Pathos, emotion feeling. 14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment ; नवरसरचिरा निर्मितानादधी मास्यी क्वेर्जयति K. P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight;— शृंगारहास्यकरुणारौद्रवीर-मदनकः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञो वैद्युद्यौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ; but sometimes शान्तसः is added thus making the total number 9 ; निर्वेदस्थायिभावोक्ति शान्तपि नवनो रसः K. P. 4 ; sometimes a tenth, वासल्यरस, is also added. *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition but, according to Vivvanātha they constitute the very

essence of poetry वाक्य

काव्ये S. D. 3.) 15 Essence, pith, best part. 16 A constituent fluid of the body. 17 Semen virile. 18 Mercury. 19 A poison, poisonous drink ; as in तीक्ष्णरसदाने. 20 Any mineral or metallic salt. -**Comp.** -**अंजनं** vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. -**अम्लः** sour sauce. -**अयनं** 1 an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age ; निखिलरसायनमहितो गंधेनेषेण लघुन इव R. G. 2 (fig.) serving as an elixir vitae ; *i. e.* that which gratifies or regales ; आनन्दनानि हृदयैकरसायनानि Māl. 6. 8. ; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 36 ; श्रोत्रं, कर्णं &c. 3 alchemy or chemistry. -**भ्रेष्टः** mercury. -**आत्मक** *a.* 1 consisting of juice or sentiment. 2 fluid, liquid. -**आभासः** 1 the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. 2 an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -**आस्वादः** 1 tasting juices or flavours. 2 perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm ; as in काव्यावतरसास्वाद. -**इंद्र** 1 mercury. 2 the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). -**उज्ज्वलं**, -**उपलं** a pearl. -**कर्मन्** *n.* preparation of quicksilver. -**कैसरं** camphor. -**गंधः** -**गंधं** gum-myrrh. -**ग्रह** *a.* 1 perceiving flavours. 2 appreciating or enjoying pleasures. -**जः** sugar molasses. -**जः** blood. -**ज्ञ** *a.* 1 one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of ; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु बंधं रसज्ञः U. 2. 27. 2 capable of discerning the beauty of things. (-**ज्ञः**) 1 a man of taste or feeling, a critic, an appreciative person, a poet. 2 an alchemist. 3 a physician, or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-**ज्ञा**) the tongue ; Bv. 2. 59. -**तेजस्** *n.* blood. -**दः** a physician. -**धातु** *n.* quicksilver. -**प्रबंधः** any poetical composition, particularly a drama. -**फलः** the cocoa-nut tree. -**भंगः** the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. -**भवं** blood. -**राजः** quicksilver. -**विक्रयः** sale of liquors. -**शास्त्रं** the science of alchemy. -**सिद्धि** *a.* 1 accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments, जयति ते युक्तिनः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bh. 2. 24. 2 skilled in alchemy. -**सिद्धिः** *f.* skill in alchemy.

रसनं 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. 2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. 3 Taste, flavour. 4 The organ of taste, the tongue ; इन्द्रियं रसाहर्कं रसनं जिह्वावर्ति T. S. ; Bg. 15. 9. 5 Perception, appreciation, sense. सर्वेषां रसनदादाः S. D. 244

रसना See रसना **Comp.** -**रसः** a bird -**रिद्ध** *m.* a dog

रसवत् *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; संसारसुखदुःखस्य द्वे एव रसवत्कले । काव्यादृतसाखादः सैवकः सज्जनैः सह ॥. 3 Moist, well-watered. 4 Charming, graceful, elegant. 5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. 6 Full of affection, possessed of love. 7 Spirited, witty. -*स्त्री* A kitchen.

रसा 1 The lower of infernal regions, hell. 2 The earth, ground, soil; Bv. 1. 59; स्वरस्य दुःखरसतां रसारसार-सरसा Nalod. 2. 10. 3 The tongue. -*Comp.* -*सत्तल* 1 N. of one of the seven-regions below the earth; see *सत्तल*. 2 the lower world or hell in general; राज्यं वातु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राणितुं कामये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्यादु रसातलं Bb. 2. 39.

रसालः 1 The mango tree; शृंग रसाल-दुष्मानि समाश्रयते Bv. 1. 17. 2 The sugar-cane. -*स्त्री* 1 The tongue. 2 Curds mixed with sugar and spices. 3 Dürvā grass. 4 A vine or grape. -*ल* Gum-myrrh, frankincense.

रसिक *a.* 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. 2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. 3 Impassioned. 4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating; तद् दृष्टं प्रवर्तते काव्यरसिकाः वार्द्धलिकविशदितं Śrut. 40. 5 Finding pleasure in, taking delight in, delighting in, devoted to (usually in comp.). ; यद् भालती भावयता उद्भासयति रसिकेन वेधसा समयेन सया च तुल्यं दीयते Mal. 6; so कामरसिकः Bb. 3. 112; परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -*कः* 1 A man of taste or feeling; an appreciator of excellence or beauty; cf. अरसिक. 2 A libertine. 3 An elephant. 4 A horse. -*का* 1 The juice of sugarcane, molasses. 2 The tongue. 3 A woman's girdle; see *रसाला* also.

रसित *p. p.* 1 Tasted. 2 Having flavour or sentiment. 3 Gilded. -*स* 1 Wine or liquor. 2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general; हेरबकंटरसितप्रतिमानमिति Māl. 9. 3.

रसोनः A kind of garlic; cf. लसोन.

रस्य *a.* Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable; रसाः सिग्वाः स्थिरा दृष्टा आहाराः सान्त्विक्रियाः Bg. 17. 8.

रह 1 P., 10 U.-(*रहाति, रहयति, रहति*) To quit, leave, abandon, forsake, desert; रहस्यापदुष्टेनायातिः Ki. 2. 14.

रहर्ष Desertion, quitting, separation; सहकारयुते समये सह कारहणस्य केन सत्तार इदं Nalod. 2. 14.

रहस्य *n.* 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; R. 3. 3, 15. 92; Pt. 1. 138. 2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. 3 A *t.* mystery 4 Copulation *corruption* 5 A privy -*सद*. Secretly

clandestinely, privately, in private or secret; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्संगतं रहः S. 5. 24; oft. incomp.; दृष्टं रहः प्रणयनप्रतिपद्यमाने 5. 22.

रहस्य *a.* 1 Secret, private, clandestine. 2 Mysterious. -*स्य* 1 A secret (fig. also); स्वयं रहस्यमेदः कृतः V. 2. 2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सहस्रानि जंभकास्त्राणि U. 1. 3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery; रहस्यं साधूनामनुयायि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2. 4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं हेतुदुर्लभं Bg. 4. 3; Ms. 2. 150. -*स्य* *ind.* Secretly, privately; Y. 3. 301; (where it may be taken as an adj. also). -*Comp.* -*आख्यायिन्* *a.* telling a secret; रहस्याख्यायीव स्वयन्ति द्रु कर्षाधिकचरः S. 1. 24. -*भेदः*, -*विभेदः* disclosure of a secret or mystery. -*व्रत* 1 a secret vow or penance. 2 the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित *p. p.* 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. 2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.); रहिते भिक्षुभिर्वाग्नि Y. 3. 59; ग्रणरहितः, सत्वरहितः &c. 3 Lonely, solitary. -*तै* Secrecy, privacy.

र 2 P. (रति, रत) To give, grant, bestow; स रतु को दुश्चयवको भावुकानां वरंपरां K. P. 7.

रका 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night; दारिद्र्यं मज्जे कला-चिह्निर्यं रकायुता ग्लायति Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175; 3. 11. 2 The goddess presiding over the full moon day. 3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. 4 Itch, scab.

रक्त *a.* (सी *f.*) Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature; U. 5. 30; Bg. 9. 12. -*सः* 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. 2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle; रक्तसो दुष्टहरणात् Y. 1. 61; cf. Ms. 3. 33 also. (Krishna carried away Rukmiṇi in this manner). 3 One of the astronomical *Yogas*. 4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the *Mudrārākshasa*. -*स्त्री* A female demon.

रक्षा See *लाक्षा*; (perhaps an incorrect form).

रागः 1 Colour, hue, dye; Pt. 1. 33. 2 Red colour, redness; अथः किसलयरागः S. 1. 21. 3 Red dye, red lac; रागेण बालादङ्गकोमलेन वृत्तयवलोड-मलेनकार Ku 3. 30 5 11 4 Love pass on affection amorous or

sexual feeling; जलितेपि रागपूर्णं Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also); अथ भवतमंतरंग कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिराग S. 2; see चक्षुराग also. 5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. 6 Joy, pleasure. 7 Anger, wrath. 8 Loveliness, beauty. 9 A musical mode or order of sound; (there are six primary *Ra'gas*; भिरवः कौक्षिकश्चैव हिंदोलो दृषिकस्तथा । श्रीरागो मेवरामश्च रागाः पडिति कीर्तिताः Bharata; other writers give different names. Each *ra'ga* has six *ra'ganis* regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). 10 Musical harmony, melody; तवास्मि गीतरागेण दारिणा प्रथमं हृत S. 1. 5; अहो रागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5. 11 Regret, sorrow. 12 Greediness, envy. -*Comp.* -*आत्मक* *a.* impassioned. -*चूर्णः* 1 Acacia Catechu or Khadira tree. 2 red lead. 3 lac 4 red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called *holi*. 5 the god of love. -*वच्च* a colouring substance, a paint, dye -*चंद्र* manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions), भावो भावं वृद्धति विषयद्रागवच्चः स एव M. 2. 9. -*युज्ज* *m.* a ruby. -*सूत्रं* 1 any coloured thread. 2 a silk-thread. 3 the string of a balance.

रागि *a.* 1 Coloured, dyed. 2 Colouring, painting. 3 Red. 4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. 5 Full of love, subject to love. 6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). -*m.* 1 A painter. 2 A lover. 3 A libertine, sensualist. -*णी* 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. 2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राघवः 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Rāma. 2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1. 55.

रांक्ष *a.* (सी *f.*) Belonging to the species of deer called *ranku*, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr 18. 31. -*च* 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. 2 A blanket.

राज 1 U. (राजति-ते, राजित) 1 (*a*) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; रेजे ग्रहमयीव स Bh. 1. 17; राजन् राजति वरिवेतिवनिता वैद्यदस्ते मुजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24, 11. 6. (*b*) To appear or look (like), shine (like); तोयातमीस्करालीव रेजे दुर्लभरंज Ku. 6. 49. 2 To rule, govern. -*Caus.* (राजयति-ते) To cause to shine, illuminate brighten W TH निज् (Caus) 1 to cause to

shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्याङ्गसुन्दरीधिति-
शिखानिराजितज्वं वनः U. 6. 18; निरा-
जयति भूपालः पादपीठतस्तूलं Prab. 2.
2 to perform the ceremony called
निराजन (q. v.) over a person or
thing (wave lights before one as a
mark of respect or by way of
worship); नानासौधसमाकीर्णो निराजितद्वयद्विपः
Kām. 4. 66. -नि 1 to shine; Bv. 1.
88. 2 to appear or look like; R. 2. 20.
राज् m. A king, chief, prince.

राजकः A little king, a petty
prince. -कः A number of kings or
princes, a collection of sovereigns;
सहैव न जनोऽव्ययक्रियां किमु लोकाधिक्यम
राजकं Ki. 2. 47; Si. 14. 43.

राजत a. (सी f.) Silvery, made of
silver; Si. 4. 13. -तं Silver.

राजन् m. 1 A king, ruler, prince,
chief (changed to राजः at the end
of Tat. comp.); वैमराजः, महाराजः &c.;
तथैव सोऽन्वयार्थो राजा षड्भक्तिरंजनात् R. 4. 12.
2 A man of the military caste, a
Kshatriya; Si. 14. 14. 3 N. of Yu-
dhishthira. 4 N. of Indra. 5 The
moon; Bv. 1. 126. 6 A Yaksha.-Comp.
-अंगनं a royal court, the court-yard
of a palace. -अधिकारिन्, अधिकृतः 1
a government officer or official. 2
a judge. -अधिराजः, ईश्वरः a king of
kings, a supreme king, paramount
sovereign, an emperor. -अनकः 1 an
inferior king, a petty prince. 2 a
title of respect formerly given
to distinguished scholars and
poets. -अपसवः an unworthy
or degraded king. -अनिषेकः
coronation of a king. -अर्हं aloe-wood,
a species of sandal. -अर्हणं a royal
gift of honour. -आज्ञा a king's edict,
an ordinance, a royal decree. -आभरणं
a king's ornament. -आबलिः ली a
royal dynasty or genealogy. -उपकरणं
(pl.) the paraphernalia of a king,
the insignia of royalty. -ऋषिः (राज-
ऋषिः or राजर्षिः) a royal sage, a
saint-like prince, a man of the Ksha-
triya caste who, by his pious life
and austere devotion, comes to be
regarded as a sage or *rishi*; i. e.
पुरुषवत्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. -करः a tax or
tribute paid to the king. -कार्यं state-
affairs. -कुमारः a prince. -कुलं 1 a
royal family, a king's family. 2 the
court of a king. 3 a court of justice;
(राजकुले कश्चिन् न विद्मि *caus*, means 'to
sue one in a court of law, lodge a
complaint against'). 4 a royal palace.
5 a king, master (as a respectful
mode of speaking). -नामिन् a. escheat-
ing to the sovereign (as the property
of a person having no heir). -गृहं 1
a royal dwelling, royal palace. 2 N.
of a chief city in Magadha (about
75 or 80 miles from Pataliputra)
-चिह्नं insignia of royalty regalia

-तालः, -ताली a belet-nut tree. -दण्डः 1
a king's sceptre. 2 royal authority. 3
punishment inflicted by a king. -दंतः
(for दंतानां राज्ञां) the front tooth; N.
7. 46. -दूतः a king's ambassador, an
envoy. -द्रोहः high treason, sedition,
rebellion. -द्वारं, -द्वारं the gate of a
royal palace. -द्वारिकाः a royal porter.
-धर्मः 1 a king's duty. 2 a law or
rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.)
-धानं, -धानिका, -धानी the king's
residence, the capital, metropolis,
the seat of government; R. 2. 10.
-धुरं, -धुरा the burden or responsi-
bility of government. -नयः, नीतिः f.
administration of a state, administra-
tion of government, politics, states-
manship. -नीलं an emerald. -पट्टः a
diamond of inferior quality. -पथः,
-पथतिः f. = राजमार्गं q. v. -पुत्रः 1 a
prince. 2 a Kshatriya, a man of the
military tribe. 3 the planet Mercury.
-पुत्री a princess. -पुरुषः 1 a king's
servant. 2 a minister. -प्रेष्यः a king's
servant. (-त्वं) royal service (more
correctly राजप्रेष्य). -बीजिन्, -वैश्य a.
scion of royalty, of royal descent.
-भूतः a king's soldier. -भृत्यः 1 a royal
servant or minister. 2 any public or
government officer. -भोगः a king's
meal, royal repast. -भोक्तृः, -भोक्तृ m.
a fool or jester. -साध्वरः, -सविन् m. a
king's counsellor. -मार्गः 1 a high way,
high road, a royal or main road,
principal street. 2 the way, method
or procedure of kings. -सूत्रं the
royal seal. -यक्ष्मन् m. 'consumption
of the moon', pulmonary consump-
tion, consumption in general; राजयक्ष्म-
परिहारिणायो कामयानसमस्थ या तुला R. 19.
50; राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां सङ्घः स महीधृतं Si. 2.
96; (for explanation of the word see
Mallī thereon, as well as on Si. 13.
29.) -यानं a royal vehicle, a palan-
quin. -योगः 1 a configuration of
planets, asterisms &c. at the birth
of a man which indicates that he is
destined to be a king. 2 an easy
mode of religious meditation (fit for
kings to practise) as distinguished
from the more rigorous one called
हठयोग. q. v. -रत्नं silver. -राजः 1 a sup-
reme king, sovereign lord, an em-
peror. 2 N. of Kubera; अंतर्गर्भाक्षिरननुचरो
राजराजस्य दक्षो Me. 3. 3 the moon.
-रतिः f. bell-metal. -लक्षणं 1 any
mark on a man's body indicating
future royalty. 2 royal insignia, re-
galia. -लक्ष्मीः, श्रीः f. the fortune or
prosperity of a king (personified as
a goddess), the glory or majesty of
a king R. 2. 7. -वंशः a dynasty of
kings. -वंशावली genealogy of kings,
royal pedigree. -विद्या 'royal policy',
king craft, state-policy statesman-
ship (cf राजन) so राजशास्त्रं -विहार
a royal convnet -आसनं a royal edict

-हृगं a royal umbrella with a golden
handle. -सदृ f. a court of justice.
-सदने a palace. -सर्षपः black mustard.
-साधुस्यं sovereignty. -सारसः a pea-
cock. -सूयः -य a great sacrifice per-
formed by a universal monarch (in
which the tributary princes also took
part) at the time of his coronation
as a mark of his undisputed soverei-
gnty; राजा वै राजसूये नेष्टु मवति Sat. Br.;
cf. सत्राद् also. -स्वः a horse. -स्वं 1
royal property. 2 tribute, revenue.
-हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white
goose with red legs and bill); सप्तत्यये
नभसि मवतो राजहंसः सहायाः Me. 11.
-हस्तिन् m. a royal elephant, i. e. a
lordly and handsome elephant.

राजन्व a. Royal, kingly. -न्वः 1 A
man of the Kshatriya caste, royal
personage; राजन्वत् स्वपुरनिदृचयेऽनुने R.
4. 87; 3. 48; Me. 48. 2 A noble or
distinguished personage.

राजन्वकः A collection of warriors
or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् a. Governed by a just or
good king (as a country, as dis-
tinguished from राजन् which simply
means 'having a ruler'); दुराक्षि देशे
राजन्वात् स्यात्ततोऽन्वत् राजन्वात् Ak.; राज-
न्वत्तीमाहुरनेन मूर्ध्नि R. 6. 22; Kāv. 3. 6.

राजस् a. (सी f.) Relating to or
influenced by the quality *rajas*,
endowed with the quality *rajas* or
passion; उच्चं गच्छति सत्त्वस्था मध्ये तिष्ठति
राजसाः Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजसात् ind. To the state or in the
possession of a king.

राजिः -जी f. A streak, line, row,
range; सर्वं पंडितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तर
Bv. 4. 44; क्षात्रराजिः R. 2. 7; Ki. 5. 4.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. 2 A
field. 3 Black mustard. 4 Mustard
(used as a weight).

राजिलः A species of innocent and
poisonless snakes; किं महोऽसिपिपिकमे
राजिलेषु गृहः प्रवर्तते R. 11. 27; cf. डुङ्गम.

राजीवः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A
crane. 3 An elephant. -वं A blue
lotus; Ku. 3. 46. -Comp. -अक्ष a.
lotus-eyed.

राज्ञी A queen, the wife of a king.

राज्यं 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal
authority; राज्येन किं तद्विरचितवृत्ते R. 2. 53,
4. 1. 2 A kingdom, country, an em-
pire; R. 1. 58. 3 Rule, reign, govern-
ment, administration of a kingdom.
-Comp. -अंगं a constituent member
of the state, a requisite of regal ad-
ministration; these are usually said
to be seven:—स्वाम्यमात्यपुहकोषराजदुर्ग-
बलानि च Ak. -अधिकारः 1 authority
over a kingdom. 2 a right to sover-
eignty. -अपहरणं usurpation. -आनिषेकः
inauguration or coronation of a king
-करः the tribute paid by a tributary
prince -व्युत्त a deposed or dethroned

ed. -वैज्ञ the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; Mu. 1. धुरा, भार: the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. -भोग: subversion of sovereignty. -लोलम: greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandisement. -व्यवहार: administration, government business. -सुख the sweets of royalty.

राधा 1 Lustré. 2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गौड़ राष्ट्रमुच्यते विरुपमा तत्रापि राधापुरी Prab. 2.
रात्रि: रात्री f. Night; रात्रिगता मतिमता वर पुत्र शय्या R. 5. 65; दिवा काकरवाञ्छिता रात्रौ तैरति वर्नदा -Comp. -अत: 1 a goblin, demon, ghost. 2 a thief. -अंध a. night-blind. -कर: the moon. -चर: (also -रात्रिचर) (री f.) 1 'a night-rover', robber, thief. 2 a watchman, patrol, guard. 3 a demon, ghost, evil-spirit; (त) राते बने रात्रिचरो डुडौके Bk. 2. 23. -चर्यो 1 night-roving. 2 a nightly act or ceremony. -जं a star, constellation. -जलं dew. -जागर: 1 night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; R. 19. 34. 2 a dog. -तरा the dead of night. -पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night. -योग: night-fall. -रक्ष: -रक्षक: a watchman, guard. -राग: darkness, obscurity. -वासस n. 1 night-dress. 2 darkness. -विगम: 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day-light. -वेद: -वेदिन् m. a cock.

रात्रिदिवं, रात्रिदिवा ind. By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिदिवं गयवह: प्रवाति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिमन्य a. Looking like night (as a cloudy or dark-day); cf. रज्ज्विमन्य.

राष्ट्र p. p. 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. 2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. 3 Dressed, cooked: (as food). 4 Prepared. 5 Obtained, got. 6 Successful, fortunate, happy. 7 Perfect in magical power; (see राष्ट्र). -Comp. -अत: a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine, dogma; सर्ववैज्ञानिक-राष्ट्रात् नितरामन्यक्षितम् इतीदानीमुपपादयाम: S. B. -अतित a. demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

राष्ट्र I. 5 P. (राष्ट्रोति, राष्ट्र: desid. रिश्रति, but रिश्रति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. 2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. 3 To prepare, make ready. 4 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा ध्वस्तं राष्ट्र: Bk. 14. 19. -II. 4. P. (राष्ट्रति, राष्ट्र) 1 To be favourable or merciful. 2 To be accomplished or finished. 3 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. 4 To be ready. 5 To kill, destroy. -Comp. (राष्ट्रतिने) 1 To

accomplish, complete. -With अशु to propitiate, worship, conciliate. -अशु 1 to offend, wrong, sin against (with gen. loc. or by itself); रास्मिन्कस्मिन्चपि पूजार्हंशराष्ट्रा सकृत्तेला S. 4; अपराद्धास्मिन् तत्र भवत: कण्डस्य S. 7. 2 to miss, not to hit the mark; Si. 2. 27. 3 to annoy, hurt, injure; न तु शीघ्रस्त्वेव भुगमपराद्धं युवाति S. 3. 9. -अशु to propitiate. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, conciliate, please; परेषां देतांसि प्रतिदिवसमाशस्य दधुषा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4. 5. 2 to worship, serve; Me. 45. -वि to hurt, injure, offend, wrong; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराध्यन्ते स्मेन क: Si. 2. 43; विराष्ट्र एव भवता विराष्ट्रा बहुधा च न: 2. 41.

राय: The month called Vaisākha.
राया 1 Prosperity, success. 2 N. of a celebrated Gopt or cowherd loved by Krishna (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gītāgovind); तदिमे राये दूतं प्रापय Gīt. 1. 3 N. of the wife of Adhiratha and foster-mother of Karna. 4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. 5 Lightning.

राधिका See राधा.

राधिय: An epithet of Karna.

राम a. 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. 2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. 3 Obscure, dark-coloured, black. 4 White. -न: 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni; (b) Balarāma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krishna, q. q. v. v.; (c) Rāmachandra or Sītārāma, son of Dasaratha and Kaushalyā and the hero of the Rāmāyana. [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvamitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvamitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita by having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha, seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son lately prepared to go into exile med by him

young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was very eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva:— वितरति दिक्षु एते दिक्षपति कमनीयं दशरुखमालिबलिं सनीयं। केशव धृतराष्ट्र पतिरुष जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1.] 2 A kind of deer. -Comp. -अनुज: N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedāntic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. -अयनं (जं) 1 the adventures of Rāma 2 N. of a celebrated epic by Vālmiki which contains about 24000 verses in seven Kāndas or books. -गिरि: N. of a mountain; (चक्रे) सिन्धुच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रये Me. 1. -चन्द्र: -भद्र: N. of Rāma, son of Dasaratha. -दूत: N. of Hanumat. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Rāma. -सेतु: 'the bridge of Rāma', a ridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामठ: ठं Asa Foetida (हिं).

रामणीयक a. (की f.) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -कं Loveliness, beauty; रामणीयकनिधिरविदेवता वा Māl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तरुणस्त्विह एव शोभते मणिहारा-बलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Ki. 1. 33; 4. 4.

रामा 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अयं राम विकसन्मुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. 2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. 3 A woman in general; रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसन्नं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. 4 A woman of low origin. 5 Vermilion. 6 Asa Foetida.

राम: A bamboo-staff carried by a religious student or ascetic.

राव: 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. 2 sound in general; मृजवाद्यराव: M. 1. 21; मृजु रिश्रतं Gīt. II

रावण a Crying screaming roar ing, bewailing -ण N of a celebrat-

ed demon, king of Lankā and the chief of the Rākshasas. [He was the son of Viśravaś by Kesiñi or Kaikasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Panlastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lankā was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names *Dasagrīva*, *Dasavadana* &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the God was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavīrya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailāsa mountain, but Śiva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Śiva for one thousand years so loudly that the God gave him the name *Ravana*, and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Viṣṇu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sītā and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lankā, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama, and hence the expression रामरावणयोर्द्वन्द्वं रामरावणयोरिव]

राशनिः 1 N. of Indrajit; राशनिश्चा-
न्यथो योद्धुमारब्धं च महीं गतः Bk. 15. 78.
89. 2 Any son of Ravana; Bk. 15.
79, 80.

राशिः 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; धनराशिः, तैपराशिः, यशोराशिः &c. 2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.) 3 A sign of the zodiac. -Comp. -अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. -चक्रं the zodiac. -त्रयं the rule of three. -भागः a fraction. -अनुबन्धः the addition of fractions. -योगः the passage of the sun, moon or any planet through a sign of the zodiac

राष्ट्रं 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रमुपलानि च Ak., Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. 2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. 3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. -दूतः. -द्वै Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रिकः 1 A inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. 2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय a. Belonging to a kingdom. -यः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियव्यासः Mk. 9. 2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); श्रुते राष्ट्रियसखायावदंशुलीकदर्शनाम् S. 6. (Also राष्ट्रिय.)

रासः 1 A. (रासते) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासः 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. 2 A sound in general. 3 A kind of dance practised by Kṛishṇa and the cowherds, but particularly the *gopī's* or cowherdresses of Vrindāvana, उग्रभृज्य रासि रसं गच्छन्ती V. 1. 2; रासि इष्टिमिह विहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मम कृतपराहारं Git. 2; also Git. 1. -Comp. -क्रीडा, मंडलं a sportive dance, the circular dance of Kṛishṇa and the cowherdresses of Vrindāvana.

रासक A kind of minor drama, See S. D. 548.

रासमः An ass, a donkey.

राहित्यं Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

राहुः 1 N. of a demon, son of Viprachitti and Simbikā and hence often called *Saimhikēya* [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Viṣṇu of the fraud. Viṣṇu, thereupon, severed his head from the body, but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu, as one of the nine planets or only as the ascending node of the moon.] 2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -Comp. -ग्रसनं, -ग्रसः -दर्शनं, -संस्पर्शः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). -सूतकं 'the birth of Rāhu,' i. e. an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ms. 4. 110.

रि I. 6. P. (रियति, रीण) To go move. -II. 9 U. see रि.

रिक्त p. 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. 2 Empty. void. 3 Devoid or deprived of, without 4 Hollowed (as hands) 5 Indigent 6 Divided,

separated; (see रिच). -क्तं 1 An empty space, vacuum. 2 A forest, desert, wilderness. -Comp. -पाणि, -हस्त a. empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.), अहमपि देवीं प्रेषितुमरिक्त-पाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक a. See रिक्त.

रिका N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्थे 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; विमलेष्टु कृता पित्रोस्तुयं रिक्थद्वयं समं Y. 2. 117; Ms. 9. 104; ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति S. 6. 2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. 3 Gold. -Comp. -आदः, -आहः, -भागिच m, -हर, -हारिच m. an heir.

रिचुः, **रिचुः** (रिचति, रिगति) 1 To crawl, creep. 2 To go slowly.

रिखणं, **रिगणं** 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). 2 Deviating (from rectitude) swerving.

रिचु I. 7. U. (रिणाकि, रिक्ते, रिक्त) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge, रिणचि जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36; आविशेत् शशिनि तमका रिच्यमानिच राशिः V. 1. 8. 2 To deprive of, make destitute of; usually in p. p., see रिक्त. -With अति to excel, exceed, surpass (in pass. and with abl.); गृहे तु गृहिणीक्षीनं कंतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81, H. 4. 131; Bg. 2. 36; वाचः कर्मतिरिच्यते 'example is better than precept.' -उद् 1 to excel, surpass, exceed. 2 to increase, expand. -व्याति to exceed, surpass; सुतिरिच्यते व्यतिरिच्यते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. -II. 1. 10 P. (रिचति, रिचयति, रिचति). 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. 2 To abandon, leave. 3 To join, mix. -With आ to contract, move playfully or sportively; आरोचितवृचतुः कटाक्षैः Ku. 3. 5.

रिदिः 1 A musical instrument 2 N. of an attendant of Śiva; cf. धृग-
(ने) रिदिः 3

रियुः An enemy, a foe, an opponent.

रिचु 6 P. (रिफति, रिफित) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. 2 To revile, blame.

रिचु 1 P. (रिचति, रिच) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; तत्प्रेहार्थं न रिच्यते Mb., तेन पायास्ततां मार्गं तेन गच्छन्न रिच्यते Ms. 4. 178. 2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31.

रिच p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. 2 Unlucky. -हं 1 Mischievous, injury, harm. 2 Misfortune, ill-luck. 3 Destruction, loss. 4 Sin. 5 Good luck, prosperity.

रिदिः f See रिचि above. -m. A sword.

री I. 4 A. (रीयते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिणति. रीणः caus. रीयति-ते) 1 To go, move 2 To hurt, injure kill 3 To howl

रज्या 1 Censure, reproach, blame.
2 Shame, modesty.

रज्जकः The back-bone.

रज्ज Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रज्ज p. p. Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रज्जिः f. 1 Moving, flowing. 2

Motion, course. 3 A stream, river.

4 A line, boundary. 5 A method,

mode, manner, way, fashion, course,

general way ; रज्जिं गिरामनृनृद्विकरि तदीयं

Bv. 3. 19 ; सर्वत्रैवा विद्विता रज्जिः Moha M.

2 ; उक्तरीत्या, अस्मिन् रज्या &c. 6 Usage,

custom, practice. 7 Style, diction ;

एवमंघटना रज्जिरेण संस्थाविशेषवत् । उपकर्त्री रसा-

दीना सा पुनः स्याच्चतुर्विधा । वैदर्भी चाथ गाढी च

पाञ्चाली लाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. 8 Brass,

bell-metal ; (रज्जि also in this sense).

9 Rust of iron. 10 The oxide formed

on the surface of metals.

रज्ज 2 P. (रज्जि, रज्जि, रज्ज) To cry,

howl, scream, yell, shout, roar, to

hum (as bees) ; to sound in general ;

नृजं कलं किमपि रज्जिं हर्षवर्धितं H. 1. 81 ;

Bk 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -WITE वि

रू to cry, bewail, lament ; ननु सहचरी

रूरे मत्वा विरोधि सद्युक्तः V. 4. 20 ; Bk. 5.

54 ; Rs. 6. 27. 2 to make a noise,

sound in general ; न स विरोति न चापि स

होमते Pt. 1. 75. ; जीर्णस्याद्गृहस्य विरोति

क्याट Mk. 3 ; एते न पत्र गिरये विरुक्मयूराः

U 2. 23.

रज्ज n. Bright, radiant. -रज्जः A

golden ornament ; Si. 15. 78. -रज्जं 1

Gold. 2 Iron. -Comp. -कारकः a

goldsmith, -वृष्टक a. gilded, coated

with gold. -वाहनः N. of Droṇa.

रज्जिन् m. N. of the eldest son of

Bhishmaka and brother of Rukmini.

रज्जिणी The daughter of Bhi-

shmaka of Vidarbha. [She was

betrothed by her father to Jisupaia, but

she secretly loved Krishna, and sent him

a letter praying him to take her away.

Krishna with Balarama came and snatched

her off after having defeated her

brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a

son named Pradyumna.).

रज्ज a. = रज्ज q. v.

रज्ज p. p. 1 Broken, shattered. 2

Thwarted. 3 Bent, curved. 4 Injured,

hurt. 5 Diseased, sick (see रज्ज).

-Comp. -रज्ज a. checked in an onset,

foiled in an attack.

रज्ज 1 A. (रज्जते, रज्जित) 1 To shine,

look splendid or beautiful, be res-

plendent ; रज्जिरे रज्जिरेण विभ्रमाः Si. 6.

45 ; Ms. 3. 62. 2 To like, be pleased

with (said of persons), be agreeable

to, please (of things) ; used with

dat. of the person who is pleased

and nom. of the thing ; न सज्जो रज्जिरे

रज्जिनीयः Ki. 9. 35. रज्जते रज्जते रज्जते रज्जते

To cause to like, make pleasant or

agreeable ; Ku. 3. 16. -Desid.

(रज्ज-रो चिन्ते) To wish to like &c.

-With अग्नि to like, be agreeable ;

यदग्निरोचिते भवते V. 2. -य 1 to shine

very much. 2 to be liked. -वि to

shine, be resplendent ; R.; 6. 5 ; 17.

14 ; Bk. 8. 66.

रज्ज, रज्जा f. 1 Light, lustre,

brightness ; क्षणदातु यत्र च रज्जकतां गताः

Si. 18. 53, 9. 23, 25 ; शिखरमणिः Ki. 5.

43 ; Me. 44. 2 Splendour, loveliness,

beauty. 3 Colour, appearance (at

the end of comp.) ; चलयन्मृगं रज्जस्तवाल-

कान् R. 8. 53 ; Ku. 3. 65 ; Ki. 5. 45.

4 Liking, desire.

रज्जक a. 1 Agreeable, pleasing.

2 Stomachic. 3 Sharp, acrid. -कः 1

The citron. 2 A pigeon. -कं 1 A

tooth. 2 A golden ornament especial-

ly for the neck. 3 A tonic, stomachic.

4 A wreath, garland. 5 Sochal salt.

रज्जा See रज्ज.

रज्जिः f. 1 Light, lustre, splendour,

brightness ; रज्जिमिदुदले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णदु-

रज्जिर्महावतिः Si. 16. 71 ; R. 5. 67 ; Me.

15. 2 A ray of light ; as in रज्जिर्नृ

q. v. 3 Appearance, colour, beauty

(usually at the end of comp.) ;

पटलं वह्निर्वहलपकरज्जि Si. 9. 19. 4 Taste,

relish ; as in रज्जिकर. 5 Zest, hunger,

appetite. 6 Wish, desire, pleasure ;

स्वरज्या at will or pleasure. 7 Liking,

taste ; विमार्गमात्र रज्जिः स्वकृति Bv. 1.

125 'liking or love' ; न स क्षितिशोरज्जवे

नृज्ज ; भिन्नरज्जिर्हि लोके R. 6. 30 ; नादयं

भिन्नरज्जिरेण स बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4 ;

oft. in comp. in the sense of

'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted

to' ; हिंसरज्जिः Māl. 5. 29. 8 Passion,

close application to any object.

-Comp. -कर a. 1 tasteful, savoury,

palatable. 2 exciting desire. 3

stomachic, tonic. -मर्तु m. 1 the sun ;

Si. 9. 17. 2 a husband.

रज्जिर a. 1 Bright, shining, bril-

liant, radiant ; हेमरज्जिरांश्च Ch. P. 14 ;

कनकरज्जिरं, रज्जिरांश्च &c. 2 Tasteful,

palatable. 3 Sweet, dainty. 4

Stomachic, exciting appetite. 5

Cordial, restorative. -रा 1 A kind of

yellow pigment. 2 N. of a metre ;

see App. I. -रं 1 Saffron. 2 Cloves.

रज्ज्य a. Bright, lovely &c. ; see

रज्जि.

रज्ज 6 P. (रज्जति, रज्ज) 1 To break

to pieces, destroy ; R. 9. 63, 12. 73,

Bk. 4. 42. 2 To pain, injure, disorder,

afflict with disease, sometimes with

gen. ; रावणस्यैव रोक्ष्यन्ति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः

Bk. 8. 120. 3 To bend.

रज्ज, रज्जा f. 1 Breaking, fracture.

2 Pain, torment. pang, anguish. 3

disease ; R.; 49. 52. 4 Fatigue, toil,

effort, trouble. -Comp. -प्रातिक्रिया

counteraction or treatment of disease,

curing, practice of medicine. -भेषज

a medicine. -सञ्चर n. feces

excrement.

रज्ज-हं A headless body, trunk,

वेत्तुः शिरःरज्ज-हं सुनिर्दिष्टं रज्जिः शिरः शिरः U. 5. 6,

Māl. 3. 17.

रज्ज A cry, yell, roar, sound or

noise in general ; note (of birds),

humming (of bees) ; पक्षि, हंस, कोकिल,

अलि. -Comp. -रज्जः an augur. -रज्जाः

1 simulated cry. 2 mimicry.

रज्ज 2 P. (रोदिति, रुदित ; desid.

रुदित्वाति) 1 To cry, weep, lament,

mourn, shed tears ; निराधारी हा रोदिति

कथय केषामिह पुरः G. L. 4 ; अपि ग्रावा रोदि-

त्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. 2 To

howl, roar, scream. -With न to

weep bitterly.

रज्जन्, रुदित् Weeping, crying, wail-

ing, lamentation ; अत्यन्तमसौ रुदितं वनेषु

R. 14. 69, 70, Me. 84.

रज्ज p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded,

opposed. 2 Besieged, enclosed,

hemmed.

रज्ज a. Dreadful, terrific, frightful,

formidable. -रज्जः 1 N. of a group of

gods, eleven in number, supposed to

be inferior manifestations of Siva

or Sankara, who is said to be the

head of the group ; रुद्राण ईश्वरशास्त्रि

Bg. 10. 23 ; रुद्राणां विष्णुः क्षतहंकारशस्त्रि

Ku. 2. 26. 2 N. of Siva. -Comp

-अञ्जः a kind of tree. (-रज्ज) the

berry of this tree, used for rosaries,

मन्त्रोद्धरण भद्रस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमाले जुषं K.

P. 10. आवासः 1 'the abode of Rudra'

the mountain Kailāsa. 2 N. of

Benares. 3 a cemetery ; cf.

विदुस्सन्नगोचरः.

रज्जाणी The wife of Rudra, N. of

Pārvatī.

रज्ज 7 U. (रुज्जि, रुज्ज, रुज्ज ; desid.

रुज्जति-ते) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest,

check, oppose hinder ; impede,

prevent, इदं रुज्जि मां पद्ममंतः कृजितवद्द्वय

V. 4. 21 ; रुद्रालोके नरपतिपथे Me. 37, 91,

प्राणापानगती रुद्रा Bg. 4. 29. 2 To hold

up, preserve, sustain (from falling),

आशावयः कुक्षमसदुशं प्रायशो ह्यंगनानां सद्यःपाति

प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रमोहि रुज्जि Me. 10. 3 To

shut up, lock or block up, close up,

shut or close ; with loc. ; but

sometimes with two acc. ; Bk. 6. 35,

रज्ज रुज्जि गं Sk. 4 To bind, confine,

ब्यालं बालशृणालतन्त्रमिरसी रांद् सद्युज्जभते Bh.

2. 6. 5 To besiege, invest, blockade,

रुधंतु वारणवटा नगरं मदीयाः Mu. 4. 17,

अरुणयवनः संकिंतं न भावयिष्यात् Mbh. ; Bk

14. 29. 6 To hide, cover, obscure

conceal 7 To oppress, torment

afflict excessively W tu अज्ज

(often used as if the root belonged

to the 4th class) 1 to observe practise; Ms. 5. 63. 2 to love, be fond of attach oneself to; स्वधर्मनु-
रुधते Ki. 11. 78. नाशुरोत्थे जगद्गुरुं Bk. 16. 23. 3 to obey, follow, conform to; नियतिं लोक इत्यातुरुत्थते Ki. 2. 12; अनुकृत्यस्व चद्रकेतोर्वचनं U. 5; नद्वचनमनुकृत्यते वा मवान् K. 181. 4 to assent or agree to, approve of, 5 to urge, press. -अव 1 to obstruct, detain S. 2. 2. 2 to confine, lock up, shut up; (sometimes with two acc.); श्लोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9. 3 to besiege. -उ 1 to obstruct, interrupt, hinder; उदरुधते तपोनुष्ठानं S. 4. 2 to disturb, trouble, molest; पौरास्तपोवनमुपारुधति S. 1. 3 to overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. 4 to lock up, confine, restrain. 5 To hide, conceal. -नि 1 to obstruct, stop, oppose, block up; न्यरुधन्नास्य पथानं Bk. 17. 49, 16. 20; Mk. 1. 22. 2 to confine, lock up; Ms. 11. 176; Bg. 8. 12. 3 to cover, hide; Ms. 10. 16. -प्रति to obstruct &c. -वि 1 to oppose, obstruct. 2 to contend or quarrel with. 3 to be at variance. -सं 1 to obstruct, detain, stop; सं वेष्टु पथि संरुद्धः पशुनिर्वो रथेन वा Ms. 8. 235. 2 to impede, obstruct, prevent; R. 2. 43. 3 to hold fast, enchain; कुण्डलि लघु लक्ष्मीर्विष तत्संरुणाद्धि Bh. 2. 17. 4 to seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235.

रुधिरं 1 Blood. 2 Saffron. -रः The planet Mars. -Comp. -अश्विनः 'a blood, eater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आमयः hemorrhage. -पायिन m. a demon.

रुधः A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72. रुद्ध 6 P. (रुधति) To hurt, kill, destroy.

रुधत् a. Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words).

रुध् 1. 4 P. (रुधति; rarely रुधति; रुधित, रुध्) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुधत्तदर्थे Bk. 17. 40; ना सुतो मा रुधोऽधुना 15. 16, 9. 20. -II. 1 P. (रुधति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To vex, annoy.

रुध्, रुधा f. Anger, wrath, rage; निर्ध्वंसजातरुधा R. 5. 21; प्रहेल्यनिर्वधरुधा हि सत 16. 86. 19. 20.

रुद्ध 1 P. (रुधति, रुद्ध) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रुद्धगणप्रसक्तः M. 4. 1; केसरिर्वरुद्धः Ms. 23; छिन्नोऽपि रुधति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. 2 To grow up, be developed, increase. 3 To rise, mount upwards, ascend. 4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound). -Caus. (रोपयति-ते, रोहयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. 2 To raise up, elevate. 3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; युगवसुतरोपितशिशुः R. 8. 11. 4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at, R. 9. 22. -Desid. (रुधति) To wish to grow &c. -With अधि to ascend, mount ('in all senses') ride R. 7 87 Ku 7 59 (-Caus. to

elevate raise seat P 19 4+ अव to go down, descend; S. 7. 8. -अव to ascend, mount, get upon, ride; (the senses of रुध् with अव are variously modified according to the noun with which it is used; e. g. प्रतिज्ञां आरुध् to enter upon or make a vow; तुलां आरुध् to rise to equality; संशयं आरुध् to run a risk or be in doubt &c.). (-Caus.) 1 to elevate, raise, 2 to place, fix, direct. 3 to ascribe, impute, attribute. 4 to string (as a bow). 5 to appoint to, charge or entrust with. -न to grow, rise; न पर्वतसि नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -वि to grow, shoot up; R. 2. 25; Mk. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to heal (as a wound). -सं to grow; R. 6. 47.

रुद्ध, रुध् a. (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in; as in रंहीरुद्ध, रंकेरुद्ध &c.

रुद्धो The Dūrva grass, रुद्धा a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.); रुद्धस्तरं वासति वाचसोऽयं Mk. 9. 10; Ku. 17. 2 Astringent (taste). 3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. 4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied; R. 7. 70; Mn. 4. 5. 5 Cruel, unkind, harsh; नितान्तरुद्धाग्निनिवेशमीलं R. 14. 43; S. 7. 32; Pt. 4. 91. 6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary; स्निग्धपामाः रुधिरशरीरं भीरुगामोऽरुद्धाः U. 2. 14. (रुद्धाङ्ग means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'besmear').

रुक्षणं 1 Making dry or thin. 2 (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

रुद्ध p. p. 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. 2 Born, produced. 3 Grown up, increased, developed. 4 Risen, ascended. 5 Large, great, grown strong. 6 Diffused, spread about. 7 Commonly known, become current or widely known; क्षताकिल त्रायत इत्युदमः क्षत्रस्य रुद्धो सुवनेषु रुद्धः R. 2. 53; (here रुद्ध has a sense which is योगरुद्ध q. v.). 8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to योगिक or etymological sense); व्युत्पत्तिरहितः शब्दा रुद्धा आखंडलादयः नाम रुद्धमपि च व्युत्पादि Si. 10. 23. 9 Certain, ascertained.

रुद्धिः f. 1 Growth; germination. 2 Birth, production. 3 Increase, development, growth, spread. 4 Rife, ascent. 5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety, Si. 15. 26. 6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शास्त्राद् रुद्धिर्वैलीयसी 'custom prevails over precept'. 7 General prevalence, common currency. 8 Popular meaning conventional acceptance of a word; गुणार्थनावे तथोने रुद्धितोऽयं प्रयोजनात् K P 9

रूप 10 U (रूपयान त व्यापत 1 To form, fashion. 2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate; रुधनेन निरूप्य S. 1. 3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. 4 To find out, seek. 5 To consider, ponder over. 6 To settle, fix upon. 7 To examine, investigate. 8 To appoint. -With वि to deform, disfigure.

रूप 1 Form, figure, appearance; निरूप्य रूपवतं वा प्रमत्तिरिव हेजते Pt. 1. 143; so वरूप, कुरूप. 2 Form or the quality of colour (one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaises'ikas); चक्षुर्लोकग्राह्यजातिमान् रूपो रूपं Tarka.K.; (itis of six kinds:- शुद्ध, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कापल or of seven, if चित्र be added). 3 Any visible object or thing. 4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance, grace; मानुषीदृश्यं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20; रूपं जरा हंति &c. 5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. 6 Mode, manner. 7 A sign, feature. 8 Kind, sort, species. 9 An image, a reflected image. 10 Similitude, resemblance. 11 Specimen, type, pattern. 12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (declension or conjugation). 13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. 14 An integer. 15 A drama, play, see रूपक. 16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. 17 Cattle. 18 A sound, a word. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely,' 'having the appearance or colour of,' तपोरूपं धन, धर्मरूपः सत्ता &c.). -Comp. -अधिबोधः the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. -अभिग्राहित a. caught in the act, caught red-handed. -आजीवा 'a harlot, prostitute, courtesan. -आश्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. -इन्द्रियं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. -उच्चयः a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -कृत् m. a sculptor. -स्वरूपं inherent property, essence. -धर a. of the form of, disguised as. -नाशनः an owl. -लावण्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance. -विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. -शालिन् a. beautiful. -संपद्, -संपत्ति f. perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty.

रूपकः A particular coin, a rupee. -कं 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). 2 Any manifestation or representation. 3 A sign feature. 4

A kind, species. **5** A drama, play, a dramatic composition; (one of the two main subdivisions of dramatic compositions; it is divided into ten classes; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक); इत्येव तत्राभिधेयं तद्वृत्तानामुक्तं S. D. 272 3. 6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English *metaphor*, in which the *Upameya* is represented as being identical with the *Upamāna*; तद्वृत्त-रूपमेवेदं य उपमारेणोपमेयोः K. P. 19 (see *ad loc.* for details). **7** A kind of weight. -**Comp** -**तालः** a particular time in music. -**शब्दः** a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपर्ण **1** Metaphorical or figurative description. **2** Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् **a.** **1** Having form or colour. **2** Bodily, corporeal. **3** Embodied. **4** Handsome, beautiful. -**स्त्री** A beautiful woman.

रूपिन् **a.** **1** Appearing like. **2** Embodied, incarnate. **3** Beautiful.

रूप्य **a.** Beautiful, lovely. -**रूप्यं** **1** Silver. **2** Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. **3** Wrought gold.

रूप्य **I.** **1** P. (रूपयति, रूपयति) **1** To adorn, decorate. **2** To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). -**II.** **10** U. (रूपयति-ने) **1** To tremble. **2** To burst.

रूपित **p. p.** **1** Adorned. **2** Smeared, covered, overspread. **3** Soiled. **4** Made rough or rugged. **5** Pounded.

रे *ind.* A vocative particle; रेरेक्षकर-गृहभिक्षासिने जानपदाः Māl. 3.

रेखा **1** A line, streak, मर्दरेखा, दन्तिरेखा, रामरेखा &c. **2** The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line; न रेखा मात्रमपि च्यतीत्युः R. 1. 17. **3** A row, range, line, series. **4** Delineation, sketch, drawing; लाघव्य रेखया किंचिद्वर्णितं S. 6. 14. **5** The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lankā to Meru and passing through Ujjayini. **6** Fulness, satisfaction. **7** Deceit, fraud. -**Comp.** -**अंशः** a degree of longitude. -**अंतरं** distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. -**आकार** **a.** lineal, formed in lines, striped. -**गणितं** geometry.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक **a.** (चिका *f.*) **1** Emptying, purging. **2** Purgative, aperient. **3** Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. -**कः** **1** Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. ग्राहक which means 'inhaling breath,' and कुम्भक 'suspending breath'). **2** A syringe. **3** Nitre salt-petre -**क** A purgative, cathartic

रेचनं, -**ना** **1** Emptying. **2** Lessening, diminishing. **3** Emitting the breath. **4** Purging. **5** Evacuation.

रेचित **a.** Emptied, cleared. -**हं** A horse's gallop.

रेणुः *m. f.* **1** Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c.; तुरगज्वरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31. **2** The pollen of flowers.

रेणुका The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जमदग्नि.

रेतस् *n.* Semen virile.

रेप **a.** **1** Contemptible, low, vile. **2** Cruel.

रेक **a.** Low, vile, contemptible. -**कः** **1** A burr, grating sound. **2** The letter र. **3** Passion, affection.

रेवतः **1** A boar. **2** A bamboo cane. **3** A whirl-wind.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती **1** N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. **2** N. of the wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 16.

रेवा N. of the river Narmadā; रेवा-रोधसि वेतसीरुतले वेतः सद्युक्ते K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19.

रेव **1** A. (रेवते, रेवित) **1** To roar, howl, yell. **2** To neigh.

रेवणं, **रेवा** Roaring, neighing.

रै *m.* (Nom. राः, रावो, रावः) Wealth, property, riches.

रैवतः, **रैवतकः** N. of a mountain near Dvārakā; (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रोकं **1** A hole. **2** A boat, ship. **3** Moving, shaking.

रोगः A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity, रोगतापयति कमपद्य-भुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; योगे रोगमयं Bh. 3. 35. -**Comp.** -**आपतनं** the body. -**आर्त** **a.** afflicted with disease, sick. -**शान्तिः** *f.* alleviation or cure of disease. -**हर** **a.** curative. (-**रं**) a medicine. -**हारिन्** **a.** curative. (-*m.*) a physician.

रोचक **a.** **1** Pleasant, agreeable. **2** Exciting appetite. -**कं** **1** Hunger. **2** Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. **3** A worker in glass or artificial ornaments.

रोचन **a.** (ना or नी *f.*) **1** Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. **2** Bright splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. **3** Stomachic. -**नः** A stomachic. -**नं** The bright sky, firmament.

रोचना **1** The bright sky, firmament. **2** A handsome woman. **3** A kind of yellow pigment (= गोरोचन *q. v.*); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11. 51.

रोचमान **a.** **1** Shining, bright. **2** Lovely, beautiful, charming. -**नं** A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु **a.** **1** Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. **2** Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed blooming. **3** Exciting appetite

रोचिस् *n.* Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5.

रोदनं **1** Weeping; see रदन. **2** A tear or tears.

रोदस् *n.* (indual), **रोदसी** *f.* Heaven and earth; खः श्रवणमैखः स्थगितरोदसीकदर Ve. 3. 2; वेदतिष्ठ यमादुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थित रोदसी V. 1. 1; Si. 8. 15.

रोधः **1** Stopping, arresting, hindering Si. 10. 89. **2** Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शापादसि प्रतिहता स्थितरोधस्तु S. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. **3** Closing, blocking up, blockade, siege; प्रविशोद्यमसद्विह सा दुरी R. 11. 52. **4** A dam.

रोधनः The planet Mercury. -**नं** Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् *n.* **1** A bank, an embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधः पतनकडुषा मुहूर्तवि प्रसाद V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Me. 51. **2** A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -**Comp.** -**वक्रा**, -**वती** **1** a river. **2** A rapid river.

रोध्रः A kind of tree (—लोध्र *q. v.*) -**घ्नः** -**घ्न** Sin. -**घ्न** Offence, injury.

रोपः **1** The act of raising or setting up. **2** Planting. **3** An arrow; Si. 19. 120. **4** A hole, cavity.

रोपणं **1** The act of erecting, setting up or raising. **2** Planting. **3** Healing. **4** A healing application (said of sores.)

रोमकः **1** The city of Rome. **2** A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). -**Comp.** -**पत्तनं** the city of Rome. -**सिद्धांतः** one of the five chief Siddhāntas (so called because it was probably derived from the Romans).

रोमन् *n.* The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144, 8. 116. -**Comp.** -**अंकः** a mark of hair; विभ्रती भैरवोमांकं R. 1. 83. -**अंचः** a thrill (of repture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हृष्यद्विभ्रतभयादिभ्यां रोमांचो रोमवेक्रिया S. D. 167. **अंचित** **a.** with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -**अंतः** the hair on the back or upper side of the hand -**आली**, -**आबलिः** -**ली** *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); दिश्या धूमस्येव परिजमति रोमावलिष्वपुः U. P. 10; see रोमराजि also -**उद्धमः** -**उद्धेदः** erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation, Ku. 7. 77. -**कुपः**, -**रं**, -**गतः** a pore of the skin -**केशरः**, **केसरः** a whisk, *chouare*, -**पुलकः** bristling of the hair, thrill Ch. P. 34. -**धूमिः** 'the place of the hair,' *i. e.* the skin. -**रंजिः**, -**जीः**, -**लता** *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); राज्ञः तस्मै नरोरे(जो)मराजिः Ku. 1. 38 5 9 22 -**विकारः** -**विभेद** thrill horripilation Ku. 9 46

Ku. 5. 10 हृष istling of the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29 -हर्षण a. causing thrill or horripilation, thrilling, awe-inspiring; एतानि स्रज् सर्वभूतरो(लो)महर्षणानि दर्शोण्यानि U. 2. सवादिमनश्चोषमद्भतं रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Sūta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to Śaunaka. (-णः) erection of hair on, the body, thrill.

रोमंथ 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud; छायावद्भक्तद्वयं मृगकुलं रोमंथमन्यस्यतु S. 2. 8. 2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश a. Hairy, shaggy, woolly. -शः 1 A sheep, ram. 2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; लुम्बन् सरोको भुवि रोरुदायन् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलवः A bee; तस्या रोलवावली केशजाळं Dk.; Bv. 1. 118.

रोषः Anger, wrath, rage; रोषोपि निर्मल-विय रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44.

रोषण a. (णी f.) Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः 1 A touchstone. 2 Quicksilver. 3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोहः 1 Rising, height, attitude. 2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher

denon nation) 3 Growth, develop-ment (fig.). 4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः N. of a mountain in Ceylon. -णः The act of mounting, riding, ascending, growing or healing. -Comp. -द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहेतः A tree in general. -ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A religious man. 3 A tree. 4 A seed.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. 2 A cow in general; Si. 12. 40. 3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Dakṣa and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उपरा-गते राक्षिणः सद्ययता रोहिणीं वामं S. 7. 22. 4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. 5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just com-menced; नववर्षी च रोहिणी. 6 Lightning. -Comp. -पतिः, -मित्रः, -बल्लभः the moon. -रमणः 1 a bull. 2 the moon. -शकटः the constellation Rohini fig-ured by a cart; रोहिणीशकटमर्कनन्दनश्चोद्दिनचि रुषिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bri. S. 47. 14.).

रोहित a. (रोहिता or रोहिणी f.) Red, red-coloured. -तः 1 Red colour. 2 A fox. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A

species of fish. १ 1 Blood. 2 Saffron -Comp. -अश्वः fire.

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of deer.

रोदयं 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. 2 Roughness, harshness, cruelty; प्रति-वेपथुश्च R. 5. 58.; निदेशः 14. 58.

रोद्र a. (द्रा-त्री f.) 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. 2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. -द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. 2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, warth. 3 The senti-ment of wrath or furiousness; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -द्रः 1 Wrath, rage. 2 Formidableness, fierceness, savage-ness. 3 Heat, warmth, solar heat.

रोट्य a. Made of silver, silver, like silver. -ट्य Silver.

रोरव a. (वी f.) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru; R. 3. 31. 2 Dreadful, terrible. 3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -वः 1 A sausage. 2 N. of one of the hells; Ms. 4. 88.

रोहिणः 1 The sandal tree. 2 The fig-tree.

रोहिणेयः 1 A calf. 2 N. of Bala-rāma. 3 The planet Mercury. -यः An emerald.

रोहिण्य m. A kind of deer.

रोहिण्यः See रोहिण्य. -यः A kind of grass.

ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 A short syllable (in prosody). 3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakāras).

लक् 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. 2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of bread-fruit tree. -चः The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel.

लककः 1 Lac. 2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A Lizard.

लक्ष 1. 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To per-ceive, apprehend, observe, see. -11. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; आर्यपुत्रः शून्यहृदय इव लक्ष्यते V. 2; R. 9. 72, 10. 7. 2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate; सर्वभूतप्रसूतिर्हि बीजलक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. 3 To define; इदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. 4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense; यथा गंगाशब्दः स्रोतांसि सञ्जाय इति षट् लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि षट्द्रष्टुं सञ्जाय' स्वापत्त-योजनं लक्षयति R. P. 2; अथ गौशब्दो वादी

कार्यं लक्षयति S. D. 2. 5 To aim at. 6 To consider, regard, think. -With -अभि to mark, see. -आ to see, per-ceive, observe; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलान् S. 7. 17; नातिपर्यादमालक्ष्य मकुक्षेरय योजनं R. 15. 18. -उप 1 to look at, observe, behold, mark; सन्मग्नलक्षितं भवत्या S. 3. 2 to mark, put a sign upon; Y. 1. 30, 2. 151. 3 to denote, designate. 4 to imply in addition, include more than what is actually expressed; नक्षत्र-शब्देन ज्योतिःशास्त्रसुपलक्ष्यते Kull. on Ms. 3. 162. 5 to mind, have in view. 6 to consider, regard. -वि 1 to observe, see, notice. 2 to characterize, distinguish. 3 to be confused or abashed, be bewildered; निर्व्यापारविल-क्षितानि सत्त्वय बलानि U. 6. -सं 1 to observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्चर्य-दर्शनः संलक्ष्यते मनुष्यलोकः S. 7; संलक्ष्यते न छिद्रुयेति हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. 2 to test, prove, determine; हेमन्ः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौः विशुद्धिः द्यौनिकापि वा R. 1. 10. 3 to hear, learn, understand. 4 to characterize, distinguish.

लक्षं 1 One hundred thousand (m-also in this sense) इत्यति उती सप्त

सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhāsh.; न्यो लक्षस्तु निज्ञेयः Y. 3. 102. 2 A mark, butt, aim, target; प्रत्यक्षवदाक्षो लक्षं वक्ष्या Mu. 1. 3 A sign, token, mark. 4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise; as in लक्षसुतः 'feigning sleep.' -Comp. -अधीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs.

लक्षक a. Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. -कं One hundred thousand.

लक्षणं 1 A mark, token, sign, in-dication, characteristic, distinctive mark; वपुःकुलं, कलहसलक्षणं. Ku. 5. 67; अनारंभो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhāsh.; अन्वयेषो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47; गर्भलक्षणं S. 5; पुरुषलक्षणं 'the sign' or organ of virility. 2 A symptom (of a disease). 3 An at-tribute, a quality. 4 A definition, accurate description. 5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32); द्वाविंशद्विधलक्ष-णेनः. 6 Any mark or feature of the body (indicative of good or bad luck); क तद्विषयं क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 37 कृतावहा मर्त्यलक्षणा B. 14. 6. 7 A

name, designation, appellation (oft. at the end of comp.); विविधलक्षण राजधानी Me. 25, N. 22. 41. 8 Excellence, merit, good quality; as in अहितलक्षण R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातगुण and quotes Ak. गुणः प्रतीति ते तु कृतलक्षणहितलक्षणी). 9 An aim, a scope, an object. 10 A fixed rate (as of duties); Ms. 8. 406. 11 Form, kind, nature. 12 Effect, operation. 13 Cause, occasion. 14 Head, topic, subject. 15 Pretence, disguise (= लक्ष्) ; प्रहलक्षणः Māl. 7. -णः The crane. -ण Anaim, object. 2 (In Rhet.) 1 An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one of the three powers of a word; it is thus defined:—मुख्यार्थवाये तयोर्गो रूढितोऽस्य प्रयोजनात् । अन्योऽर्थो लक्ष्यते यस्मा लक्षणातोऽपि तस्मा K. P. 2; see S. D. 13 also. 3 A goose. -Comp. -अन्वित a. possessed of auspicious marks. -ज्ञ a. able to interpret or explain marks (as on the body). -वृष्ट a. ill-fated, unlucky. -लक्षणा = जहलक्षण q. v. -संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्षण्य a. 1 Serving as a mark. 2 Having good marks.

लक्ष्मस ind. By hundreds of thousands; i. e. in large numbers.

लक्षित p. p. 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld. 2 Denoted, indicated. 3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. 4 Defined. 5 Aimed at. 6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. 7 Inquired into, examined.

लक्ष्मण a. 1 Having marks. 2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. 3 Prosperous, thriving. -णः 1 The crane. 2 N. of a son of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrā. [He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the most heroic of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Rama and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu, (see R. 15. 92-95). He married Urmilā by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu

-ण A goose. -ण 1 A name, an appellation. 2 A mark, sign, token. Comp. -यच्छ N. of Sumitrā, mother of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्म m. 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic; Si. 11. 30; Ki. 11. 28, 14. 64; R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. 2 A speck, spot; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्मं लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25. 3 Definition -m. 1 The crane or Sārāsa bird. 2 N. of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मी f. 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 8. 18; तुणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीवैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. 2 Good fortune, good luck. 3 Success, accomplishment; U. 4. 18. 4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour, lustre; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्मं लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25; लक्ष्मी-सुवह सकलस्य दाशकंक्षते Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9; 2; Ku. 3. 49. 5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishnu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons); इयं गेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 38. 6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen); तमेकमार्वा परिवामारोः साध्वी-मपि त्यक्तवती वृषस्य । चक्षुस्वर्गवदुदं वसंती रेजे सपत्नीरुदितेव लक्ष्मीः R. 14. 86, 12. 26. 7 The wife of a hero. 8 A pearl. 9 N. of turmeric. -Comp. -ईशः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 the mango-tree. 3 a prosperous or fortunate man. -कांतः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 A king. -वृहं the red lotus flower. -तालः a kind of palm. -नाथः an epithet of Vishnu. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a king; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिरहम् कारुं Ki. 1. 44. 3 the betel-nut tree. 4 the clove tree. -युजः 1 a horse. 2 N. of Cupid or Kāma. -रुपः a ruby. -पूजनं the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). -पूजा the worship of Lakshmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Āsvina (chiefly by bankers and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day). -फलः the Bilva tree. -रमणः an epithet of Vishnu. -वसति. f. 'Lakshmi's abode' the red-lotus flower. -वारः Thursday. वेष्टः turpentine. -सखः a favourite of Lakshmi. -सहजः सहोदरः epithets of the moon.

लक्ष्मीवत् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. 2 Wealthy rich, thriving 3 Hand some, lovely, beautiful

लक्ष्य pot. p. 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible; इलक्ष्यचित्ता महता हि दृष्टि. Ki. 17. 23. 2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp.) दूरालक्ष्यं सुरपतिश्चन्द्राक्षणा तोरणेन Me. 75; प्रवेष्टमोनाधरलक्ष्यकोपया Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. 3 To be known or found out, traceable; Ku. 5. 72, 81. 4 To be marked or characterized. 5 To be defined. 6 To be aimed at 7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. 8 To be regarded or considered as. -द्वयं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig. also), लक्ष्यः स च धन्विना यदिश्वः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चरे S. 2. 5; दृष्टि लक्ष्येषु बध्नन् Mu. 1. 2; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67; Ku. 3. 47, 64; 5. 49. 2 A sign, token. 8 The thing defined (opp. लक्षण); लक्ष्यकंदो लक्षणस्यावर्तन-त्वातिः Taraka K. 4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणा q. v.; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यंग्या अर्था K. P. 2. 5 A pretence, sham, disguise; इदानीं परिक्षि किं लक्ष्यतुल्यत परमाधुनमिदं द्वय Mk. 3, 3. 18; कर्षप्रवणमनाः सखीसिद्धि-लक्ष्येण प्रतिबुद्धमजलिं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 58. 6 A lac, one hundred thousand. -Comp. -क्रम a. the method or order of which is (indirectly) preceptible, as a dhvān -भेदः, -वेधः hitting the mark; Ki. 3. 27. -सुप्त a. feigning sleep. -हन् a. hitting the mark (-m.) an arrow.

लक्ष् लक्ष् 1 P. (लक्षति, लक्षति) To go, move.

लक्ष् I. 1 P. (लगति, लग्) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to ; इयमथ हंसस्य करानवांतेर्महाक्षलक्ष्या लगति स्म पश्चात् N. 3. 8 ; गहनसमये केहे लग्ना विरुध्य निरुध्य मां Māl. 3. 2. 2 To touch, come in contact with ; कर्णे लगति चाप्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो विद्युज्यते Pt. 1. 305; यथा यथा लगति शीत-वातः Mk. 5. 11. 3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home ; विदितेमिने हि पुर एव जने सपदीरिताः खलु लगति गिरः Si. 9. 69. 4 To become united, to meet, out (as lines). 5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately; अनावृष्टिं संपद्यते लग्ना Pt. 1. 6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); तव दिनानि कतिविहगिष्यति Pt. 4 ' I shall be detained there for some days '. -With अव to adhere or stick to; R. 16. 68. -अव to stick to; Kāv. 3. 50. -वि to stick or adhere to, cling to. -II. 10 U. (लगयति-ने) 1 To taste. 2 To obtain.

लग्न a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लग्नित a. 1 Adhered or clung to 2 Connected with, attached to. 3 Got, obtained.

लग्नः, लघुरः, लघुलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लग्न p p 1 Adhered or clung to, stuck, held fast लागतिरे पकनडी लग्ना

V 1 2 Touching, coming in contact with. 3 Attached to, connected with. 4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. 5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). 6 Following closely, impending. 7 Busy with, closely occupied about. 8 Auspicious. (See लघ्). -ग्र: 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 An elephant in rut. -प्र 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. 2 The point of the ecliptic whice at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. 3 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. 4 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. 5 An auspicious or lucky moment. 6 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अह: -दिन: -दिवस: -वार: an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -काल: -सुदित: -बेल: -समय: auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.). -नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -मंडलं the zodiac. -मास: an auspicious month. -सुद्धि: f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs etc. for the performance of any work.

लघक: A surety, bail, bondsman.

लघिका Incorrect form of लघिका q. v.

लघयति Den. P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितातुर्ग्री लघयिष्यतां दुर् R. 13 35. 2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; V. 3. 13; R. 11. 62. 3 To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18; make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघिमन् m. 1 Lightness, absence of weight. 2 Lightness, smallness, insignificance. 3 Littleness, levity, lowness or meanness of spirit; मातृपुत्रलघो लघिमा प्रकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K. 4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v.

लघिष्ठ a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.).

लघीयस् a. Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.).

लघु a. (धु or घी f.) 1 Light, not heavy; दुर्गादि लघुस्तुल्यलादि च याचकः Subhāsh.; रिकः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवात् Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 6. 2. 2 Little, small, diminutive; Pt. 1 253.; Sr. 9. 38, 78. 3 Short, brief, concise; लघुसंदेशपत्रा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. 4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी नामा Mu. 1. 5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible; Si. 9 23 Pt. 1 108 6 Weak feeble 7 Wretched, frivolous 8 Active, light

nimble, agile, S. 2. 5. 9 Swift, quick rapid; किंचित् पश्चाद् व्रज लघुगतिः Me. 16; R. 5. 45. 10 Easy, not difficult; R. 12. 66. 11 Easy, to be digested, light (as food). 12 Short (as a vowel in prosody). 13 Soft, low, gentle. 14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable; R. 11. 12, 80. 15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. 16 Pure, clean. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously. 2 Quickly, swiftly; लघु लघुवित्ता S. 4 'risen very early'. -N. 1 Agallochum, a particular variety of it. 2 A particular measure of time. -Comp. -आशिन, -आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. -उत्थान, -सहस्रथान a. working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय a. light bodied. (-यः) a goat. -कम a. having a quick step, going quickly. -खट्विका a small bedstead. -गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चेतस, -मनस्, -हृदय a. 1 light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean-hearted. 2 frivolous. 3 fickle, unsteady. -जंगलः a kind of quail (लवक). -झाक्षा a small stoneless grape. -झाविन् a. melting easily. -पाक a. easily digested. -पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रयत्न a. 1 pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). 2 indolent, lazy. -वदरः, -वदरी f. a kind of jujube. -भवः humble birth or origin. -भोजनं a light repast. -मांसः a kind of partridge. -मूलं the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लघं a kind of fragrant root (वीरगूल). -वासस् a. wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम a. having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति a. 1 ill-behaved, low, vile. 2 light, frivolous. 3 mismanaged, ill-done. -वेधित् a. making a clever hit. -हस्त a. 1 light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. 2 active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघुता, -त्वं 1 Lightness, levity. 2 Smallness, littleness. 3 Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; ईदोषि लघुतां याति स्वयं प्रख्यापिते ईदोः. 4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. 5 Activity, quickness. 6 Shortness, brevity. 7 Ease, facility. 8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. 9 Wantonness.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. 2 A light carriage; Si. 12. 24.

लंका 1 N. of the capital and residence of Ravana and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. 2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute

harlot. 3 A branch. 4 A kind of grain. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः 'lord of Lankā', i. e. Ravana or Bibhishana. -अरिः an epithet of Rāma. -दाहिन् m. an epithet of Hanumat.

लंखनी The bit of a bridle.

लमः 1 Lameness. 2 Union, association. 3 A lover, paramour.

लंगकः A lover, paramour.

लंगलं A plough.

लंगूलं The tail of an animal; cf. लंगूल.

लंघ् 1 U. (लंघति-ते, लंघित; desid. लिलिष्यति-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. 2 To mount upon, ascend, advance चालविद्युः वैलान् Bk. 15. 32. 3 To go beyond, transgress; लंघते स्म सुनिरेष विमानान् N. 5. 4. 4 To fast, abstain from food. 5 To dry, dry up (Paras.). 6 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure; पद्मवान् हरिणे लंघितुमानच्छति M. 4. -Caus. or 10 U. (लंघयति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; सागरं पुष्पेनैव क्रमेणैव लंघितः Mb.; Ms. 4. 38. 2 To pass over, traverse (as distance); R. 1. 47. 3 To mount upon, ascend; R. 4. 52. 4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 9. 9; Y. 2. 187. 5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard; हस्त इव धृतिमलिनो यथा यथा लंघयति खलः वृजनं । धर्षणमिव तं कुरुते तथा तथा निर्मलच्छायां ॥ Vās. 6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert; भार्ये न लंघयति कोवि विशिष्टगीतं Subhāsh.; Mk. 6. 2. 7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt; R. 11. 92. 8 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse; (यशः) जगत्प्रकाशं तद्विशेषमिष्यया मयदुर्लभयितुं मनोयतः R. 3. 48. 9 To cause to fast. 10 To shine. 11 To speak. -WITH अग्नि 1 to go beyond, spring over. 2 to violate, transgress, disobey. -उत् 1 to go over, pass or cross over, go beyond; Si. 7. 74. 2 to mount upon, ascend. 3 to violate, transgress; Mu. 1. 10; Si. 12. 57. -वि 1 to pass or spring over, traverse; निवेशयामास विलिखिताम् R. 5. 42, 16. 32; Si. 12. 24. 2 to violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गन्तुं प्रवृत्ते समये विलिख्य Ku. 5. 25; R. 5. 48. 3 to violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. 4 to rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. 5 to give up, abandon, leave aside; ननो बन्धवान्यस्मान् विलिख्य सा R. 3. 4. 6 to surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पलं प्रायस्तव हृदया विलिख्ये Kāv. 2. 224. 7 to cause to fast.

लंघनं 1 Leaping, jumping. 2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general; यशमेव पथि शीघ्रलंघनाः Ghat. 8. 3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also) नमोलंघन R. 16. 33; जनोयसुधैः पद्मलंघनोत्पलः Ku. 5. 64 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position' 4 Assault

ing, storming, capturing; as in दुर्ग-
लेचन. 5 Exceeding, going beyond,
overstepping, violating, transgression;
आज्ञालेचनं, नियमलेचनं &c. 6 Disregarding,
despising, treating with contempt,
slighting; प्रणिवातलेचनं प्रमाद्वृत्ताना V. 3;
M. 3. 22. 7 An offence, affront,
insult. 8 A harm, an injury; as in
आतपलेचनं q. v. 9 Fasting, abstinence;
S. 12. 25 (where it means 'leaping'
also). 10 One of the paces of a horse.
लक्षित p. p. 1 Lept over, passed
over. 2 Traversed. 3 Transgressed,
violated. 4 Disregarded, insulted,
disrespected; (see लं).

लक्ष 1 P. (लक्षति) To mark, see;
cf. लक्ष्.

लक्ष 1. 6 A. (लज्जते) To be ashamed.
-II. 1 P. (लज्जति) To blame &c.; see
लज्ज I. -III. 10 P. (लज्जयति) 1 To seem,
appear, shine. 2 To cover, conceal;
(according to some लज्जयति also in
this sense).

लक्ष् 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be
ashamed, to blush.

लक्ष्का The wild cotton tree.

लज्जा 1 Shame; कामातुराणां न भयं न
लज्जा Subhāsh. ; विहाय लज्जा R. 2. 40;
Ku. 1. 48. 2 Bashfulness, modesty;
गुणारलज्जां निरूपयति S. 1; Ku. 3. 7; R. 7.
25. 3 N. of the sensitive plant.
-Comp. -अलक्षित a. modest, bashful.
-आवह, -कर a. (रा or री f.) causing
shame, shameful, disgraceful, igno-
minious. -शील a. bashful, modest.
-रहित, -ह्यन्, -हीन a. shameless,
impudent, immodest.

लज्जालु a. Modest, bashful. -m. f.
N. of the sensitive plant.

लज्जित p. p. 1 Modest, bashful. 2
Ashamed, abashed.

लज्ज I. 1 P. (लज्जति) 1 To blame,
censure, traduce. 2 To: roast, fry.
-II. 10 U. (लज्जयति) 1 To injure,
strike, kill. 2 To give. 3 To speak.
4 To be strong or powerful. 5 To
dwell, 6 To shine.

लज्जः 1 A foot. 2 The end of a
lower garment tucked into the waist-
band; cf. कक्ष. 3 A tail.

लज्जा 1 A current. 2 An adulteress.
3 N. of Lakshmi. 4 Sleep.

लज्जिका A prostitute, harlot.

लक्ष 1 P. (लक्षति) 1 To be a child. 2
To act like a child. 3 to talk like a
child, prattle. 4 To cry.

लक्षः 1 A fool, blockhead. 2 A
fault, defect. 3 A robber.

लक्षकः A cheat, rogue, rascal,
villain.

लक्ष्म a. (Connected with the Prā-
krita लक्ष्म which appears to be deriv-
ed from it) Charming, handsome,
beautiful, attractive, lovely; अलक्ष्मः
काली Bh 3 32 (where
commentators render लक्ष्म by)

लक्ष्मः पदनलक्ष्मिणिः शोभते लक्ष्मभूषः Vikr. 8.
6. Bilhana has used this word in
three more places of the same book,
where it appears to mean ' a young
pretty woman ', ' a handsome
woman ' ; e. g. किं वा वर्जनादा समस्तलक्ष्माल-
कारतमिष्यति 8. 86; अनर्घ्यलक्ष्मण्यानिधानभूमिर्न
कस्य लोभे लक्ष्मा तनोति 9. 68; केशववर्जिभैर्लक्ष-
मानां सिद्धामिष जगाम तमिन् 11. 18.

लक्षः A rogue, rascal; see लक्षक.

लक्ष् 1 A horse. 2 A dancing boy.
3 N. of a caste. -द्व 1 A kind of bird.
2 A curl on the forehead. 3 A
sparrow. 4 A kind of musical in-
strument. 5 A game. 6 Safflower. 7
An unchaste woman.

लक्ष् I. 1 P. (लक्षति) To play, sport,
dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लक्षति, लक्षयति)
1 To throw, toss. 2 To blame. 3 To
loll the tongue. 4 To harass, annoy.
-III. 10 U. (लक्षयति) 1 To fondle,
caress. 2 To annoy.

लक्ष्म a. Beautiful, handsome (a
Prākṛita word.

लक्ष्म = लक्ष q. v.

लक्ष्मः, लक्ष्मकः A kind of sweetmeat
(a round ball of sugar, wheat or
rice-flour, ghee and spices).

लक्ष् 1 P., 10 U. (लक्षति, लक्षयति) 1
To toss upwards, throw up. 2 To
speak.

लक्ष्म Excrement, ordure.

लक्ष्मः London (a modern formation
probably from the French Londres).

लक्ष्म 1 A creeper, creeping plant;
लक्ष्मोर्विदं पणितनस्या रूपं V. 4; लक्ष्म संनद्ध-
मनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7 (often used as the
last member of compounds, especial-
ly with words meaning ' arm ', ' eye-
brow ', ' lightning ', to denote beauty,
tenderness, thinness, &c.; छजलता, बाहु,
लता, मूलता, विपुलता; so खड्ग, अलक्ष्म &c.;
cf. Ku. 2. 64; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9.
45. 2 A branch. 3 The creeper called
Priyangu. 4 The Mādhavi creeper.
5 Musk-creeper. 6 A whip or the
lash of a whip. 7 A string of pearls.
8 A slender woman. -Comp. -अंत
a flower. -अंशुजं a kind of cucumber.
-अर्कः a green onion. -अलक्षः an
elephant. -आननः a particular posi-
tion of the hands in dancing. -उद्धमः
the upward winding or climbing of
a creeper. -करः a particular position
of the hands in dancing. -कस्तुरिका,
कस्तुरि, musk-creeper. -गृहः, -हं
a bower surrounded with creepers, an
arbour; Ku. 4. 41. -जिह्वः, -रसनः
a snake. -तसः 1 the Sāla tree. 2 the
orange tree. -पनसः the water-melon.
-पतानः the tendril of a creeper; R. 2.
8. -भवनं an arbour, a bower. -मणिः
coral. -मंडपः a bower, an arbour. -मुषः
a monkey. -यावकं a shoot, sprout.
-यल्लभ -यं an arbour -वृक्ष the cocca-
nut tree -वेष्ट a kind of cactus or

mode of sexual enjoyment. -वेष्टन,
-वेष्टितकं a kind of embrace.

लक्षिका 1 A small creeper. 2 A
string of pearls.

लक्षिका A kind of lizard.

लक्ष् 1 P. (लक्षति) 1 To speak, talk
in general. 2 To prate, chatter. 3
To whisper; कपोतले मिथिता लक्षितुं किमपि
श्रुतिहृते Git. 1. -Caus. (लक्षयति) To
cause to talk &c. -WITH अह् to repeat,
talk over and over again. -अप 1 to
deny, disown, refuse; शतमपलपति Sk
2 to conceal, hide. -आ 1 to talk
to, converse with. 2 to talk, speak.
3 to prate, chatter. -उद् 2 to call out
loudly to. -य 1 to talk, speak; वचो वे
देहीति (वेदेहीति) प्रतिपद्यद्वा प्रलपितं S. D 6
2 To talk at random or incoherently,
prate, chatter, talk wildly or non-
sensibly. -वि 1 to say, speak. 2 to
lament, bewail, cry, weep; विललाप
विकीर्णवृषणा Ku. 4. 4; विललाप स बाष्पाद्वा
R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तामिह वृथा किं
विलपामि Git. 3. -विप्र to dispute, con-
tradict, wrangle, quarrel. -सं 1 to
talk, converse; संलपतो जनसमाजार् Dk.
2 to name, call.

लपन् 1 Talking, speaking. 2 The
mouth.

लपित p. p. Spoken, said, chattered
&c. -सं Speech, voice.

लक्ष्म p. p. 1 Got, obtained, acquir-
ed. 2 Taken, received. 3 Perceived,
apprehended. 4 Obtained (as by
division &c.); see लक्ष्. -व्यं That
which is secured or got; लक्ष्मं रक्षेद्वक्ष-
यात् H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. -Comp. -अन्तर
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-
tunity. 2 one who has got access or
admission; R. 16. 7. -अवकाश-अवसर
a. 1 one who has found an oppor-
tunity. 2 (anything) that has gained
a scope (for work); लक्ष्मवाक्यानां मे प्रार्थना
S. 1. 3 one who has obtained leisure,
being at leisure; so लक्ष्मक्षण. -आस्पद्
a. one who has gained a footing or
secured a position; M. 1. 17. -उद्भू a.
1 born, produced, sprung; लक्ष्मोद्भा
चोद्भूतसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. 2 one who
has got prosperity or elevation, स
त्वतो लक्ष्मोद्भूतः ' he owes his rise or
elevation to you. ' -काम a. one who
has got desired object. -कीर्ति a.
become widely known, famous, cele-
brated. -चेतस्, -संज्ञ a. one who has
come to his senses, restored to
consciousness. -जन्मन् a. born, pro-
duced. -नामन्, -शब्द a. renowned,
celebrated. -नाशः the loss of what
has been acquired; लक्ष्मनाशो यथा मृग-
-यक्ष्मन् 1 securing or keeping safe
what has been acquired. 2 bestow-
ing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on
Ms. 7. 56. -लक्ष्म, -दक्ष a. 1 one who
has hit the mark 2 skilled in the
use of missiles -वर्ण a. 1 learned

व ३६, चित्र त्वरीये वषय समतात् सवऽप लोका-
विल लघ्ववर्णाः Rāj. P. 2 famous, re-
nowned, celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. भास्व
a. respecting the learned; कुञ्जलघ्वमपि
लघ्ववर्णमाहूतं दिदेश्च हनये सलक्ष्मणं R. 11. 2.
-विद्य a. learned, educated, wise.
-सिद्धि a. one who has attained per-
fection or his desired object.
लघ्विः f. 1 Acquisition, gaining,
acquirement, 2 Profit, gain. 3 (In
arith.) The quotient.
लघ्विम a. Obtained, acquired,
received.

लम् 1 A. (लभते, लब्ध) 1 To get,
obtain, gain, acquire; लभेत सिकतायु
तेलमपि यत्नतः पण्डित Bh. 2. 5; विराय
यायाथ्यमलंमि दिग्मजैः Si. 1. 64; R. 9. 29.
2 To have, possess, be in possession
of. 3 To take, receive. 4 To catch,
take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3. 5 To
find, meet with; वृत्तिचिह्नमपि पथि. 6 To
recover, regain. 7 To know, learn,
perceive, understand; भ्रमणं...गमनदिव
लभ्यते Bhāṣā. P. 6; सत्यमलममान; Kull.
on Ms. 8. 169. 8 To be able or be
permitted (to do a thing) with (inf.);
मर्तुमपि न लभ्यते; नाथमो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैयादे.
(The senses of लम् are modified
according to the noun with which it
is used; i. e. गर्भे लम् to conceive,
become pregnant; पदे or आस्पदे लम् to
gain a footing, take a hold on; see
under पद; अंतरे लम् to get a footing,
enter into; लेभेऽतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66.
'was not impressed on the mind;'
चेतना, -संज्ञा -लम् to regain one's con-
sciousness; जन्म लम् to be born; Ki. 5.
43; स्वास्थं लम् to enjoy ease, be at
ease; दर्शनं लम् to get an audience of
&c.). -Caus. (लभयति-ते) 1 To cause
to get or receive, cause to take; Ki.
2. 58. 2 To give, confer or bestow
upon; मोक्षकाराव माणवकं लभय V. 3. 3 To
cause to suffer. 4 To obtain, receive.
5 To find out, discover. -Desid.
(लभ्यते) To wish to get, long for;
अलभ्यं चैव लिप्तेत H. 2. 8. -With आ 1
to touch; गमालश्याकर्मक्षय वा Ms. 5. 87;
Bk. 14. 91. 2 To get, obtain, attain to;
येन श्यामे वपुरतितारं कातिमात्रस्यते ते Me. 15.
v. 1. 3 to kill, immolate (as a victim
in sacrifice); गर्दभं पशुमालय Y. 3. 280.
-उप 1 to know, understand; see,
perceive directly; Pt. 1. 76. 2 to
ascertain, find out; ब्रहि यदुपलब्धं U. 1;
तत्त्वत एवामुपलब्धे S. 1. 3 to get, obtain,
acquire, enjoy, experience; उल्लब्ध-
दुल्लब्धस्मा स्मरं वपुषा स्नेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4.
42, V. 2. 10, R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21;
Ms. 11. 17. -उपा 1 to blame,
chide, taunt, scold; पयोधराविस्तारयितुं क-
माथनो योवनमुपलभ्य मां किमुपलभ्यते S. 1;
Ku. 5. 58, R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60. -प्रति
1 to recover, regain. 2 to get, obtain.
-विप्र 1 to cheat, deceive, impose
upon. 2 to recover regain 3 to in-
cult due respect -स to get, obtain

लभन 1 The act of getting, ob-
taining &c. 2 Act of conceiving.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. 2 One
who solicits, a solicitor. -सं A rope
for tying a horse (-m. also).

लभ्य a. 1 Capable of being ac-
quired or obtained, attainable,
obtainable, to be reached; प्राञ्जल्ये
फले मोहादुद्वाहुरिव दामनः R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku.
5. 18. 2 To be found; Ku. 1. 40. 3
Fit, suitable, proper. 4 Intelligible.

लभकः A lover, paramour.

लंपट a. 1 Greedy, covetous,
hankering after. 2 Lustful,
libidinous, dissolute, addicted to
licentious pleasures. -रः A libertine,
profligate, rake; (लेपाक in the same
sense.)

लंकः A leap, jump, spring.

लंकनं Leaping, jumping.

लङ् 1 A (लङ्ते, लङित) 1 To hang
down, hang from, dangle; कषये लङ्
लङ्ते Mb. 2 To be attached to, stick
to, hold on to, rest on; लङ्गिरे सदातिलताः
प्रिया इव Si. 17. 25; प्रस्थाने ते कथमपि ससे
लेवनानस्य भावि Me. 41 (where लं° means
'hanging down towards' or 'resting
upon' the bank or hips). 3 To go
down, sink, decline or hang down
(as the sun), fall down; लेवनानि दिवा-
करे; Si. 9. 30, Ki. 9. 1; ल्वधरकुंवनलङित-
कञ्जलमुज्ज्वलय विग लोचने Git. 12 (मूलित).
4 To fall or lag behind, stay behind.
5 To delay, tarry. 6 To sound. -Caus.
(लङ्वाति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to
hang down. 2 To hang up, suspend. 3
To stretch out, extend (as the hand);
करणे वातायनलङितेन R. 13. 21; कोलववेदाहर-
णाय हस्तं 6. 75. -With अव 1 to hang,
hang down, be suspended; कनकशृङ्गलङित-
विनी Mu. 2. 2 to sink down, descend. 3 to
hold, cling to, lean or rest on, sup-
port oneself on; दंडकाष्टमवलङ्घ्य स्थितः S.
2; यदौ तदीयामवलङ्घ्य चाङ्गुलिं R. 3. 25. 4 to
hold or bear up, support, sustain (fig.
also), take up; हस्तेन तस्यावलङ्घ्य वासः R.
7. 9; Ku. 3. 55. 6. 68; हृदयं न त्ववलङ्घितुं
क्षमाः R. 8. 60. 5 to depend upon, hinge
on; व्यवहारोपे चादृष्टमवलङ्घिते Mk. 9; Bk.
18. 41. 6 to resort to, have recourse
to, take to; येनमवलङ्घ्य to summon or
pluck up courage; किं स्वातंत्र्यमवलङ्घसे S.
5; मायस्यमिष्टेयवलङ्घितेन Ku. 1. 52; Si.
2. 15. -आ 1 to rest or lean upon. 2
to hang down from, be suspended;
V. 5. 2. 3 to lay hold of, seize; अथा-
लङ्घ्य धनुं रातः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. 4 to
support, hold or take up; आधारेणालङ्घिते
R. 18. 39. 5 to depend upon; तनालङ्घ्य
सोद्गमन् S. D. 63. 6 to have recourse
to, resort to, take, assume; अयुमेवार्थ-
नालङ्घ्य न जिजीविषां Mu. 2. 20; Ki. 17. 34.

-उद् 1 to stand up, stand erect; पादौनेकेन
गमने द्वितीयं न भूतेले. तिष्ठान्मुञ्चतिस्तावथावसि-
रति मास्कर Mk 2 10 -वि 1 to hang
down hang from be suspended

from, R. 10. 62. 2 to set, decline
(as the sun &c.) 3 to stay or lag
behind stay or remain; Ku. 7. 13. 4
to delay, be retarded विलंबितफलैः काल
निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलम्बते त्वरित
तं प्रवेशय U. 1.

लङ्ग a. 1 Hanging down, hanging
from, pendent, dangling; पादयोयमसर्पि-
तलेवहारः R. 6. 60, 84 Me. 84. 2 Hang-
ing upon, attached to. 3 Great, large.
4 Spacious. 5 Long, tall. -कः 1 A
perpendicular. 2 Co-latitude, the arc
between the pole of any place and
the zenith, complement of latitude.
-Comp. -उद्गर a. big-bellied, pot-bellied,
portly. (-रः) 1 N. of Ganessa. 2
a glutton. -ओष्ठः (लं-बो-बो-कः) a
camel. -कर्णः 1 an ass. 2 a goat. 3 an
elephant. 4 a falcon. 5 a demon or
Rākshasa. -उद्गर a. pot-bellied, portly.
-पयोधरा a woman with large
pendent breasts. -स्किन्ध्र a. having
fat or protuberant buttocks.

लङ्गकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.).
2 The complement of latitude,
co-latitude (in astr.).

लङ्गनः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2
The phlegmatic humour. -नं 1 Hang-
ing down, depending, descending
&c. 2 Fringe. 3 The parallax in
longitude (of the moon). 4 A sort
of long necklace.

लङ्गना 1 An epithet of Durgā. 2 of
Lakshmi.

लङ्गिका The soft palate or uvula.

लङ्घित p. p. 1 Hanging down,
pendent. 2 Suspended. 3 Sunk,
gone down. 4 Resting on, attached
to (see लङ्).

लङ्घुषा A necklace of seven strings.

लभः 1 Attainment, acquirement. 2
Meeting with. 3 Recovery. 4 Gain.
लभनं 1 Attainment, acquirement.
2 Recovery.

लभित p. p. 1 Procured, got, obtained.
2 Given. 3 Improved. 4 Employed,
applied. 5 Cherished. 6 Spoken
to, addressed.

लम् 1 A. (लभते) To go, move.

लयः 1 Sticking, union, adherence.
2 Lurking, hiding. 3 Fusion, melt-
ing, solution. 4 Disappearance, dis-
solution, extinction, destruction,
लये वा 'to be dissolved or destroyed'
5 Absorption of the mind, deep con-
centration, exclusive devotion (to
any one object); परम्येती शिवकृपिणं लयवशा-
दात्मनमभ्यागतं Māl. 5. 2, 7; व्यामलयेन
Git. 4. 6 Time in music (of three
kinds द्रुत, मध्य and विलंबित); किसलयै-
सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पादव्यासो लयमनु-
गतः M. 2. 9. 7 A pause in music. 8
Rest, repose 9 A place of rest,
abode, habitation; अलया Si. 4. 57
'having no fixed abode, wandering'
10 Slackness of mind mental in-

activity. 11 An embrace. -Comp. -आरंभः, आलम्भः an actor, a dancer. -कालः the time of destruction (of the world). -गत a. dissolved, melted away. -युक्ती an actress, a female dancer.

लघु 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. 2 Rest, repose. 3 A place of rest, house.

लघु 1 P. (लघति) To go, move.

लघु I. 1 U. (ललति-ने) To play, sport, dally, frolic; वनसकलानीव वारस ललति Mk. 8. 8; वनकलनी इव वैधुला ललामः 4. 28. -II 10. U. or Caus. (ललति-ने, ललित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dangle; ललने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः । तस्माद्युत्र च शिष्यं च ताडयेत् तु ललयेत् ॥ Subhāsh. ; Ku. 5. 15. 2 To desire. -III. 10 U. (ललति-ने) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. 2 To loll the tongue. 3 To desire.

लल a. 1 Playful, sportive. 2 Lolling. 3 Wishing desirous. -Comp. -जिह्व = ललज्जिह्व q. v.

ललति a. 1 Playing, sporting. 2 Lolling. -Comp. -जिह्व a. (ललजिह्व) 1 lolling the tongue. 2 savage, fierce. (-ह्व) 1 a dog. 2 a camel.

ललन 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. 2 Lolling the tongue.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); इदं नाकलोकललनाभिविस्तृतं रिंसे Si. 15. 88. 2 A wanton woman. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -त्रियः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललति 1 A long necklace. 2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटे The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे प्रोक्षितं कः समर्थः Hc. 1. 21, N. 1. 15. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -तट the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. -पट्टः, -पट्टिका 1 the flat surface of the forehead. 2 a tiara, fillet. -लेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटक 1 The forehead. 2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटतप a. 1 Burning or scorching the (fore) head; ललाटतपस्तपति तपनः Māl. 1; U. 6 ' the sun is shining right overhead ' ; ललाटतपस्तपति R. 13. 41. 2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिल-ललाटतपनिद्राक्षरा N. 1. 138. -पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. 2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; Ku. 5. 55.

ललाटल a. Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम a. (सी. f.) Beautiful, lovely, charming. -नं 1 An ornament for the forehead an ornament or decoration in general (न. also in this sense)

अई तु तानाथमललामधुतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2; Si. 4. 28. 2 Anything the best of its kind. 3 A mark on the forehead. 4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. 5 A banner, flag, 6 A row, series, line. 7 A tail. 8 A mane. 9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. 10 A horn. -नः A horse.

ललामक A chaplet of flowers worn on the forehead.

ललामन् n. 1 An ornament, a decoration. 2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कन्याललाम कमनीय-मज्जस्व लिखीः R. 5. 64 ' the best or ornament of girls. ' 3 A banner, flag. 4 a sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. 6 A tail.

ललित a. 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. 2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. 3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललित-ललितेशोत्सायायैकानिमित्तैः (अंगकैः) U. 1. 20; विषयं वृद्धिं ललितं विधातुः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15, Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. 4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; प्रियादिष्व ललिते कलादिष्व R. 8. 67; संदासितेव ललित-मिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. 5 Desired. 6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. 7 Tremulous, trembling. -तं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. 2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait, any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. 3 Beauty, grace, charm. 4 Any natural or artless act. 5 Simplicity, innocence. -Comp. -अर्थ a. having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. -पद् a. elegantly composed; S. 3. -प्रहारः a soft or gentle blow.

ललित 1 A woman (in general). 2 A wanton woman. 3 Musk. 4 A form of Durgā. 5 N. of various metres. -Comp. -वैचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āsvinā. -सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhādrapada.

लवः 1 Plucking, mowing. 2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). 3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. 4 A particle, drop, small quantity, a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जललवसुचः Me. 20, 70; आचामति स्वेदलवान् लवे ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57, 16. 66; अद्यु 15. 97; अद्यु Ki. 5. 44; सूक्ष्मलक्ष्मीलवक्रीते दास इव Git. 11; 5. तृणं, अपराधं, ज्ञानं, लवः, वनं &c. &c. 5 Wool, hair. 6 Sport. 7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). 8 The numerator of a fraction. 9 A degree (in astr.). 10 Loss, destruction. 11 N. of a son of Rāma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vālmiki and they were taught by

the poet to repeat his Rāmāyana at assemblies &c.; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). -नं 1 Cloves. 2 Nutmeg. -नं ind. A little, लवमपि लवणे न रसते Sar. K. 1.

लवंगः The clove plant; द्वीपांतरानीत-लवंगमुष्णैः R. 6. 57; ललितलवंगलतापरिशिलित-कोमल मलयसनीरे Git. 1. -नं Cloves. -Comp. -कलिका cloves.

लवंगक Cloves.

लवण a. 1 Saline, saltish, briny 2 Lovely, handsome. -णः 1 Saline taste. 2 The sea of salt water. 3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 16, 26. 4 N. of a hell. -ण 1 Salt, sea-salt, 2 A factitious salt. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Satrugna. -अक्षिः the salt ocean, ३ sea-salt. -अंधुराक्षिः the ocean; आमाति वेला लवणा-धुराक्षिः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 15. -अमर m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (-n.) salt water. -आकरः 1 a salt-mine. 2 a receptacle of salt water; i. e. the sea. 3 (fig.) a mine of beauty. -आलयः the ocean. -उत्तमं 1 rock-salt. 2 nitre. -उद्दः 1 the ocean. 2 the sea of salt water. -उद्दकः, उद्दधिः, -जलं &c. the ocean. -क्षारं a kind of salt. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणिसन् m. 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवने 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.) 2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creeper; मया लव्यः पाणिर्ललितलवलीकंदलविनः U. 3. 40.

लवित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लश 10 U. (लशति-ने) To exercise or practise any art; cf. लृ.

लशु (लु) नः-नं Garlic; निखिलरसायन-महितो मेघनोदयः लशुन इव R. G. (= Bv. l. 81); वशः-सौरम्यलशुनः Bv. 1. 93.

लृ 1. 4. P. (लषति-ने, लषति-ने, लषित) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; (usually with the preposition अभि). -WITH अभि to wish, desire, long for &c.; मातृवत-भिलषति Bk. 4. 22; तेन दक्षमभिलष्यमाणः R. 19. 12.

लषित p. p. Wished, desired.

लषः An actor, a dancer.

लृ I. 1 P. (लसति, लसित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; सुकाहरेण लस-ता हसतीव सनमस्य K. P. 10, करवाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलसदलककराग Git. 10; Amaru. 16; N. 22. 53. 2 To appear, arise, come to light. 3 To embrace. 4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -Caus. (लासयति ते) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. 2 To cause to dance. 3 To exercise an art WITH उद् 1 To sport, play wave, flutter S 5 47

2 to shine, flash, glitter; उल्लसत्कांचन-
कुडलाय Si. 3. 5. 33; 5. 15; 20. 56. 3
to rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58; 6.
11; Mál. 9. 38. 4 to blow, open, be
expanded. (-Caus.) to illuminate,
brighten. -परि to shine forth, appear
beautiful. -वि 1 to shine, flash,
glitter; विपति च विलसति तद्विदुर्विलसति
चद्रमसौ न चद्रवन्त्यः Bk. 10. 68; Me. 47,
R. 13. 76. 2 to appear, arise, become
manifest; मेन विलसति महत्तद्देहो Si. 15.
14, 9. 87. 3 to sport, amuse oneself,
play, frolic about sportively; कापि
चपला मधुरिण्या विलसति युवतिरधिकगुणा Git.
7; or हरिरीह मुखमधुनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति
केलिरे Git. 1. 4 to sound, echo,
reverberate.

लसा 1 Saffron. 2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित p. p. Played, sported, ap-
peared, manifested, skipping about
&c; See लृ.

लसिका 1 Saliva. 2 Pas, matter. 3
The juice of the sugarcane. 4
Lymph.

लस्य 1 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) 1 To be
ashamed, feel shame (oft. with
instr. or inf.). 2 जीवन् शरन्त्ये न लज्जते
Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. 2 To blush.
-Caus. (लज्जयति-ने) To put to shame;
R. 19. 14. -With -वि to be bashful
or modest, to blush; यात्राशुकाक्षेपविल-
ज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

लस्य 1 A. Embraced, clasped. 2
Skilful, skilled.

लस्यकः The middle of a bow, that
part which is grasped.

लस्यकिन् m. A bow.

लहरि-री f. A wave, a large wave
or billow; करोतिस्त्रिहास्ते जनने विजयन्तां
लहरयः G. L. 40; इमां पर्युलहरीं जगन्नाथिनः
निर्मितां 53; 80 आनन्दं, कल्याणं, सुखं, &c.

ला 2 P. (लति) To take, receive,
obtain, take up; लब्धः खड्गः Bk. 14. 92,
15. 53.

लाकुटिक a. (की f.) Armed with
a club or cudgel. -कः A sentinel,
watchman; Pt. 4.

लासकी N. of Sita.

लाक्षणिक a. (की f.) 1 One who is
acquainted with marks or signs. 2
Characteristic, indicatory. 3 Having
a secondary sense, used in a
secondary sense (as a word, as
distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q.
v. v.); स्वाद्वाचको लाक्षणिकः शब्दोऽत्र व्यञ्जक-
स्त्रिया K. P. 2. 4 Secondary, inferior.
5 Technical. -कः A technical term.

लाक्ष्य a. 1 Relating to signs,
indicative. 2 Conversant with, able
to explain or interpret, signs.

लाला 1 A kind of red dye, lac;
(largely used by women in ancient
times as an article of decoration,
especially for the soles of the feet
and lips cf. मलफ it is said to be

obtained from the cochineal insect
and from the resin of a particular
tree); निद्रयूतशरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारतः केन-
चित् (तस्या) S. 4. 5; Rs. 6. 13, Ki.
5. 23. 2 The insect which produces
the red dye. -Comp. -लकः, -लक्षः N.
of a tree, *Butea Frondosa*. -प्रसादः,
-प्रसाधनः the red *Lodhra* tree. -रक्त
a. dyed with lac.

लाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to,
made of or dyed with, lac. 2
Relating to a lac (लक्ष).

लास्य 1 P. (लासति) 1 To be dry
or arid. 2 To adorn. 3 To suffice,
be competent. 4 To give. 5 To
prevent.

लाघुक्षिक See लाकुटिक.

लाघु 1 A. (लायते) To be equal to,
to suffice or be competent.

लाघवं 1 Smallness, littleness. 2
Levity, lightness. 3 Thought-
lessness, frivolity. 4 Insignificance.
5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour,
degradation; सेवा लाघवकारिणी कृतधियः
स्थाने भवति विदुः Mu. 3. 14. Bg. 2. 35.
6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. 7
Activity, dexterity, readiness; हस्त-
लाघवं. 8 Versatility बुद्धिलाघवं 9
Brevity, conciseness (of expression).
10 Shortness of a syllable (in
prosody).

लांगल 1 A. plough. 2 A plough-
shaped beam or timber. 3 The palm
tree. 4 Membrum virile. 5 A kind
of flower. -Comp. -ग्रहः a plough-
man, peasant. -दंडः the pole of a
plough. -स्वजः N. of Balarāma.
-पद्धतिः f. a furrow. -कालः a plough-
share.

लांगलिन m. 1 N. of Balarāma;
बहुश्रीया समरविमुखो लांगली याः सिधेवे Me.
49. 2 The coconut tree. 3 A snake.

लांगली The coconut tree.

लांगलीया (for लांगल-ईया) The pole
of a plough.

लांगुल 1 A tail. 2 Membrum virile.

लांगुलं 1 A tail; लांगुलचालनमथश्रणाव-
पत्ते... या विदुस्स कुन्ते Bh. 2. 31 'wags
his tail.' 2 The membrum virile.

लांगुलिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

लाज, लाञ्ज 1 P. (लाजति, लाञ्जति) 1
To blame, censure, 2 To roast, fry.

लाजः Wetted grain. -जाः (pl.)
Parched or fried grain (f. also);
(तं) अवाकिरन्वाललातः प्रसूतेवाचालाजैरिव
पीरकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7.
69, 80.

लाङ्क 1 P. (लाङ्कति) 1 To distinguish,
mark, characterize. 2 To deck,
decorate.

लाङ्कनं 1 A sign, mark, token, cha-
racteristic mark; नवाङ्कानीकमुद्रितलाङ्कनं
(वसुधि) R. 3. 53; oft. at the end of
comp. in the sense of 'marked
with characterized by &c जति
अद्वयस्य तदा

Vikr 10 1 R 6 18, 16 84 80

श्रीकंदपदलाङ्कनः Mál. 1 'bearing the
characteristic epithet श्रीकंद' 2 A
name, an appellation. 3 A stain,
stigma, a mark of ignominy. 4 The
spot on the moon; Ku. 7. 35. 5 A
land-mark.

लाङ्कित a. 1 Marked, distinguish-
ed, characterised. 2 Named, called.
3 Decorated. 4 Furnished with.

लाट m. pl. N. of a country and
its inhabitants एष च (लाटगुप्तासः) प्रायेण
लाटजनप्रियत्वाद्वाटागुप्तासः S. D. 10. -टः
1 A king of the Lāṭas. 2 Old, worn
out or shabby clothes. 3 Clothes in
general. 4 Childish language.

-Comp. -अनुप्रासः one of the five
kinds of अनुप्रास or alliteration, the
repetition of a word or words in the
same sense but in a different
application; it is thus defined and
illustrated by Mammata:— शब्दस्तु
लाटागुप्तासो भेदे तात्पर्यमावतः, e. g. वदन् वर-
वर्णिन्यास्तस्याः सत्यं मुपाकरः । मुपाकरः क उ
पुनः फलकविकलो भवेत्; or वस्य न सविधे दयिता
वददहनस्तुहिनदीधितस्तस्य । वस्य च सविधे
दयिता वददहनस्तुहिनदीधितस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9.

लाटक a. (टिका f.) Relating to
the Lāṭas.

लाटिका, लाटी 1 A particular style
of composition; see S. D. 629. 2 N.
of a Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाट् 10 U. (लाटयति-ने) 1 To
fondle, caress. 2 To blame, censure.
3 To throw, toss; cf. लृट्.

लाटनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात p. p. Taken, received.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. 2
Chattering, prating.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail.

लावः (कूः) A kind of gourd.

लावुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः 1 Gaining, obtaining, ac-
quirement, acquisition; क्षीरित्यागमात्रेण
बुद्धिभाममन्यत R. 12. 10; क्षीरललाभं 7.
34, 11. 92; क्षणमन्यवतिष्ठते वसत्यादि जेतुं तु
लाभयानसौ R. 8. 87. 2 Gain, profit,
advantage; सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ
जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; Y. 2. 259. 3
Enjoyment. 4 Capture, conquest. 5
Perception, knowledge, apprehension.
-Comp. -कर, -कृत a. profitable,
advantageous. -लिप्ता desire of
gain, avarice, covetousness.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लाभज्जकं The root of a particular
fragrant grass (वरिणमूल).

लापटव्यं Lasciviousness, lustfulness,
lewdness.

लालनं 1 Caressing, fondling,
coaxing; हतलालनं &c. 2 Indulging,
over-indulgence, fondling too much;
लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः; see ललृ.

लालस a. 1 Ardently longing for,
eagerly desirous of, hankering after

r K 14

Ku 7 56 Si 4 6 2 Takmg

pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in; विलासलालसं Git. 1; शोक^०, स्वयं^० &c.

लालसा 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. 2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. 3 Regret, sorrow. 4 The longing of a pregnant woman (शोभ^०).

लालसीक Sauce.

लाला Saliva, spittle; Bh. 2. 9. -Comp. -जवः a spider. -जवाः 1 a flow of saliva. 2 a spider.

लालाटिक a. (की f.) 1 Being on or relating to the forehead. 2 Arising from or dependant on fate; शक्तिस्तु लालाटिकी Udb. 3 Useless, low, vile. -कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). 2 An idler, a careless or useless person. 3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo.

लालित p. p. 1 Caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. 2 Seduced. 3 Loved, desired. -ते Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; इन्दिरः पद-लालित्यं Udb. 2 Amorous gestures.

लालित्व m. A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लालुका A kind of necklace.

लाव a. (की f.) 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कुशचिलाव R. 13. 43. 2 Plucking, gathering. 3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. -वः 1 Cutting. 2 A quail.

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. 2 A reaper, gatherer. 3 A quail.

लावण a. (जी f.) 1 Salt. 2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक a. (की f.) 1 Salted, dressed with salt. 2 Dealing in salt. 3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; Si. 10. 38 (where it means 'a salt-merchant' also). -कः A salt-merchant. -कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं 1 Saltiness. 2 Beauty, loveliness, charm, तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखा किंचिद्विधे S. 6. 13; Ku. 7. 18; लावण्यं is thus defined in Sabdak.:—मुकाफलेषु हायायास्तत्त्वविभावाः 1 प्रतिभाति यन्मेल तत्वावयवमिहोच्यते ॥ -Comp. -आर्जितं the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत् a. Lovely, handsome.

लावणकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लावक A buffalo

लावुक a (का or की f) Covetous greedily avaricious

लासः 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing. 2 Dalliance, wanton sport. 3 Dancing as practised by women. 4 Soup, broth.

लासक a. (सिका f.) 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. 2 Moving hither and thither. -कः 1 A dancer. 2 A peacock. 3 Embracing. 4 N. of Siva. -कं A room on the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. 2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman.

लास्यं 1 Dancing, a dance; आस्ये वास्यति कस्य लास्यमयुना...वाचा विपाकी नम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. 2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. 3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes. -स्यः A dancer, an actor. -स्या A dancing girl.

लिकुचः See लकुच.

लिङ्गा 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. 2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 trasaremus); जालातरागे मानौ यद्वाह दहते रजः तेऽनुभिर्भवेद्विधा; or नसरेययोष्टौ विनेया लिङ्गिका परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिङ्गिका A nit.

लिख 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave; अरसिकेण कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि ना लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; ताराक्षेत्पामसिते कठिन्या निशालिखद् ध्योमि तमःप्रज्ञसि N. 22. 54; Y. 2. 87; S. 7. 5. 2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; ह्यमदितिलके लिखति सपुलकं सुमगिव रजनीकरे Git. 7; मत्साहस्यं विरहस्तु वा भवि-गम्यं लिखती Me. 85, 80; Ku. 6. 48; स्मित्वा प्रापौ लङ्गुलेखां लिख K. P. 10. 3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न किंचिद्दे चरणेन केवलं लिख दाग्याकुललोचनां द्रवं Ki. 8. 14.; दुर्गादिवनिवालिखन् Bk. 15. 22. 4 To lance, scarify. 5 To touch, graze. 6 To peck (as a bird). 7 To make smooth. 8 To unite sexually with a female. -WITH आ 1 to write, delineate, draw lines; Mā. 1. 31. 2 to paint, draw in a picture; आलिखित इव सर्वतो राः Si. 1; त्वामालिख प्रणयकुपितां Me. 105; R. 19. 19. 3 to scratch; scrape. -उद् 1 to scratch, scrape, tear or rip up; Si. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 23. 2 to grind down, polish; त्वद्वा विवस्वतमिवोलिख Ki. 17. 48. R. 6. 32; S. 6. 5. 3 to paint, write, delineate; Ku. 5. 58. 4 to carve. -प्रति to reply or write in return, write back. -वि 1 to write, inscribe. 2 to draw, paint, delineate, portray विलिखति रसि कुण्डमेव न मयतममम स्रसूत Git. 4 3 to scratch scrape tear P म स्रसूतमममं विलिखति स्रसूत-

स्थितः क्ष्मां तुरेण K. P. 10; व्यालिखन्नुपेष्टेन पशूति N. 2. 2; पादेन हेमं विलिख पति R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. 4 to implant, infix, H. 4. 72. v. 1. -स्र to scratch, scrape

लिखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. 2 Drawing, painting. 3 Scratching. 4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित p. p. Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख्. -तः N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with शब्द). -तं 1 A writing, document. 2 Any book or composition.

लिख् 1 P. (लिखति) To go, move.

लिखुः 1 A deer. 2 A fool, block head. -न. The heart.

लिङ्ग 1 P. (लिङ्गति, लिङ्गित) To go, move. -WITH आ to embrace, clasp -II. 10. U. (लिङ्गयति-ते) 1 To paint, variegate. 2 To infect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिङ्गं 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; वृत्तिपार्थिवलिङ्गधारिणी R. 8. 16; मुनिर्देहद्वलिङ्गदर्शी 14. 71.; Ms. 1. 30; 8. 25, 252 2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge; लिङ्गमुद्रः संवृतविक्रिवास्ते R. 7. 30; क्षणकलिङ्गधारी Mu. 1; न लिङ्गं धर्मकारणं H. 4. 85; see लिङ्गिन् below. 3 A symptom, mark of disease. 4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. 5 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition. 6 The sign of gender or sex. 7 Sex; यथाः पूजास्थानं शुण्डि न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. 8 The male organ of generation. 9 Gender (in gram.) 10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. 11 The image of a god, an idol. 12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, वियोग, सादृश्यं &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; e. g. in कुपितो मकरध्वजः the word कुपित restricts the meaning of मकरध्वज to 'Kāma'; see K. P. 2 and commentary ad loc. 13 (in Vedānta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible original of the original gross or visible body, cf. पञ्चकोष. -Comp. -अग्रं the glans penis. -अनुशासनं the laws of grammatical gender. -अर्चनं the worship of Siva as a *linga*. -देहः -सूरीरं the subtle frame or body; see लिङ्ग (13) above. -धारिन् a. wearing a badge. -नाशः 1 loss of the characteristic marks. 2 loss of penis. 3 loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -परामर्जः the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (e. g. that smoke is a sign of fire) -सुरास्य N. of one of the 18 Puānas -वसिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a

linga -वर्चन *a* causing erection of the male organ. -विपर्ययः change of gender. -वृत्ति *a*. hypocritical. -वेत्तिः a religious hypocrite. -वेदी the base or pedestal of a *linga*.

लिङ्गकः The *Kapittha* tree.

लिङ्गने Embracing.

लिङ्ग *a*. 1 Having a mark or sign. 2 Characterized by. 3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.); स वर्णलिङ्गी विदितः समाश्रयो दुष्टिद्विं द्वैतवर्णे वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1; so आर्यलिङ्ग. 4 Furnished with a *linga*. 5 Having a subtle body. *m*. 1 A religious student, Brāhmaṇa ascetic; Pt. 4. 39. 2 A worshipper of Śiva's *linga*. 3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. 4 An elephant. 5 (In logic) The subject of a preposition.

लिप् 6 U. (लिपति-ते, लिप) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear; लिपतिव तमोगानि Mk. 1. 34. 2 To cover, over-spread; Si. 3. 48. 3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate; यः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64.; न मां कर्माणि लिप्यति Bg. 4. 14, 18. 17; Ms. 10. 106. 4 To inflame, kindle; तस्मालिपत शोकशिखिः स्वातं काष्ठनिव ज्वलन् Bk. 6. 22. -WITH अन्तु 1 to anoint, besmear; वपुस्मन्लिपत न वपुः Si. 9. 51, 9. 15. 2 to cover, overspread, envelop; R. 10. 10; S. 7. 7. -अव to smear, anoint. (-pass.) to be puffed up or proud, be elated. -आ 1 to anoint, smear; U. 3. 39; Rs. 6. 12. 2 to defile, stain. -उप to stain, defile; Bg. 13. 32. -नि to anoint, smear, rub on, Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20, 15. 6; Si. 16. 62.

लिपिः-पी *f*. 1 Anointing, smearing. 2 Writing, hand-writing. 3 The written characters, letters, alphabet; यवनालिप्यां Vārt.; लिपेर्यथावद्व्यङ्गेन वाङ्मयं नद्विभजेनैव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28, 18. 46. 4 The art of writing. 5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.); अयं वरिष्ठो भवितेति वैषमी लिपिं ललाटेऽधिजनस्य जायती N. 1. 15, 138. 6 Painting, drawing. -Comp. -करः 1 a plasterer, white-washer, mason. 2 a writer, scribe. 3 an engraver (also लिपिकर). -कारः a writer, scribe. -ज्ञ *a*. one who can write. -न्यासः the art of writing or transcribing. -फलकं a writing-tablet or board. -शाला a writing materials or apparatus.

लिपिका See लिपि.

लिप्त *p. p*. 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. 2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. 3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow) 4 Eaten 5 United joined

लिप्तक A poisoned arrow. लिप्ता 1 Desire of getting or re-gaining; Bv. 1. 125. 2 Desire in general.

लिप्सु *a*. Desirous of getting &c.

लिचिः-ची *f*. =लिपि *q. v*.

लिचिकरः A scribe, writer, copyist. लिपः Smearing, anointing, covering.

लिपत *a*. Libidinous, lustful. -तः A libertine, lecher.

लिपाकः 1 The citron or lime tree.

2 An ass. -कः A citron or lime.

लिश I. 6 P. (लिशति) 1 To go, move.

2 To hurt; see लिश. -II. 4 U. (लिशति-ते) To become small, be decreased.

लिष्ट *p. p*. Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिष्वः An actor, a dancer.

लिह 2 U. (लेदि, लीदि, लीड; desid. लिहति-ते) 1 To lick; कपालमार्जारः पशु इति करिहदिः शशिनः K. P. 19; Bv. 1. 99; Ki. 5. 38, Si. 12. 40. 2 to lick up, taste, sip, lap; N. 2. 99, 100. -WITH अव 1 to lick, lap, hit; भव्यालानलीढात्मनः G. L. 50; Ve. 3. 5; Bv. 1. 111. 2 To chew, eat; दमैर्त्पलीढिः S. 1. 7; Mk. 1. 9. -आ 1 to lick, lap. 2 to wound, hurt; सेनाम्यालीढमिवाशुस्त्रैः R. 2. 37. 3 to take in (with the eyes); see; न यम्यामालीढा परमस्वर्गीया तव तनुः G. L. 32. -उद् to polish, grind, rub; मणिः शालो-लीढः Bh. 2. 44. -परि-सं to lick; Bk. 13. 42.

ली I. 1 P. (लयति) To melt, dissolve. -II. 9 P. (लिनाति) 1 To adhere. 2 To melt; usually with वि. -III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to; M. 3. 5. 2 To clasp, embrace. 3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cower; (भृगुमनाः) लीयते मुकुलान्तरिक्षे शनकैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26; R. 3. 9; S. 6. 16; Ku. 1. 12; 7. 21; Bk. 18. 13; Ki. 5. 26. 4 To be dissolved, melt away. 5 To be sticky or viscous. 6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to; माधव मनसिजिजिष्वपदादिव माधवता त्वयि लीना Gīt. 4. 7 To vanish, disappear. -Caus. (लायति-ते, लाययति-ते, लीनयति-ते, लालयति-ते) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लायते is used in the sense of 'to honour.' 'cause to be honoured'; जटाभिर्लोपयते = पूजामयिष्यति; of. P. 1. 3. 70.) -WITH अनि 1 to cling or adhere to; R. 3. 8. 2. to shroud, spread over; पशुद्वैजतस्त्वनं मंडलेनामिलीनः Me. 56. -आ 1 to settle down upon, hide or lurk in; V. 2. 23. 2 to cling or stick to; R. 4. 51. -नि 1 to stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिलेऽर्धार्धं यद्योस्य Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5. 2 to lurk or hide, hide oneself in; यथासम्पत् क्लृप्त Bk. 15. 22 निशि राशिं निजीय Gīt. 2. 3 to hide or conceal

oneself from (with abl.), नानुर्निलीयत कृष्णः Sk. 4 to die, perish. -अ 1 to be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into; आत्मना कृतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रली-यसे Ku. 2. 10; रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयते तत्रैवात्मनः-संज्ञके Bg. 8. 18; Ms. 1. 54. 2 to vanish, disappear. 3 to be destroyed, to perish. -वि 1 to cling or stick to, adhere to. 2 to rest on, settle down or alight on; पुरोऽस्य यावन्न मुचि व्यलीयत Si. 1. 12. 3 to be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in; Mv. 6. 60, 7. 14. 4 to vanish, disappear. 5 to perish. -सं 1 to cling or stick to. 2 to lie down or settle upon, alight. 3 to lurk, hide in. 4 to melt away.

लीका A nit; see लिखा.

लीढ *p. p*. Licked, sipped, tasted, eaten &c.; see लिह.

लीन *p. p*. 1 Clung or adhered to, suck to. 2 Lurking, hid, concealed. 3 Resting or reclining on. 4 Melted, dissolved; Māl. 5. 10. 5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with; नयः सगरे लीना भवति. 6 Devoted or given up to. 7 Disappeared, vanished; (see ली).

लीला 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement; कर्म ययौ कंदुकलीलायि वा Ku. 5. 19; oft. used as the first member of comp.; लीला-कमलं, लीलाशुक्लः &c. 2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport; उत्प्लुल्लीलायति R. 7. 7; 4. 22; 5. 70; क्षुभ्यति प्रसममहो विनापि हेतोर्लीलाभिः किञ्च सति कारणे रमण्यः Si. 8. 24; Me. 35; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणिः-अप्राप्तवल्गुमसमागमनायिकायाः सख्या पुरोऽथ निजचिन्तितोदकुञ्चया। आलापवैश्रगति-हास्यविलोकनाद्यैः प्रणिश्वरातुकुञ्चिमाकलयति ली-लाम् ॥). 3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play; लीलाया जघान killed with ease. 4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien; यः सैपति प्रावपिनकिलीलः R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinākin'. 5 Beauty charm, grace; सुदुरल्लोकितमंडनलीला Gīt. 6. R. 6. 1; 16. 71. 6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham; as लीला-मनुष्यः, लीलानटः &c. -Comp. -अ(आ)-गारः-रं, -गृहं, -गेहं, -वेष्टमन् *n*. a pleasure-house; R. 8. 95. -अंग *a*. having graceful limbs. -अञ्जं, -अंशुञ्जं, -अरविन्द, -कमलं, -तामरसं, -पद्मं &c. 'a toy-lotus,' a lotus-flower held in the hand as a play-thing; R. 6. 13; Me. 65; Ku. 6. 84. -अवतारः the descent (of Viṣṇu) on the earth for amusement. -उद्यानं, 1 a pleasure-garden. 2 the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. -कलहः 'sportive quarrel' as a sham or feigned quarrel; cf. प्रणयकलहः. -चतुर *a*. sportively charming; Ku. 1. 47. -नटनं a sportive dance. -मनुष्यः a sham man, a man in disguise. -मात्रं mere sport or play child's play, of the least effort. -रतिः *f*

diversion, sport. -बापी a pleasure-tank. -लुकः a parrot kept for pleasure. लीलापिर्त Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलावत् a. Sportive, playful. -ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. 2 An amorous or wanton woman. 3 N. of Durgā.

लुक् ind. A technical term used by Pāṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुच् 1 P. (लुचति, लुचिन्) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. 2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुचः, -चनं Peeling, plucking out. लुचित p. p. 1 Peeled. 2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुद् I. 1 A. (लोदते) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. 2 To shine. 3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (लोदयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine. -III. 1. 4 P. (लोदति, लुदयति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; cf. लुद्. 2 To be connected with. 3 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुद् or लुद्.)

लुद् I. 1 P. (लोदति) To strike, knock-down. -II. 1 A. (लोदते) 1 To roll on the ground. 2 To suffer pain. 3 To go, move. 4 To resist, oppose. -III. 10 U. (लोदयति-ते) To rob, plunder. IV. 6 P. (लुदति) To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, walter, move to and fro; मणिर्लुदति पद्मे कचः क्षिरति धाम्ने H. 2. 68; लुदति न सा दिक्कफिरिणेक Git. 7; हारोय हरिणःक्षीणां लुदति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; Bk. 14. 54; Bv. 2. 176. -WITH प्र-वि to roll, wallow &c.; Bk. 5. 108.

लुटनं Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुटित p. p. Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुद् I. 1 P. (लोदति) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. -Caus. (लोदयति-ते) To stir, churn, agitate (used with वि in the same sense); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. -II. 6 P. (लुदति) 1 To adhere. 2 To cover.

लुद् I 1 P. (लुदति) 1 To go. 2 To steal, rob, plunder. 3 To be lame or crippled. 4 To be idle or lazy. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुदयति-ते) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. 2 To disregard, despise.

लुदाक a. (की f.) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तस्मान्न हृदयलुदाकी परिष्कृताया निवासयति K. P. 10; आ सिताकुनयः केयं लुदाकता B. R. 5.

लुद् 1 P. (लुदति) 1 To go. 2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. 3 To be idle. 4 To be lame. 5 To rob, plunder. 6 To resist.

लुटकः A robber, plunderer, thief. लुटनं Plundering, robbing, steal-

लुट् क्वचिन् तेषां लुट्मात्रं
Vikr 1 11

लुटा 1 Robbing, plundering. 2 Rolling.

लुटाकः 1 A robber. 2 A crow.

लुटिः-टी f. Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुद् 10 U. (लुदयति-ते) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुडिका 1 A round mass or ball. 2 Proper conduct.

लुडी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुच् 1 P. (लुचति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill 2 To suffer, pain, be afflicted.

लुप् I. 4 P. (लुपति) 1 To confound, perplex. 2 To be perplexed or confounded. -II. 6 U. (लुपति-ते, लुप) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अनुभवं वचसा सति लुपति N. 4. 105. 2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. 3 To seize, pounce upon. 4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. -Pass. (लुप्यते) 1 To be broken or violated. 2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.).

-Caus. (लोपयति-ते) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. 2 To omit, neglect. 3 To cause to swerve from; R. 12. 9. -Desid. (लुप्स्यति, लुपोष्यति); freq. लोप्यते or लोलीति. -WITH अव, प्र to take away, destroy. -वि 1 to break off, pull out, cut off. 2 to seize, plunder, rob, carry off. 3 to impair. 4 to destroy, ruin, cause to disappear; त्रियमलं विलुप्तदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 'for ever lost to view'; U. 3. 28. 5 to wipe or rub off.

लुप्त p. p. 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. 2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. 3 Robbed, plundered. 4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.). 5 Omitted, neglected. 6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; U. 3. 33; see लुप्. -हं Stolen property, booty. -Comp. -उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, i. e. an upamā in which one, two or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा.

-पद् a. wanting in words. पिंडोद्-क्रिय a. deprived of the funeral rites. -प्रतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. -प्रतिभ a. deprived of reason.

लुब्ध p. p. 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. 2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in वनलुब्ध, संसलुब्ध, कुललुब्ध &c. -अः 1 A hunter. 2 A libertine, lecher.

लुब्धकः 1 A hunter, fowler; द्युमनि-सज्जनानां वृणजलसंतीषयिहितवृत्तिनाम् लुब्धकधी-वर्षप्रेक्षा निष्कारणवैरिणां जयति Bh. 2. 61. 2 A covetous or greedy man. 3 A libertine. 4 The star Sirius.

लुप् 4 P. (लुपति लुप्) 1 To covet, long for desire eagerly (with dat or loc) क्वचिन् एते लुप्ते स्ताव 2 To

allure, entice. 3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. -Caus. (लोमयति-ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; पुत्रे बहु लोमयन् Bk 5. 48. 2 To excite lust. 3 To entice, seduce, allure, attract; लोमयमानयनः श्लथाञ्जुर्कैर्मन्त्र-लाक्षण्यवर्तिभिः R. 19. 26. 4 To derange, disorder, disturb. -WITH प्र to be greedy or desirous. (-Caus.) to allure, attract entice. -वि to be disturbed or deranged; Bk. 9. 40 (-Caus.) 1 to allure, entice, attract, स्मर यावत् विलोम्यसे दिवि Kn. 4. 20; अग्न्या-स्तमधिकं व्यलोमयन् (मुनेः) U. 19. 10. 2 to divert, amuse, entertain; क दृष्टि विलोमयामि S. 6.

लुच् 1 P., 10 U. (लुचति, लुचयति-ते) To torment, harass.

लुडिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुद् 1 P. (लोदति, लुदति) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुलितदृष्टि मदादिव चस्वले Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 33. 2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. 3 To press down, crush; see लुडित below. -Caus. (लोदयति-ते) To shake, stir up; Si. 9. 4. -WITH क्षी to touch slightly; M. 2. 7. -वि 1 to move to and fro. 2 to shake, make tremulous. 3 to disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair).

लुलापः, लुलायः A buffalo; ऊरविधुरादि-श्रीचित्रकाशे लुलायः.

लुलित p. p. 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; बुरालयग्राहिनिमिचर्मभ्रूलोतसं नीलुलित वन्दे R. 16. 34, 59. 2 Disturbed, touched; लुलितनर्कदो मयुक्तेः Ve. 1. 1. 3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair); Rs. 4. 14. 4 Pressed down, crushed, injured; S. 3. 27. 5 Pressing on, touching; अनतिलुलितज्यावाताकं (कनकवल्लभ) S. 3. 14. 6 Fatigued, drooping; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्धसंजातसेवात् (अंगकादि) U. 1. 24; Māl. 1. 15, 3. 6. 4. 2. 7 Elegant, beautiful; वनं ललितवल्लवं Bk. 9. 56.

लुप् 1 P. (लोपति) See लुप्.

लुपभः An elephant in rut.

लुप् 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire or long for; cf. लुप्.

लु 9 U. (लुचति, लुचिन्, लुच्, caus लुचयति-ते; desid. लुप्स्यति-ते) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.) बुरासनज्यामलुनाङ्-विद्वोजसः R. 3. 59; 7. 45, 12. 43; पुरीम-वर्कैर्दुहीहि नदनं Si. 1. 51; कीडेति काकैरिव लुपद्भिः Pt. 1. 187; Au. 3. 61; Bg. 9. 80. 2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate; लोकानलानीद्विजिताश्च तस्य Bk 2. 53. WITH आ to pluck (gently) Ku 2. 41 -विप आ to cut, lop or pl ck off U 3. 5

लुता 1 A spider. 2 An ant. -Comp. -तंतुः a cobweb. -मर्कटकः 1 an ape. 2 a kind of jasmine.

लूतिका A spider.

लून p. p. 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. 2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c.). 3 Destroyed. 4 Bitten, nibbled at. 5 Wounded. -न A tail.

लूम A tail. -Comp. -विषः 'having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with its tail.

लुप् 1 P. (लक्ष्मि) 1 To hurt, injure. 2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लेखः 1 A writing, document, written document (of any kind), a letter; लेखोपन मनेति नोत्तरमिदं मुद्रा मदीया यतः Mu. 5. 18; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70; अदंगलेख Ku. 1. 7, मन्मथलेख S. 3. 26. 2 A god, deity.

-Comp. -अधिकारिन् m. one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). -अर्हः a kind of palm tree. -क्षयः N. of Indra. -पत्रं, -पत्रिका 1 an epistle, a letter, writing in general. 2 a deed, document (legal). -संदेशः a written message. -हारः, हारिन् m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. 2 A painter. -Comp. -दोषः -प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. (नी f.) Writing, painting, scratching &c. -नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -नं 1 Writing, transcribing. 2 Scratching, scraping. 3 Grazing, touching. 4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. 5 A palm-leaf (for writing upon).

-नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. 2 A spoon. -Comp. -साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः A letter-carrier.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. 2 A spoon.

लेखा 1 A line, streak; कतिपुंरोरायन-लेखगेर्ग Ku. 1. 47; Ku. 7. 16, 87; Ki. 16. 2; Me. 44; विद्यलेखा, वेनलेखा, मदलेखा &c. 2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. 3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting; पाण्डिलेखाविधिषु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि Mā. 4. 35. 4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon; लघोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34; Ki. 5. 44. 5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark; उपसि स्यात्कस्यपादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. 6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. 7* The crest.

लेख्य a. To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -रूपं 1 The art of writing. 2 Writing, transcribing. 3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. 4 An inscription. 5 Painting, drawing. 6 A painted figure. -Comp. -आरूढः, -कृत a. committed to writing, done in writing. -गत a. painted drawn in picture -खुण्डिका a paint-brush, writing pencil पत्र

पत्रक 1 a writing, letter, document. 2 a palm-leaf. -प्रसंगः a document. -स्थानं a writing place.

लेंडं Excrement, feces.

लेंतः -न Tears.

लेप् 1 A. (लप्ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To worship.

लेपः 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing; Y. 1. 188. 2 An unguent, ointment, salve. 3 A plaster in general (such as white-wash, mortar &c.). 4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors विपु, पितामह and प्रपितामह, (these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father; i. e. to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees); लेपमात्रश्रुत्यायाः पित्रायाः पिंड-भागिनः. 5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. 6 Moral impurity, sin. 7 Food. -Comp. -करः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -भागेन्, -युज् m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th, and 6th degree; Ms. 3. 216.

लेपकः A plasterer, mason, white-washer.

लेपनः Incense. -नं 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering; Y. 1. 188. 2 A plaster, an ointment. 3 Mortar, white-wash. 4 Flesh.

लेप्य a. To be plastered, smeared &c. -रूपं 1 Plastering, smearing. 2 Moulding, modelling, making models. -Comp. -कृत् m. 1 a model-maker. 2 a bricklayer. -क्री a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेलायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलिहः A snake or serpent.

लेलिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. 2 An epithet of Siva.

लेखः 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity; लेख (व. l. स्वे.). लेखोपनिषत् S. 2. 4; अमकालिलेखः Ku. 3. 38; so मन्त्रि, गुण &c. 2 A measure of time (equal to two kālā's). 3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually considered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and *vice versa*. It is thus defined in R. G.:—गुणस्यानिष्टाधनतया दोषत्वेन दोषस्येष्टाधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्जनं लेखः; for examples see *ad loc.* (Mammata appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary). -Comp. -उक्त a. only suggested, or hinted at, insinuated

लेख्य Light.

लटुः A cold, lump of earth. -Comp. -भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेसिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः 1 Licking, sipper; as in मनुष्यो लेहः Bk. 6. 82. 2 Tasting. 3 A lambative, an electuary. 4 Food.

लेहन् Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिनः Borax.

लेह्य a. To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. -ह्य 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative. 2 Food in general.

लैंग N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

लैंगिक a. (की f.) 1 Depending on or relating to a sign or mark. 2 Inferred (अनुमित). -कः A maker of images, a statuary.

लोक I. 1 A. (लोके, लोकि) To see, view, perceive. -With अव to see, behold; नोदलोच्यलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं रूपं Bh. 2. 93. -आ to see, look at, perceive; Bk. 2. 24. -II. 10 U. or caus. (लोकयति-ते, लोकि) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. 2 To know, be aware of. 3 To shine. 4 To speak. -With अव 1 to see, behold, look at; परिक्रम्यलोक्य (in dramas). 2 to find; know, observe, अवलोकयामि कियद्वशिष्टं जन्माः S. 4. 3 to view, meditate or reflect upon; Ku. 8. 50; R. 8. 74. -आ 1 to see, perceive; behold, view. 2 to regard, consider, look upon; तुषनिव जगज्जालमा-लोकयामः Bh. 3. 65. 3 to know, find out. 4 to greet, express congratulations. -वि 1 to see, behold, look at, perceive; विलोक्य ब्रह्मक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महा-जनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11, 6. 59. 2 to search for, look out for.

लोकः 1 The world, a division of the universe; (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other i. e. भूलोक, भुवर्लोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपर्लोक and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other, i. e. अतल, वितल, सतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). 2 The earth, terrestrial world (भूलोक); इहलोके in this world (opp. पर). 3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकतिय, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. 4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वसुखनिरमिलाय खियसे लोकदेशोः S. 5. 7; R. 4. 8. 5 A collection, group, company; आकृष्टलीलात् नरलोकपालात् R. 5. 1; or राजानं तेन क्षिति-पल्लोके 7 3 6 A region, tract, district province 7 Common life, ordinary

practice (of the world); लोकवत् श्रीलोकवत् Br. Sūt. II. 1. 33; यथा लोकं कश्चिद्विद्वान् राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work); 8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); वेदादौ-वेदिका शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाश्च लौकिकाः, प्रिय-तद्धिता दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोकं वेदे वेति प्रयोज्यं यथा लौकिकवेदिकेभ्योऽपि प्रयुज्यते Mbh.; (and in diverse other places); अतोऽस्मि लोकं वेदे च प्रयितः उरुकोचनः Bg. 15. 18. 9 Sight, looking. 10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. -Comp. -अतिशय a. extraordinary, supernatural. -अतिशय a. superior to the world, extraordinary. -अधिक a. extraordinary, uncommon; सर्वं पंडितराज-राजितिलकेनाकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2. 47. -अधिपः 1 a king. 2 a god or deity. -अधिपतिः a lord of the world. -अनुरागः 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. -अन्तर 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69, 6. 45; लोकांतरं गच्छ, प्राप् &c. to die. -आवाद्ः public scandal, popular censure; लोकावाद् बलवान्मते मे R. 14. 40. -अभ्युदयः public weal or welfare. -अयनः N. of Nārāyaṇa. -अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकलोकं there is complete darkness and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशश्चाकाशश्च लोकलोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note on l. 79 of Mā. 10th Act.). (-कौ) the visible and the invisible world. -आचारः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world. -आत्मन् m. the soul of the universe. -आदिः 1 the beginning of the world. 2 the creator of the world. -आयत a. atheistical, materialistic. (-तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. (-तं) materialism, atheism; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarśanasamgraha). -आयतिकः an atheist, a materialist. -ईशः 1 a king (lord of the world). 2 Brahman. 3 quick-silver. -उक्तिः f. 1 a proverb, popular saying. 2 common talk, public opinion. -उत्तर a. extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 2. 7. (-रः) a king. -दण्डना desire for heaven. -कंदकः a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind, see कंटक. -कथा a popular legend -कर्तृ-कर्ता m. the creator of the world -कथा = song handed down among people -वक्ष्य

n. the sun. चारित्र्य the ways of the world. -जननी an epithet of Lakshmi. -जित् m. 1 an epithet of Buddha. 2 any conqueror of the world. -ज्ञ a. knowing the world. -ज्ञेयः an epithet of Buddha. -तत्त्वं knowledge of mankind. -तंत्र course of the world. -तुषारः camphor. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively; उल्कातलोकत्रयकंटेक्ष्वि R. 14. 73. -द्वार the gate of heaven. -धातुः a particular division of the world. -धनुर् m. an epithet of Siva. -नाथः 1 Brahman. 2 Vishnu. 3 Siva. 4 a king, sovereign. 5 a Buddha. -नेतु m. an epithet of Siva. -पः, -पालः 1 a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललिताम्बिनयं तनयं भर्ता मरुतां द्रुमुनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R. 2. 75, 2. 89, 17. 78; (the *lohapālas* are eight; see अष्टदिग्पाल). 2 a king, sovereign. -पक्तिः f. esteem of mankind, general respectability. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 a king, sovereign. -पथः, -पद्धतिः f. the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. -पितृ-महः an epithet of Brahman. -प्रकाशः the sun. -प्रवादः general rumour, current report, popular talk. -प्रसिद्ध a. well-known, universally known. -संयुः बांधवः the sun. -वाह्य, -वाह्य a. 1 excluded from society, excommunicated. 2 differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (-ह्यः) an outcast. -मर्यादा an established or current custom. -मातु f. an epithet of Lakshmi. -मार्गः an established custom. -यज्ञा 1 worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलेवं लोकयाना Mv. 7; यावदयं संसारस्तावत्सिद्धेवं लोकयाना Ve. 3. 2 worldly existence, career in life; Mā. 4. 3 support of life, maintenance. -राज्ञः a king, sovereign. -रंजनं pleasing the world, popularity. -रवः popular talk or report. -लोचनं the sun. -वचनं popular rumour or report. -वादः public rumour; common talk, popular report; मा लोकवादश्चण्ण-दहासीः R. 14. 61. -वार्ता popular report, public rumour. -विद्विष a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. -विधिः 1 a mode of proceeding, prevalent in the world. 2 the creator of the world. -विश्रुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned. -वृत्तं 1 the way of the world, a custom prevalent in the world. 2 an idle talk, gossip. -वृत्तान्तः -व्यवहारः 1 the course or ways of the world, general custom; S. 5. 2 course of events. -वृत्तिः f. 1 a popular report. 2 world wide fame general confusion in the world -समग्रः 1 the whole universe the welfare

of the world. 3 propitiation of mankind. -साक्षिन् m. 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 fire. -सिद्ध a. 1 current among the people, usual, customary. 2 generally received or accepted. -स्थितिः f. 1 existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence. 2 a universal law. -हास्य a. world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. -हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. (-तं) general welfare. लोकं Looking at, seeing, beholding &c. लोकवृण a. Filling or pervading the world: लोकवृणैः परिमलैः परिपूरितस्य काश्मीरजस्य कटुतापि नितान्तस्या Bv. 1. 70 लोक I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. -II. 10 U. or Caus. (लोचयति ते) To cause to see. -WITH आ 1 to see, perceive. 2 to consider, reflect, think, ponder, आलोचयंते विस्तारमभ्यां दाक्षिणोदयेः Bk. 7. 40. -III. 10 U. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2 To shine. लोक Tears. लोकचः 1 A stupid person. 2 The pupil of the eye. 3 Lampblack, collyrium. 4 A kind of ear-ring. 5 A dark or blue garment. 6 A bow-string. 7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. 8 A lump of flesh. 9 The slough of a snake. 10 A wrinkled skin. 11 The wrinkled brow. 12 A plantain tree. लोकच-1 Seeing, sight, viewing. 2 The eye; शैशान्मासार् गमय चतुरो लोकचं नीलवित्वा Me. 110. -Comp. -गोचरः, -पर्यैः, -मार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision. -हिता blue vitriol. लोड् 1 P. (लोदति) To be mad or foolish. लोटः Rolling on the ground, wallowing. लोड् 1 P. (लोदति) To be foolish or mad. लोढनं Disturbing, agitating, shaking about. लोगारः A kind of salt. लोतः 1 Tears. 2 A mark, sign, token. लोत्रं Stolen property, booty; लोत्रेण (or लोत्रेण) गृहीतस्य कुम्भलिकस्यासि वा प्रतियचनं V. 2. लोभः लोभः N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लोभद्रुमं साधुमतः प्रकुर्वे R. 2. 29; सुखेन सालक्ष्यत लोभपाण्डुना 3. 2, Ku. 7. 9. लोपः 1 Taking away, deprivation. 2 Loss, destruction. 3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse. 4 Violation, transgression; R. 1. 76. 5 want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68. 6 Omission, dropping लोपः लोपे स्वात् K P 10 7 Elus on dropping, (in gram) लोपः लोपः P 1 1 60.

लोपन 1 Violation, transgression.
2 Omission; dropping.

लोपा, लोपायुद्धा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife.]

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal.
लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् a. 1 Injuring, harming. 2 Subject to elision.

लोप्त्वं See लोप्त्वं.

लोभः 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चेदमुने किं Bh. 2. 55 2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp. कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आननसर्गलोभात् Me. 10. 3. -Comp. -अन्विता a. covetous, greedy, avaricious. -विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

लोभन 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. 2 Gold.

लोभनीय a. Enticing, alluring, attractive; so लोभ्य.

लोमः A tail.

लोमाकिन् m. A bird.

लोमन् n. The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्. -Comp. -अचः = रोमाच q. v. -आलिः लो, -आवलिः लो, -राजिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel; see रोमावली &c. -कर्णः a hare. -कीदः a louse. -कूपः, -गर्तः, -रंजः, -बिवरं a pore of the skin. -भ्रं morbid baldness. -मणिः an amulet made of hair. -बाहिर् a. feathered. -संहर्षण a. thrilling, causing horripilation. -सारः an emerald. -हर्षः, -हर्षण, -हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c. -हृत् m. yellow orpiment.

लोम a. 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy 2 Woolen. 3 Containing hair. -शः A sheep, ram. -शर 1 A fox. 2 A female jackal. 3 An ape. 4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -माजरीः the civet-cat.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोल a. 1 Shaking, rolling, trembling, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving; (as locks of hair); परिकुर-लोलशिलायाजिह्वं जगज्जिघत्सतमिवतिवर्हि Ki. 3. 20 लोलायुक्तस्य पद्मपत्रिताम्रकतं Ve 2 22 लोलायामे लोचये Me 27 R 18 43 2

Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. 3. Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येन श्रियः संश्रयदेवस्य स्वभावलोलेय-यज्ञः प्रसूतं R. 6. 41; so Ku. 1. 43. 4 Frail, transient; S. 1. 10. 5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अग्रे लोलः करिकलमको वः दुरा पोवि-तोभूत् U. 3. 6; कर्णे लोलः कथयितुमनुदानन-सर्गलोभात् Me. 103; Si. 1. 61; 18. 43, 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37. 16. 54. 61. -ला 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Lightning. 3 The tongue. -Comp. -अक्षि n. a rolling eye. -अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. -जिह्व a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. -लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless.

लोह्य a. Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अग्निवमधुलोह्यपस्यं तथा परिच्यं चतुर्नजरी कमलवसतिमापदिविती मधुकर विसृज्योत्प्रेनो कथं S. 5. 1; निरस्त्वदामाषणलोह्यं ननः Si. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -पा Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोह्य a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोह्य.

लोह्य 1 A (लोह्ये) To heap up, accumulate.

लोह्य, -ह A clod, A lump of earth; परम्येदु लोह्यत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोह्य-काचनः R. 8. 21. -हं Rust of iron. -Comp. -हः, -भेदनः -नं an instrument for breaking clods, a barrow.

लोह्य A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. 2 Made of copper, coppery. 3 Made of iron. -हः, -हं 1 Copper. 2 Iron. 3 Steel. 4 Any metal. 5 Gold. 6 Blood. 7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. 8 A fish-hook. -हः The red goat. -हं Aloe-wood. -Comp. -अजः the red goat. -अभिहारः, -अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling नीराजन q. v. उत्तनं gold. -कतः a loadstone, magnet. -कारः a blacksmith. -किहं rust of iron. -वातकः a blacksmith. -चूर्णे iron-filings, rust of iron. -जं 1 bell-metal. 2 iron-filings. -जालं a coat of mail. -जित् m. a diamond. -द्राविन् m. borax. -नालः an iron arrow. -वृष्टः a heron. -प्रतिमा 1 an anvil. 2 an iron image. -चद्र a. tipped or studded with iron. -हसिका a red pearl. -रजस् n. rust of iron. -राजकं silver. -वरं gold. -शङ्कुः an iron spike. -श्लेषणः borax. -सकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. 1 Made of iron. 2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) 1 Red, red-coloured; रुक्तासावतिमावलोहित-तलो वाह्य षडोक्षेणत् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; सुहृत्प्रलब्धलोहिनीमिरुद्धैः शिलाभिः शिलानोव-लीटा Ki 16 53 2 Copper-made of copper त 1 The red colour 2 The

planet Mars. 3 A serpent. 4 A kind of deer. 5 A kind of rice. -न N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. -नं 1 Copper. 2 Blood; Ms. 8. 284. 3 Saffron. 4 Battle. 5 Red sanders. 6 A kind of sandal. 7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a red die. 2 a kind of snake. 3 the (Indian) cuckoo. 4 an epithet of Vishnu. -अंगः the planet Mars. -अयस् n. copper. -अशोकः a variety of Asoka (having red flowers). -अश्वः fire. -आननः an ichneumon. -ईक्षण a. red-eyed. -उद्ग a. having red or blood red water. -कल्माष a red-spotted. -क्षयः loss of blood. -शिवः an epithet of Agni. -चन्दनं saffron. -वृषपकः the granate tree. -सुत्तिका red chalk. -शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. -कः 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. 2 The planet Mars. 3 A kind of rice. -कं Bell-metal.

लोहितमन् m. Redness.

लोहिनी A woman with a red coloured skin.

लौकायतिकः A follower of Châr-vâka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. 2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. 3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. 4 Temporal, secular; (opp. आर्क्ष or आर्क्षित); Ms. 3. 232. 5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). 6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. -काः (pl.) Ordinary men, men of the world. -कं Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वनैकलोपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा वयं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. 2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लौह 1 P. (लोहित) To be foolish or mad.

लौह्य 1 Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. 2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness; lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालोह्यात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 30; Ku. 6. 30.

लौह a. (ही f.) 1 Made of iron, iron. 2 Coppery. 3 Metallic. 4 Copper-coloured, red. -हं Iron; Bk. 15. 54. -हा A kettle. -Comp. -आत्मन् m., -वृष्टः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. -कारः, a blacksmith. -जं rust of iron. -चक्रः an iron fetter, iron. -भण्डं an iron vessel. -मलं rust of iron. -शङ्कु. an iron spike.

लोहित The trident of S'va

लौहिल्यः N. of a river, the Brahmaputra; वक्रं च तर्णिर्लौहिल्ये तस्मिन् प्राञ्ज्योति-
पथः R. 4. 81; (where Malli. says

तर्णिर् लौहिल्या नाम नदी येन, but quotes no
authority). -ल्यं Redness.

ल्यी, ल्यी 9 P. (ल्यिनाति, ल्यिनाति) To

join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्यी 9 P. (ल्यिनाति) To go, move,
approach.

व.

वः 1 Air, wind. 2 the arm. 3 N. of
Varuṇa. 4 Conciliation. 5 Address-
ing. 6 Auspiciousness. 7 Residence,
dwelling. 8 The ocean. 9 A tiger.
10 Cloth. 11 N. of Rāhu. -व N. of
Varuṇa (Medini). -ind. Like, as;
as in मणी वोदस्य लवेते प्रियौ वस्ततरी मम Sk.;
where the word may be व or वा.

वंशः 1 A bamboo; वपुर्वशविबुद्धोऽपि
विश्वेण (किं कथिष्यति H. Pr. 23; वंशमवो गुण-
वानपि संगविशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80
(where वंश has sense 2 also); Mc.
79. 2 A race, family, dynasty, line-
age; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः सप्तवर्ति H.
2, सर्वप्रमवो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c.; see वंश-
वत्, वंशस्थिति &c. 3 A shaft. 4 A flute,
pipe, reed-pipe; कूजद्विरापादितवंशकुलं
R. 2. 12. 5 A collection, assemblage,
multitude (usually of similar
things); सौदीकृतः स्पन्दवंशवक्त्रैः R. 7.
39. 6 A cross-beam. 7 A joint (in a
bamboo). 8 A sort of sugar-cane.
9 The backbone. 10 The Sāla tree.
11 A particular measure of length
(equal to ten hastas). -Comp.
-अग्रं, -अङ्गुरः 1 the tip or end of a
bamboo-cane. 2 the shoot of a
bamboo. -अनुकीर्तनं genealogy.
-अनुक्रमः genealogy. -अनुचरितं the
history of a dynasty or family.
-आवली a pedigree, genealogy. -आहः
bamboo-manna. -कठिनः a thicket of
bamboos. -कर α. 1 founding a
family. 2 perpetuating a race; R.
18. 31. (-रः) an ancestor. -कर्पूर-
रोचना, -रोचना, -लोचना bamboo-
manna. -कुत् m. the founder or per-
petuator of a family. -क्रमः family
succession. -क्षिरी bamboo-manna.
-चरितं the history of a family.
-चित्तकः a genealogist. -छेत् α. the
last of a family. -ज α. 1 born in the
family of; R. 1. 31. 2 sprung from a
good family. (-जः) 1 progeny,
issue, lineal descendant. 2 the seed
of the bamboo. (-जं) bamboo-
manna. (-जा) bamboo-manna.
-नर्तक m. a buffoon. -नाडि (ली) का
a pipe made of bamboo. -नाथः the
chief or head of a race. -नेत्रं the
root of sugar-cane. -पत्रं a bamboo-
leaf. (-त्रः) a reed. -पत्रकः 1 a reed.
2 a white kind of sugarcane. (-कं)
yellow orpiment. -परंपरा lineal
descent, family succession -पूरकं the
root of sugarcane α here

ditary. (-ज्य) a hereditary estate.
-लक्ष्मीः f. the fortune of a family.
-विततिः f. 1 a family, descent. 2 a
thicket of bamboos. -शर्करा bamboo-
manna. -शलाका a small bamboo peg
at the lower end of a Vinā. -स्थितिः
f. the perpetuation of a family; R.
18. 31.

वंशकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. 2
The joint in a bamboo. 3 A kind of
fish. -कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. 2 Aloe-
wood.

वंशी 1 A flute; pipe; न वंशी मन्नासी-
ह्रुवि कसरोजाद्विगलितौ H. D. 108; कंचरिपो-
र्वोदहत् स वोऽथेवासि वंशीवः Git. 9. 2 A
vein or artery. 3 Bamboo-manna. 4
A particular weight. -Comp. -धरः,
-धारिन् m. 1 an epithet of Kṛishṇa,
2 any flute-player or piper.

वंश α. 1 Relating to the main
beam. 2 Connected with the spine.
3 Belonging to a family. 4 Of a good
family, born in a good family. 5
Lineal, genealogical. -इयः 1 A
descendant, posterity (pl.); इत्येव
रवोर्वेद्याः R. 15. 35. 2 A forefather,
an ancestor; वृत्त मत्तः परं वंश्याः पिङ्गविच्छेद-
द्विर्जनः R. 1. 66. 3 Any member of a
family. 4 A cross-beam. 5 A bone in
the arm or leg. 6 A pupil.

वह See वहु.

वक See वक्.

वकुल See वकुल.

वक् 1 A. (वक्ते) To go, move.

वक्तव्यः pol. p. 1 Fit to be said,
told, spoken or declared; तद्वहि वक्तव्यं
न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in
Mbh.). 2 To be spoken about.
3 Reprehensible, blamable,
censurable. 4 Low, vile, base. 5
Accountable, responsible. 6
Dependent. -व्यं 1 Speaking, speech.
2 A precept, rule, dictum. 3 Blame,
censure, reproach.

वक् α. or m. 1 Speaking, talking,
a speaker. 2 Eloquent, an orator; किं
कथिष्यति वक्ताः श्रोता यत्र न विद्यते; वहुँरा यत्र
वक्तास्त्वय मोन हि शोभनं Subhāsh. 3 A
teacher, an expounder. 4 A learned
or wise man in general.

वक्त्रं 1 The mouth. 2 The face;
यद्वक्त्रं सुहृदिष्ठे न धविना त्रये न चादृष्ट्या Bh.
3. 147. 3 Snout, muzzle, beak. 4
Beginning 5 The point (of an
arrow) the spout of a vessel 6 A

sort of garment. 7 N. of a metre
similar to *anushtubh*; see S. D. 567,
Kāv. 1. 26. -Comp. -आसवः saliva.
-धुरः a tooth. -जः a Brāhmana
-तालं a musical instrument played
with the mouth. -दलं the palate. -पटः
a veil. -रंध्रं the aperture of the
mouth. -परिस्पन्दः speech. -भेदिन् α.
pungent, sharp. -वासः an orange.
-शोधनं 1 cleansing the mouth. 2 a
lime, citron. -शोधिन् n. a citron
(-m.) a citron tree.

वक्र α. 1 Crooked (fig. also),
bent, curved, winding, tortuous,
वक्रः पथा यदि भवतः प्रस्थितस्योत्तराशां Me. 27,
Ku. 3. 29. 2 Round about, indirect,
evasive, circuitous, equivocating,
ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैर्वक्र-
भजितैः Ratn. 2; वक्रवादपरचनरमणीयः... सुखवा
पत्रवृत्ते परिहासः Si. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति
also. 3 Curled, curling, crisped (as
hair). 4 Retrograde (as motion) 5
Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in
disposition. 6 Cruel, malignant (as
a planet). 7 Prosodially long. -क्रः
1 The planet Mars. 2 The planet
Saturn. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of the
demon Tripura. -क्रं 1 The bend or arm
of a river. 2 Retrograde motion (of a
planet). -Comp. -अग्रं a crooked
limb. (-गः) 1 a goose. 2 the ruddy
goose. 3 a snake. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure
of speech consisting in the use of
evasive speech or reply, either by
means of a pun, or by an affected
change of tone; Mammata thus de-
fines it: -यदुक्तमन्यथा वाक्यमन्यथान्येन योज्यते
श्लेषेण काका वा शिवा ता वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विधा K.
P. 9; for example see the opening
stanza in Mu. (अन्या केव रियता ते &c.)
2 equivocation, insinuation, innuendo
सुवर्णमण्डप कविराज इति त्रयः । वक्रोक्तिमार्ग-
निपुणाश्चतुर्ग विद्यते न वा ॥ 3 sarcasm. -कटः
the jubilee tree. -कटकः the Khadira
tree. -खड्गः -खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar.
-गति, -गामिन् α. 1 winding, meander-
ing. 2 fraudulent, dishonest; -ग्रीव.
a camel. -चंचुः a parrot. -तुंडः 1 an
epithet of Gaṇesa. 2 a parrot. -दंष्ट्रः
a boar. -दृष्टि α. 1 squint-eyed, squint-
ing. 2 having a malignant or evil
look. 3 envious. (-f.) squint, an
oblique look. -नक्रः 1 a parrot. 2 a
low man -नासिक an owl -पुच्छ
पुच्छिक a dog -पुष्प the pala sa tree

बालधिः, -लांगूलः a dog. -भावः 1 crookedness. 2 deceit. -वक्रः a hog. वक्रवः Price (for अवक्र q. v.). वक्रिन् *a.* 1 Crooked. 2 Retrograde. -*m.* A Jaina or Buddha. वक्रिमन् *m.* 1 Crookedness, curvature. 2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity, tortuous, round-about or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वन्नाडुजसौरमे स च दुषास्येदी गिरा वक्रिना Uit. 3. 3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness. वक्रोष्टिः, -वक्रोष्टिका *f.* A gentle smile. वक्ष 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. 2 To be powerful. 3 To be angry. 4 To accumulate. वक्षस् *n.* The breast, bosom, chest; वषाटवक्षाः परिणवृक्षंवरः R. 3. 34. -Comp. -जः, -रुहः, -रुहः (वक्षोजः, वक्षोरुहः, वक्षोरुहः) the female breast; Br. 2. 17. -स्थले (वक्ष or वक्षःस्थले) the breast or bosom. वक्षु, वक्षु (वक्षति, वक्षति) To go, move. वगाहः See अवगाह. वंकाः The bend of a river. वका The pommel of a saddle. वकिलः A thorn. वक्त्रिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be *f.* only by some)). 2 The timber of a roof. 3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be *n.* also in these two senses). वक्षुः A small arm or branch of the Ganges. वंर 1 P. (वंगतिः) 1 To go. 2 To limp, be lame. वंगाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वंगानुत्तराय तरसा नेता मौसवर्णोद्यता B. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं समास्य ब्रह्म-पुत्रांतः शिवे वंगदेश इति श्लोकः -वाः 1 Cotton. 2 The egg-plant. -जं 1 Lead. 2 Tin. -Comp. -अरिः yellow orpiment. -ज 1 brass. 2. red lead. -जीवनं silver. -घुल्लजं bell-metal (कांस्यं). वृ 1 A. (वृते) 1 To go. 2 To go swiftly. 3 to begin. 4 To censure, blame. वृ 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वार्क, उक्त्) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिव वृक्षि K. P. 10; (oft. with two. acc.); ताम्रवृत्तुले श्रियमन्मथिथा R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच वाच्या प्रथमोदिते वृचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; कृष्य वक्ष्यते वाक्यं Rām. 2 To relate, describe; रघुनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. 3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां मद्रचनासांराशिः S. 2, Me. 98. 4 To name, call; तदेकसप्ततिगुणं मन्त्रंरमिहोच्यते Ms. 1 79 -Caus (वाचयति ते) 1 To cause to speak. 2 To go over read peruse 3 To say tell declare 4 To

promise. -Desid. (विक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something). -With अनु to say after, repeat, recite. (-Caus.) to read to oneself; नाममुद्रा-क्षराण्युवाच्य S. 1. -निस् 1 to interpret, explain; देवा निर्वक्तुमशनाः 2 to relate, tell, declare, announce. 3 to name, call. -प्रति to speak in reply, answer, reply to; न चेददस्यं प्रतिवक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 42, R. 3. 47. -वि to explain. -सं to say, speak. वचः 1 A parrot. 2 The sun. -चा 1 A kind of talking bird. 2 A kind of aromatic root. -चं Speaking, talk. वचनं 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. 2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken), sentence, ननु वक्तु-विदेशनिः सुहागुणपृष्टा वचने विपश्चितः Ku. 2. 5; प्रतिः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 3. 3 Repeating, recitation. 4 A text, diction, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, श्रुतिवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं &c. 5 An order, a command, direction; मद्रचनात् 'in my name,' 'by my order. 6 Advice, counsel, instruction. 7 Declaration, affirmation. 8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). 9 The signification or meaning of a word; अत्र पयोधरशब्द-वचनवचनः 10 Number (in gram.); there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural. 11 Dry ginger. -Comp. -उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. -कर *a.* obedient, doing what is ordered. -कारिन् *a.* obeying orders, obedient. -क्रमः discourse. -ग्राहिन् *a.* obedient, complaint, submissive. -पटु *a.* eloquent. -विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. -शतं a hundred speeches, *i. e.* repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. -स्थित *a.* (वचनेस्थितः also) obedient, compliant. वचनीयः *a.* 1 To be said, spoken or related. 2 Censurable, blamable. -चं Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमस्ति Ku. 5. 82; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं रमण त्वामनुयामि यद्यपि 4. 21; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75, Ki. 9. 39, 65, Mk. 4. 1. वचरः 1 A cook. 2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ). वचस् *n.* 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच वाच्या प्रथमोदिते वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; वचस्तन प्रयोक्तव्यं योक्तो लभते फलं Subhāsh. 2 A command, order, precept, injunction. 3 Advice, counsel. 4 Number (in gram.). -Comp. -कर *a.* 1 obedient, complaint. 2 executing the orders of another. -क्रमः discourse. -ग्रहः the car. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* an attempt at speaking S. 7. 17. An epithet of Brihaspati or the planet Jupiter

वज्र I. 1 P. (वजति) To go, move, roam about. -II. 10 U. (वाजयति ते) 1 To trim, prepare. 2 To feather an arrow. 3 To go, move. वज्रः-जं 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhichi. q. v.). आशंसते समितिषु सुरा नक्तैरा हि देवैरस्यधिष्ये धनुषि विजनं वीरहूते च वज्रे S. 2. 15. 2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. 3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कर्षेण सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गति R. 1. 4. 4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्रादपि कटोराणि मुदति कुसुमादपि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19. 5 Sour-gruel. -जः 1 A form of military array. 2 A kind of Kusa grass. 3 N. of various plants. -जं 1 Steel. 2 A kind of talc. 3 Thunderlike or severe language. 4 A child. 5 Emblem myrobalan. -Comp. -अंगः a snake. -अभ्यासः cross multiplication. -अशनिः the thunderbolt of Indra. -आकरः a diamond mine; R. 18. 21. -आरुह्यः a kind of mineral spar. -आघातः 1 a stroke of thunder or lightning. 2 (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. -आयुः an epithet of Indra. -अकटः an epithet of Hanumat. -कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamant shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. -सारं an alkaline earth. -गोपः-इंद्रगोपः q. v. -चंद्रुः a vulture. -चर्मन् *m.* a rhinoceros. -जित् *m.* N. of Garuda. -जलनं, -ज्वाला lightning. -तुंडः 1 a vulture. 2 mosquito, gnat. 3 N. of Garuda. 4 of Ganesa. -तुल्यः lapis lazuli or azure stone. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of insect. -दंतः 1 a hog. 2 a rat. -दशनः a rat. -देहः, -देहिन् *a.* having an adamant or hardy frame. -धरः an epithet of Indra; वज्रधरप्रभावः R. 18. 21. -नाभः the discus of Krishna. -निर्वाणः, -निर्वाणः a clap or peal of thunder. -पाणिः an epithet of Indra; वज्रं दुग्ध-श्रियं वज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. -पातः a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt. -पुष्पं the blossom of sesamum. -धृत् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -नाणिः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. -मुष्टिः an epithet of Indra. -रुहः a hog. -लेपः a kind of very hard cement; वज्रलेपवदितेव Māl. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Br. S. chapter 57). -लोहकः a magnet. -स्युहः a kind of military array. -शल्यः a porcupine. -सार *a.* as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt, adamantinet; कच निशित-निपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10; त्वमपि कुसुम-वर्णावज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 3. -सुचिः, -चो *f.* a diamond-needle. -हृदयं an adamant heart. वज्रिन् *m.* 1 N. of Indra; तनु वज्रिण इव शीरमेतिदं रूपे दिशतो सस्य पक्षा V 1 5 R. 9 24 2 An ow

वच 1 P. (वचति) 1 To go, to arrive at; वचोवाहवक्षिणि Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. 2 To wander over. 3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -*Caus.* (वचयति-ते) 1 To avoid, escape from, evade; shun, अहि वचयति, अवचयत मायाश्च स्वमायानिर्देष्टुम् Bk. 8. 43. 2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A. only, but often P. also); मूर्खस्त्वामवचत Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ वचयसे जननमुगतम् समशरणवर्द्धनं Gīt. 8; (वचने) वचयन् प्रणयिनी रयाय सः R. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. 3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

वचक *a.* 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. 2 Cheating, deceiving. -*कः* 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. 2 A jackal. 3 Musk-rat. 4 A tame ichneumon.

वचति *Firo.*

वचयः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. 2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. 3 The cuckoo.

वचने-ना 1 Cheating. 2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वचना परिहर्तव्यं बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58; स्वर्गाभिर्निर्दिष्टकृतं वचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 5. 47. 3 An illusion, delusion. 4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवचना Māt. 3; R. 11. 36.

वंचित *p. p.* 1 Deceived, cheated. 2 Deprived of. -*ता* A sort of riddle or enigma.

वंचुक *a.* (की. *f.*) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. -*कः* A jackal.

वञ्जलः 1 The common cane or reed; आर्मुञ्जुललतानि च तान्मञ्जुनि निरिप्रनील-निचुलानि सचिरवति U. 2. 23; or मञ्जुलवञ्जुल-कुजातं विषकर्म-क्रेण दुष्टे Gīt. 1. 2 A kind of flower. 3 The Asoka tree. 4 A kind of bird. -*Comp.* -*द्रुमः* the Asoka tree. -*मित्रः* the ratan.

वड् I. 1 P. (वटति) To surround. -II. 10 U. (वटयति-ते) 1 To tell. 2 To divide, partition. 3 To surround, encompass.

वटः 1 The fig-tree; अयं च चित्रकूट-शापिनि वर्त्मनि वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 53. 2 A small shell or *courrie*. 3 A small ball, globule, pill. 4 A round figure, a cipher. 5 A kind of cake. 6 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). 7 Equality in shape. -*Comp.* -*वज्रं* a variety of the white basil. (-*व्र*) a jasmine. -*वासिन्* *m.* a Yaksha.

वटकः 1 A kind of cake. 2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

वटरः 1 A cock. 2 A mat. 3 A turban. 4 A thief, robber. 5 A churning-stick. 6 Fragrant grass.

वटाकरः, **वटारकः** A cord, string.

वटिका A pawn at chess.

वरिका 1 A pill 2 A chessman

वटिन् *a.* Stringed, circular. -*m.* = वटिक *q. v.*

वटी 1 A rope or string. 2 A pill, bolus.

वट्टः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling; oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चण्डो वट्टः S. 2; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं वट्टः पुनर्विबुधः सुस्तिरितो-दराधरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. वट्ट also. 2 A religious student or Brahmachārin *q. v.*

वट्टकः 1 A boy, lad. 2 A Brahmachārin. 3 A fool or blockhead.

वट्ट 1 P. (वटति) 1 To be strong or powerful. 2 To be fat.

वट्टर *a.* 1 Dull, stupid. 2 Wicked. -*रः* 1 A fool or blockhead. 2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. 3 A physician. 4 A water-pot.

वट्टभिः -*मी* See वट्टभिः-*मी*.

वट्टवा 1 A mare. 2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins; see सञ्ज्ञा. 3 A female slave. 4 A harlot, prostitute. 5 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (द्विजवोषित्). -*Comp.* -*अग्निः*, -*अनलः* the submarine fire. -*सुरः* 1 the submarine fire. 2 N. of Siva.

वट्टा A kind of cake.

वट्टिश् See वट्टिश्.

वट्ट *a.* Large, big, great.

वण 1 P. (वणति) To sound.

वणिज् *m.* 1 A merchant, trader; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै ते ज्ञानवर्ण्यं वणिजं वदन्ति M. 1. 17. 12 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -*f.* Merchandise, trade. -*Comp.* -*कनैच्* *n.*, -*क्रिया* traffic, trade. -*जनः* 1 merchants (collectively). 2 a trader, merchant. -*पथः* 1 trade, traffic. 2 a merchant. 3 a merchant's shop, a stall. 4 the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. -*वृत्तिः* *f.* trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. -*सार्थः* a caravan.

वणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. 2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

वणिजकाः A merchant.

वणिज्यं, **वणिज्या** Trade, traffic.

वट्ट 1 P., 10 (U. वटति, वटयति-ते) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

वट्टः 1 A part, portion, share. 2 The handle of a sickle. 3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

वट्टकः 1 Dividing, distributing. 2 A distributor. 3 A part, portion, share.

वट्टनं Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

वट्टालः, **वट्टालः** 1 A contest of heroes. 2 A shovel, hoe. 3 A boat.

वट्ट 1 A. (वट्टे) To go alone or unaccompanied.

वट्ट *a.* 1 Unmarried. 2 Dwarfish. 3 Crippled. -*उः* 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. 2 A servant. 3 A dwarf.

4 A javé n dart

वट्टरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. 2 The new shoot of the palm tree. 3 A rope for tying (a goat &c.). 4 A dog. 5 The tail of a dog. 6 A cloud. 7 The female breast.

वट्ट I. 1 A. (वट्टे) 1 To divide, share, apportion. 2 To surround, encompass. -II. 10 U. (वट्टयति-ते) To share, divide, apportion.

वट्ट *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. 2 Unmarried. 3 Emasculated. -*उः* 1 A man, who is circumcised or has no prepuce. 2 An ox without a tail. -*हा* An unchaste woman; cf. वट्ट.

वट्टरः 1 A miser, stingy person. 2 A eunuch.

वट्ट *a.* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; वनवत् possessed of wealth; रूपवत् beautiful; सो भगवत्, मास्वत् &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). 2 Added to the base of the past 'passive participle' वत् turns it into a past active participle; इत्युक्तवत् जनकात्मजाय R. 14. 43. -*इन्*. An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मवत्स्वयं वृत्तानि य. पश्यति स पंडितः.

वत् See वट.

वत्से: See अवत्से; कपोलविलोकावत्से Gīt. 2. वत्सेका A barren or childless woman, a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वत्सः 1 A calf, the young of an animal; तेनाथ वत्समिव लोकमग्रे पुषाण Bh. 2. 56; यं सर्वलोकः परिकल्प्यं वत्स Ku. 1. 2. 2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translatable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अयि वत्स कृतं कृतमातिविनयेन किमपराज् वत्सेन U. 6. 3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्वास्त 'one' whose children are living'. 4 A year. 5 N. of a country; (its chief town was कौशांबी and ruled over by Udayana) or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). -*त्सा* 1 A female calf. 2 A little girl; वत्से हति 'dear Sitā' &c. -*वत्स* The breast. -*Comp.* -*अरुणि* a kind of cucumber. -*अदुनः* a wolf. -*ईशः*, -*राजः* a king of the *Vatsas*; लोके हारि च वत्स-राजचरितं वाट्ये च दक्षा वत्स Nāg. 1. -*काम* *a.* fond of children. (-*मा*) a cow longing for her calf. -*नामः* 1 N. of a tree. 2 a kind of very strong poison. -*पाल* 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishna or Balarāma. -*शाला* a cow-shed.

वत्सकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. 2 A child. 3 N. of a plant (कुटज). -*कं* Green or black sulphate of iron.

वत्सतरः A weaned calf, a steer a young ox मण्डिता वत्सतर सुप्रविष्ट R. 3

32 -री A heifer गात्रायाः शयनतां वत्स
तरी वा महोक्ष वा निर्वपितं गुह्येयिनः U. 4.

वत्सरः 1 A year; Y. 1. 205. 2 N.
of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतकः the month
Phālguna. -कृण्वन् a debt to be paid
by the end of a year.

वत्सल a. 1 Child-loving, affection-
ate towards children or offspring; as
वत्सला वेदुः माता &c. 2 Affectionate
towards, fondly loving, devoted to-
fond of, kind or compassionate to,
wards; तद्वत्सलः क स त पत्विजनस्य हता Mā.
8. 8; 6. 14; R. 2. 69, 8. 41; so
शरणगतवत्सलः दीनवत्सलः &c. -लः A fire
fed with grass. -ला A cow fond of
her calf. -लं Affection, fondness.

वत्सलयति Den. P. To cause to
yearn, cause to feel yearning affec-
tion for; वृत्तमनस्यता मां वत्सलयति S. 7.

वत्सा, वत्सिका A heifer.

वत्सिमन् m. Childhood, youth, early
youth.

वत्सयिः A cowherd.

वच् 1 P. (वदति) but Atm. in certain
senses and with certain prepositions;
see below; उदित pass. उद्यते, desid.
निवदयति 1 To say, speak, utter,
address, speak to; वच् प्रदोषे स्फुटचंद्रतारका
विमलरी ययुरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; वदन्तां
व R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the
eloquent'. 2 To announce, tell,
communicate, inform; यो गात्रादि वदति
स्वयं. 3 To speak of, describe; Bg. 2.
29. 4 To lay down, prescribe, state;
Ms. 2. 9, 4. 14. 5 To name, call;
वदति वपुर्गोचरानां धर्मैक्यं दृष्टिर्कं दुष्टाः Chandr.
5. 45. 6 To indicate, bespeak;
कृतज्ञतामस्य वदति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. 7 To
raise the voice, utter a cry, sing;
कोकिलः पंचमेन वदति; वदति मधुरा वाचः &c.
8 To show brilliance or proficiency
in, be an authority on (Atm.); ज्ञात्रि
वदत Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. 9 To shine,
look splendid or bright (Atm.); Bk.
8. 27. 10 To toil, exert, labour
(Atm.); क्षेत्रे वदते Sk. -Caus. (वादयति-ते)
1 To cause to speak or say. 2 To
cause to sound, play on a musical
instrument; वीणासिन् वादयति Vikr. 1.
10, वादयते श्रु वेणुं Gīt. 5. -WITH -अनु
1 to imitate in speaking, repeat after
(one); (गिरं नः) अनुवदती छकस्ते मेनुवाङ्
पजरस्यः R. 5. 74. 2 to echo, resound
(P. and A.); अनुवदति वीणा. 3 to
approve (by echoing back the same
sentiment); Si. 2. 67. 4 to imitate
(Atm.); Bk. 8. 29. 5 to repeat by
way of corroboration. -अप (said to
be Atm. only, but sometimes Paras.
also) 1 to revile, abuse, censure;
Si. 17. 19; Ms. 4. 236; sometimes
with dat.; Bk. 8. 45. 2 to disown. 3
to repute, contradict. -असि 1 to
express, utter, signify; यद्वाचाऽन्वयमुदितं
येन वाममुद्यते तदेव नम त्वं मिदं नेदं शक्तिव्युत्पत्ते
Ken 2 to salute greet respectfully

(Caus) to salute मग्नवामिनाद्ये उप
(Atm.) 1 to coax, flatter, cajole;
Bk. 8. 28. 2 to conciliate, talk (one)
over. -परि to abuse, censure, revile.
-प्र 1 to speak, utter. 2 to speak to,
address; Bk. 7. 24. 3 to name, call. 4
to regard, consider. -वति 1 to speak, in
reply, answer; R. 3. 64. 2 to speak,
utter. 3 to repeat. -वि (Atm.) 1 to
quarrel, dispute; परस्परं विवदमानौ भ्रातरौ.
2 to be at variance, to conflict, be
in opposition; परस्परं विदमानां ज्ञात्राणां
H. 1. 3 to contend (as in a court of
law). -विप्र (P. and A.) to dispute,
quarrel, wrangle; Bk. 8. 42. -विस्तं 1
to be inconsistent, be at variance. 2
to fail. (-Caus.) to make inconsis-
tent. -सं 1 to talk to, address. 2 to
speak together, converse, discourse.
3 to resemble, correspond to, be
like (with instr.); अस्व सुखं सीताया सुख-
चंद्रेण संवदयेव U. 4. 4 to name, call. 5
to speak or utter in general. (-Caus.)
1 to consult, hold consultation
(with instr.). 2 to cause to sound,
play upon a musical instrument).
-संय (Atm.) 1 to speak loudly or
distinctly (as men); संयवदति ब्राह्मणाः
Sk. 2 to cry, utter a cry (Paras.);
वरतनु संयवदति कुकुटाः Mbh.

वच् a. Speaking, talking, speaking
well.

वदनं 1 The face; आसाहिद्वचवदना च
विमोचयती S. 2. 10; so सुवदना, कमलवदना
&c. 2 The mouth; वदनं विनिवेशिता उज्ज्वली
पिञ्जानां रसमामिषेण धात्रा Br. 1. 111. 3
Aspect, look, appearance. 4 The
front point. 5 First term (in a
series). Comp. -आसवः saliva.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्य a. See वदान्य.

वदरः See वदर.

वदालः 1 A whirlpool. 2 A kind of
sheat-fish.

वदावच् a. 1 A speaker, eloquent.
2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदान्य a. 1 Speaking fluently,
eloquent. 2 Speaking kindly or
affably. 3 Liberal, munificent,
generous; Ms. 4. 224. -व्यः A liberal
or generous person, munificent or
bountiful man; शिरसा वदान्यधरवः सार-
नेन वदति सारवः Br. 1. 19; or तस्मै वदा-
न्यगुदे तस्मै नमोस्तु 1. 94; N. 5. 11; R.
5. 24.

वदि ind. In the dark half (of a
lunar-month); ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. शुद्धि).
वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not
blamable; cf. अद्य. 2 Dark or
second (said of the fortnight of a
lunar month; वद्यपक्षः the dark fort-
night). -द्यं Speech, speaking about.

वद्य 1 P. (वयति) To slay, kill (not
used in classical Sanskrit except as
a substitute for हन् in the Aorist and
Benedictive

वध 1 Killing murder a slaughter
destruction; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता क्रासी विहगन-
स्करः V. 3. 1; मनुष्यवधः homicide; पशुवध-
&c. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 Paralysis.
4 Disappearance. 5 Multiplication
(in math.). -Comp. -अंगकः a poison.
-अहं a. deserving capital punish-
ment. -उद्यत a. 1 murderous. 2 an
assassin. -उपायः a means of killing.
-कर्माधिकारिन् m. a hangman, an exe-
cutioner. -जीविन् m. 1 a hunter. 2 a
butcher. -दंडः 1 corporeal punish-
ment (as whipping &c.). 2 capital
punishment. -धूमिः f., -स्थली f., -स्थानं
1 a place of execution. 2 a slaughter-
house. -स्तंभः the gallows; Mk. 10.

वधकः 1 An executioner, a
hangman. 2 A murderer, an
assassin.

वधनं A deadly weapon.

वधित्रं 1 The god of love. 2 Sexual
passion, lust.

वधुः, वधुका 1 A daughter-in-law. 2
A young woman in general.

वधूः f. 1 A bride; वरः स वधा सह राज-
सर्गं प्राप अजच्छायाविदारितोऽर्थः R. 7. 4,
19; समानयंतुल्यगुणं वधूदरं विरस्य वाच्यं न गत
प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; Ku. 6. 82. 2 A wife,
spouse; इयं नमति वः सर्वाभिलोचनवधुरिति
Ku. 6. 89; R. 1. 90. 3 A daughter-
in-law; एषाच रघुकुलमहचरणां वधूः U. 4.
4. 16; तेषां वधूस्त्वनासि मैदिनि गार्थिवाता 1. 9.
4 A female, maiden, woman in
general; हरिरीहं सुवधूनिर्करे विलासिनि विल-
सति केळिरे Gīt. 1; स्वयंशोसि विक्रमवतामवदां
नवधूष्वधानि विवृशंति धियः Ki. 6. 45; N.
22. 47; Me. 16, 47, 65. 5 The wife
of a younger relation, a younger
female relation. 6 The female of
any animal; ह्यवधूः a doe; व्याधवधूः, गज-
वधूः &c. -Comp. -गृहप्रवेशः, -प्रवेशः the
ceremony of a bride's entrance into
her husband's house. -जनः a wife,
female-woman. -पक्षः the party of
the bride (at a wedding). -वस्त्रं
bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधूटी 1 A young woman or fe-
male; रथं वधूटीमारोप्य पापः क्रायेण गच्छति
Mv. 5. 17; गोपवधूटीदुहूलचौराय (कृष्णाय)
Bhāshā P. 1. 2 A daughter-in-law.

वधय a. 1 To be killed or slain. 2
Sentenced to be killed. 3 To be
subjected to corporeal punishment,
to be corporeally punished. -व्यः 1 A
victim, one seeking his doom; Mu.
1. 9. 2 An enemy. -Comp. -पदहः a
drum beaten at the time of execution.
-धूः, -धूमिः f., -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place
of execution. -माला a garland of
flowers placed on a person who is
about to be executed.

वधया Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्रं 1 A leathern strap or thong;
Si. 20. 50. 2 Lead. -ध्री A leathern
thong.

वधयः A shoe

वन् I. 1 P. (वन, त) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To aid. 3 To sound. 4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. 8 U. (वनति, वदुति, usually वदुति only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.); तेषां दादितं तेव चातको वदुते जलम्. 2 To seek for, seek to obtain. 3 To conquer, possess. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (वनति, वानयति ते) 1 To favour, aid. 2 To hurt, injure. 3 To sound. 4 To confide in.

वनं 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees; एको वासः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120; वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवन्ति राशिणां. 2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed; चित्रद्विपाः पद्मवनावतीर्णाः R. 16. 16, 6. 86 3 A place of abode, residence, house. 4 A fountain, spring (of water). 5 Water in general; Si. 6. 78. 6 Wood, timber. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; वनवासीः, वनकन्दली, वनगुणं &c. -Comp. -अग्निः a forest-conflagration. -अजः the wild goat. -अंतः 1 The skirts or borders of a forest; R. 2. 68. 2 The forest region itself, wood; U. 2. 25. -अंतरं 1 another wood. 2 the interior of a forest; V. 4. 26. -अरिश्त wild turmeric. -अलक्तं red earth or ruddle. -अलिका a sun-flower. -आलुः a hare. -आलुकः a kind of bean. -आपवा 'wood-river,' a forest-stream. -आर्द्रका wild ginger. -आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. -आश्रमिन् m. an anchorite, a hermit. -आश्रयः 1 an inhabitant of the wood. 2 a sort of crow or raven. -उत्साहः a rhinoceros. -उद्भवा the wild cotton plant. -उपद्रवः a forest-conflagration. -ओकस् m. 1 an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. 2 an anchorite, a hermit. 3 a wild animal such as a monkey, boar. -कणा wild pepper. -कन्दली wild plantain. -करिन् m., -कंजरः, -गजः a wild elephant. -कुक्कुटः a wild fowl. -महं a forest. -मघः the wild ox. -महन् a thicket, the thick part of a forest. -हस्तः a spy. -युलः a wild or forest shrub. -गच्छर a. frequenting woods. (-रः) 1 a hunter. 2 a forester. (-रः) a forest. -चंदनं 1 the Devadāru tree. 2 aloe-wood. -चंद्रिका, -ज्योत्स्ना a kind of jasmine. -चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. -चर a. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (-रः) 1 a forester, forest-dweller, woodman; उपनस्थुरास्थितविशदधियः शतवयवो वनचरा वसति Ki. 6. 29; Me. 12. 2 a wild animal. 3 the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. -चर्वा roam about or residence in a forest. -जगुः 1 A wild goat. 2 a boar -जः

1 an elephant. 2 a kind of fragrant grass. 3 the wild citron tree. (-जं) a blue lotus-flower. -जा 1 wild ginger. 2 the wild cotton tree. -जीविन् a forester, woodman. -दुः a cloud. -दाहः a forest-conflagration. -देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad; R. 2. 12, 9. 52; S. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. -द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. -धारा an avenue of trees. -धेनु f. the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. -पांसुलः a hunter. -पाश्वे the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. -पुष्पं a forest-flower. -पूरकः the wild citron tree. -प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. -प्रस्थः a wood situated on table-land. -पियः the cuckoo. (-यं) the cinnamon tree. -वह्निगः, -वह्निः a wild peacock. -भूः forest-ground. -नलिका a gad-fly. -नल्ली wild-jasmine. -माला a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna; R. 9. 51; it is thus described:—आजातुलः विनी माला सर्वतुङ्गमुज्ज्वला मन्ये स्थूलकंदवाडया वनमालेति कीर्तिता. 'धरः an epithet of Krishna. -मालिन् m. an epithet of Krishna; धीरतर्पिरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5; तत्र विरे वनमाली सखि सीदति *ibid.* -मालिनी N. of the town of Dvārakā. -मुक्त a. pouring water; R. 9. 22. (-m.) -मूतः a cloud. -मुक्तः a kind of kidney-bean. -मोचरा wild plantain. -रक्षकः a forest-keeper. -राजः the lion. -रहं a lotus-flower. -लक्ष्मी f. 1 an ornament or beauty of the wood. 2 the plantain. -लता a forest-creeper; दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैश्चानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -वह्निः -हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. -वासः 1 living in a wood, residence in a forest, S. 4; 10. 2 a wild or nomadic, life. 3 a forest-dweller, a forester -वासनः a civet-cat. -वासिन् m. 1 a forest-dweller, forester. 2 a hermit; so. -वनस्थायिन्, -त्रीहिः wild rice. -शोभनं a lotus. -खन् m. 1 a jackal. 2 a tiger. 3 a civet-cat. -संकटः a kind of pulse. -सदुः, -संवासिन् m. forester. -सरोजिनी f. the wild cotton plant. -स्थः 1 a deer. 2 a hermit. -स्था the holy fig-tree. -स्थली a wood, forest-ground. -सज्ज f. a garland of forest-flowers.

वनर See वानर.

वनस्पतिः 1 a large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. 2 A tree in general; तमाशु विद्मः तपस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावमज्य Ku. 3. 74.

वनायुः N. of a district; R. 5. 73. -Comp. -ज a. produced in Vanāyu, (as a horse).

वन्तिः f. Wish, desire.

वनेका A little wood as in नरोक वनेका

वनिता 1 A woman in general, वान-तेति वदंतेनां लोकाः सर्वे वदन्तु ते! सूनां परिणता सर्वे तपस्येति मतं मम Br. 2. 117; पथिकवनिता Me. 8. 2 A wife, mistress; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. 3 Any beloved woman. 4 The female of an animal. -Comp. -द्विष m. a misogynist (woman-hater). -विलास wanton pastime of women.

वनिन् m. 1 A tree. 2 The Soma plant. 3 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vānaprastha, q. v. वनिष्ठा a. Begging, requesting, (राचक).

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनितलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी नापयनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनीपकः, वनीचकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीपकानां हि कल्पमरुहः N. 15. 60.

वनेकिंशुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood,' anything found unexpectedly.

वनेच्छर n. Dwelling in a wood. -रः 1 A forester, woodman; वनेचराणां वनित-सखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. 2 An ascetic, a hermit. 3 A wild beast. 4 A sylvan, satyr. 5 A demon.

वनेज्यः A kind of mango.

वेद 1 A (वेदते, वेदित) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to, जगतः पितरौ वेदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरी R. 1. 1, 13. 77, 14. 5. 2 To adore, worship. 3 To praise, extol. -With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16 81.

वेदकः A praiser.

वेदयः A praiser, bard, panegyrist.

वेदनं 1 Salutation, obeisance. 2 Reverence, adoration. 3 Obeisance paid to a Brāhmaṇa &c. (by touching his feet.) 4 Praising, extolling. -जा 1 Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. -नी 1 A Worship, adoration. 2 Praise. 3 Solicitation. 4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -माला, -मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वेदनीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. -या Yellow pigment.

वेदा A female beggar.

वेदार a. 1 Praising. 2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; परमदुर्गृहीता महाकुनिन्दारः mu. 7. -n. Praise.

वेदिन् m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; (the bards form a distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sūdra mother). 2 A captive, prisoner.

वेदी f. See वेदी. -Comp. -पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वेद्य a. 1 Adorable, venerable. 2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. 3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy.

वेद A worshipper votary -दं Prosperity

बधुर a. See बधुर.

बध्या, बध्या See बध्या, बध्या.

बन्धु a. 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in, woods, wild; कल्पवृक्षकल्प-यमास बन्धुमेवास्य संविदां R. 1. 94; बन्धुनां मर्माश्लिषां 45. 2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. -नयः A wild animal. -स्य Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots &c.); R. 12. 20 -Comp. -इतर a. tame, domesticated -गजः, -हृपः a wild elephant.

बन्ध्या 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. 2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

बप 1 U (वपति, वपते, उवः; pass. उव्यते; desid. विवप्सति-ते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यथेरिणे बीजमुपस्था न वना लभते कल Ms. 3. 142; न विद्यामिरिणे वपेत् 2. 113; यादृशं वपते बीजं तादृशं लभते कल Subhāsh. ; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. 2 To throw, cast (as dice). 3 To beget, produce. 4 To weave. 5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). -Caus. (वापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put into the ground. -WITH अ 1 to scatter, throw about. 2 to sow. 3 to offer, as in a sacrifice. -उद्, to pour out. -नि 1 to scatter about (as seed). 2 to offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes; न्युज्य पिंडोस्ततः Ms. 3. 216; (स्मर्यादिभ्यः) निषेधः सहकारसंज्ञरीः Ku. 4. 38. 3 to immolate, kill. -निस् 1 to scatter, strew (as seed). 2 to offer, present; औषधियाभ्यामगताय वस्तवती वा महोक्षे वा निषेधंति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. 3 to offer libations, especially to the Manes. 4 to perform. -प्रति 1 to sow. 2 to plant or fix in, implant; U. 3. 46; Mā. 5. 10. 3 to set, stud (as with jewels). -प्र to throw, cast, offer; Bk. 9. 98.

बपः 1 Sowing seed. 2 One who sows, a sower. 3 Shaving. 4 Weaving.

बपनं 1 Sowing seed. 2 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 151. 3 Semen virile, seed. -नी 1 A barber's shop. 2 A weaving instrument. 3 A weaver's shop (सैतुशाला).

बपा 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. 2 A hole, cavity. 3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. -Comp. -कृत् m. marrow.

वपिलः A procreator, father.

वपुषः A god, deity.

वपुष्मत् a. 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; ददौ जगतीमुजा मुनिः स वपुष्मान्निव पुण्यसंभयः Ki. 2. 56. 2 Beautiful, handsome. -m. N. of one of the Visvedevas.

वपुस् n. 1 (a) Body, person; (स्मरं) वपुषा स्नेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नव वयः कालमिदं वपुश्च R. 2. 47; Si. 10. 50. (b) Form, figure, appearance; शेषपक्षी च वपुः Me 80 परिध

Bri S 30 25 2 Essence

nature; Ms. 5. 96. 3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. -Comp. -युगल, -पकर्षः excellence of form, personal beauty; संयुगलवतीय वपुर्गुणैः Ku. 3. 52; वपुःप्रकर्षदिप्रयद् युग्ं रवुः R. 3. 34; Ki. 3. 2. -धर a. 1 embodied. 2 beautiful. -स्रवः a humour of the body.

वत् 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शालेः स्तंबकरीता वत्पुण्यम-पेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; Ms. 3. 142. 2 A father, procreator. 3 A poet, an inspired sage.

वयः-नं 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; वेलावपवला (उर्ध्वं) R. 1. 30. 2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt); R. 13. 47; see वयक्रांटा below. 3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; बृहच्छिलावपवनेन वक्षसा Ki. 14. 40. 4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; तत्र नदाव्रत-मिवात्र चरेति वयः Si. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. 5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; धनवः प्रवेष्टुमुपवनस्य Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. 6 The foundation of a building. 7 The gate of a fortified town. 8 A ditch. 9 The circumference of a sphere. 10 A field in general. 11 The butting of an elephant or bull. -प्रः A father. -प्र Lead. -Comp. -अभिवातः butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.); Ki. 5. 42; cf. तदावात. -क्रिया, -क्रीडा the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound; वयक्रियावृक्ष-वत्स्तुष्टि R. 5. 44; वयक्रांटापरिणतगजवेष्टुणीये ददर्श Me 2.

वयि 1 A field. 2 The ocean. वयि A mound of earth, billock.

वय 1 P. (वयति) To go, move.

वय 1 P. (वमति, वांत; caus. वानयति, वनयति; but with prepositions only वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth; रक्त वाननिबुद्धिः Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. 2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also); क्रिमान्येयाया निकृत इव तेजांसि वमति U. 6. 14; S. 2. 7; R. 16. 66; Ms. 20; अविदितगुणापि सत्कचिममितिः कर्णेण वमति नमुषातं Vās. 3 To throw out or down; वांतमल्लिः R. 7. 6. 4 To reject. -WITH उद् 1 to spit out, vomit forth. 2 to emit, send forth, pour out; उद्वातैर्द-सिका सुविलमग्नाधिवारणी R. 12. 5; Mu. 6. 13.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. 2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

वमनं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. 2 Draw- ing out, taking or getting out as n R 15 29 Ku 6. 37 3

An emetic. 4 Offering oblations. -न Hemp. -नी A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमिः 1 Fire. 2 A cheat, rogue. -मिः f. 1 Sickness, nausea. 2 An emetic.

वमि Vomiting.

वभारवः The lowing of cattle

वयः-म्री An ant. -Comp. -कूटं an ant-hill.

वय 1 A. (वयते) To go, move.

वयनं Weaving.

वयस्य a. 1 Age, any time or period of life; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङं न च वयः U. 4. 11; नवं वयः R. 2. 47, दक्षिणे वयमि 19. 1; न खलु वयस्तेजसी हेतु Bh. 2. 38; तेजसाहि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku 5. 16. 2 Youth, the prime of life; वयो गते किं वनिताविलासः Subhāsh., 80 अतिक्रान्तवयाः. 3 A bird in general; स्मरणीयाः समये वयं वयः N. 2. 62; वययोग्य-वोपचितं वन R. 9. 53.; 2. 9; Si. 3. 55. 11. 47. 4 A crow; Pt. 1. 23 (here it may mean 'a bird' also.

-Comp. -अतिग, -अतीत a. (वयोतिव &c.) advanced in age, aged, deropit. -अधिक a. (वयोधिक) older in age, senior. -अवस्था (वयोवस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age, Mā. 9. 29. -कर a. causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life. -गत a. 1 come of age. 2 advanced in years. -परिणतिः, -परिणामः ripeness of age, advanced or old age. -प्रमाणं 1 measure or length of life. 2 duration of life. -वृद्ध a. (वयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. -संघिः 1 transi- tion from one period of life to another; प्रयो वयःसंघय. 2 puberty, maturity (period of coming of age). -स्य a. (वयःस्य or वयस्य) 1 youthful. 2 grown up, mature. 3 strong, powerful. (-स्या) a female companion. -हानि- (वयोहानिः) 1 loss or decline of youth. 2 loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य a. 1 Being of the same age. 2 Contemporary. -स्यः A friend, companion, an associate (usually of the same age). -स्या A female com- panion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वयुनं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, fac- ulty of perception. 2 A temple (said to be m. also in this sense in Ugadishtas).

वयोवयस् m. A young or middle-aged man.

वयोरंतं Lead.

वय 10 U. (वयति-ते, strictly caus. of वृ, or वृ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get; see वृ.

वर a. 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 वरीवर्णं वरेण 5 23 11 54 Ku 6 18 वरं न वयं सखिपु &c 2 Better than

preferable to ; ग्रंथिन्को धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103 ; Y. 1. 351. -रः 1 The act of choosing, selecting. 2 Choice, selection. 3 A boon, blessing, favour ; वर वृ or माच् 'to ask a boon' ; शीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृषीष्व R. 2. 63 ; मन्त्रवृषीर्दीर्घः Ku. 2. 32 ; (for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). 4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. 5 A wish, desire in general. 6 Solicitation, entreaty. 7 A bridegroom, husband ; वर वरयते कन्या ; see under वयु (2) also. 8 A suitor, wooer. 9 A dowry. 10 A son-in-law. 11 A dissolute man, libertine. 12 A sparrow. -रं Saffron ; (for वस् see separately). -Comp. -अंग a. having an excellent form. (-नः) an elephant. (-नी) turmeric. (-नं) 1 the head. 2 the best part. 3 an elegant form. 4 pudendum muliebres. 5 green cinnamon. -अंगना a lovely woman. -अर्ह a. worthy of a boon. -आजीविन् m. an astrologer. -आरोह a. having fine hips. (-हः) an excellent rider. (-हर) a beautiful woman. -आलिः the moon. -आसने 1 an excellent seat. 2 the chief seat, a seat of honour. 3 the China rose. -उरः-रुः f. a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). -क्रतुः an epithet of Indra. -चन्दनं 1 a kind of sandal wood. 2 the pine tree. -चक्षु a. fair-limbed. (-क्षुः f.) a beautiful woman ; वरचक्षुःश्रवणो नैव दद्यात् वया मे V. 4. 22. -चतुः N. of an ancient sage ; R. 5. 1. -वचः the Numba tree. -द a. 1 conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. 2 propitious. (-दः) 1 a benefactor. 2 N. of a class of Manes. (-द्वर) 1 N. of a river ; M. 5. 1. 2 a Maiden, girl. -दक्षिणा a present made to the bridegroom by the father of the bride. -दानं the granting of a boon. -दुमः agallochum. -निश्चयः the choice of a bridegroom. -पक्षः the party of the bridegroom (at a wedding) ; R. 6. 86. -प्रस्थानं, -यात्रा the setting out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. -फलः the cocoanut tree. -चाह्लिकं saffron. -युवतिः, -नी f. a beautiful young woman. -रुचि N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama ; see नवरत्न ; he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vārtikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -लघ्व a. received as a boon. (-घ्वः) the Champaka tree. -वत्सला a mother-in-law. -वर्णं gold. -वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. 2 a woman in general. 3 turmeric. 4 lac. 5 N. of Lakshmi. 6 of Durgā 7 of वरुणा. 8 the creeper called

Priyangu. -स्त्रज् f. 'the bridegroom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

वरकः 1 A wish, request, boon. 2 A cloak. 3 A kind of wild bean. -कं 1 The cover of a boat. 2 A towel, wiper.

वरदः 1 Gander. 2 A kind of grain. 3 A kind of wasp. -डा, -डी 1 A goose ; नवप्रसूतिर्वरदा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. 2 A wasp or a variety of it ; भो वयस्य एते खलु दास्याः पुत्रा अर्थकल्यवर्ता वरदाभीता इव गोपालदारका अरण्ये यव वृक्ष न स्वायते तत्र तत्र गच्छन्ति Mk. 1. -टं 1 A jasmine flower (कुन्दपुष्प).

वरणं 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. 3 Surrounding, encircling. 4 Covering, screening, protecting. 5 The choice of a bride. -णः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. 2 A bridge. 3 The tree called Varuṇa. 4 A tree in general ; इह सिंघवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां छवे सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. 5 A camel. -Comp. -माला, -स्त्रज् see वरस्त्रज्.

वरणसी More usually written वाराणसी q. v.

वरदः 1 A multitude, group. 2 A pimple or eruption on the face. 3 A veranda. 4 A heap of grass. 5 A pocket. (The word वरदल्लुक् in सिद्धिनिर्माहं वरदल्लुक् इव दूरदुषिष्य पातितः Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning ; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall', which if raised high is sure to topple down ; so in the case of the Sūtradhāra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरदकः 1 A mound of earth. 2 The seat on an elephant, a howdah. 3 A wall. 4 An eruption on the face.

वरदा 1 A dagger, knife. 2 A kind of bird (चारिका). 3 the wick of a lamp.

वरदा 1 A strap, thong or girth (of leather ; Si. 11. 44. 2 the girth of an elephant or horse.

वरस् ind. Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative ; समुन्नयन् मृत्तिनवार्थगमाद्वरं विरोधेति समं महात्मनिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case) ; वरं नीतं कायं न च वचनमुक्तं यद्वृत्तं... वरं मिहा-शिखं न च परब्रह्मास्वादनमुक्तं H. 1 ; वरं प्राणत्यागो न पुनरधमानासुप्रगमः ibid. ; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः ; याज्वा मोषा वरमधिष्ठे नारदो लघ्वकामा Me. 6.

वरलाः A kind of wasp -ला 1 A goose 2 A kind of wasp

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. 2 A kind of perfume. 3 Turneric. 4 N. of Pārvaī.

वराक a. (की f.) Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity) ; तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं रत्न वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1, तत्किमुल्लिखानजीवितं वराकीं नातुकं पसे Māl 10. -काः 1 N. of Siva. 2 War, battle.

वराटः 1 A cowrie. 2 A rope, cord

वराटकः 1 A cowrie, प्रातः काणवराटकोपि न मया गुणोऽस्या सुखं मां Bh. 3. 4. 2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. 3 A string, rope (n. also in this sense). -Comp. -रजस् m. the tree called रामकेशर.

वराटिका A cowrie ; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, -वरालकः Gloves.

वराशिः-सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः 1 A boar, hog ; विष्णुश्च कियतं वराहवर्तिनिर्मुखाक्षतिः पल्लव S. 2. 6. 2 A ram. 3 A bull. 4 A cloud. 5 A crocodile. 6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. 7 N. of Vishnu in the third or boar incarnation ; cf. वसतिं दशनशिखरे वरणी तव लया शशिनि कलकललेख निमग्नः । केशव धृतशूकररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1. 8 A particular measure. 9 N. of Varāhamihira. 10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -Comp. -अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishnu. -कंदः a kind of esculent root. -कर्णः a kind of arrow. -कणिका a kind of missile. -कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishnu assumed the form of a boar. -मिहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the ' nine gems ' at the court of king Vikrama). -द्युगः N. of Siva.

वरिनस्त्र m. Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence.

वरिवसि (स्विं) व a. Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्त्रा Worship, honour, adoration, devotion.

वरिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. 2 Largest, greatest. 3 Widest. 4 Heaviest ; superl. of उरु q. v.). -ष्टः 1 The francoline partridge. 2 The orange tree. -ष्टे 1 Copper. 2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Uhhāyā, wife of the sun. 2 The plant called (श्रावरी).

वरीयस् a. 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. 2 Most excellent, very good ; Māl. 1. 16. 3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उरु q. v.).

वरी (ली) वरुः An ox, a bull.

वरीयु N. of Cupid the god of love

वचः N. of a class of Mlechchhas.
वचः N. of a low caste.

वचः 1 N. of an *Aditya* (usually associated with *Mitra*). 2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यसां राजा वचो गति मये सत्यानुते अवपश्यन्नात्मा; वचो यादसामह Bg. 10. 29; प्रतीची वचः पाति Mb.; अतिसक्तिमेव वचस्य दिशा भुक्षन्वराज्यद्वयपारकरः Si. 9. 7. 3 The ocean. 4 Firmament. -Comp. -अंगवचः an epithet of *Agastya*. -आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). -आलयः, आवासः the ocean. -पाशः a shark. -लोकः 1 the world of *Varuna*. 2 water.

वचसाती *Varuna's wife*.

वचनं A cloak, mantle.

वचस्य 1 A sort of a wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वचस्यो रथस्थितिर्येव रथस्थितिम्. 2 An armour, a coat of mail. 3 A shield. 4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -यः 1 The cuckoo. 2 Time.

वचस्विन् *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed 2 furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अवतिमकरयेन वचस्विना जितवताः किल तस्य धनुर्धृताः R. 9. 11. 3 Protecting, sheltering. 4 Being or seated in a carriage. -*m.* 1 A chariot. 2 A guard, defender. -यि An army; स्वलितसलिलामुल्लङ्घयैनां जगन् वचस्विनी Si. 12. 77; R. 12. 50.

वरेण्य *a.* 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible; अनेन चेदिच्छसि गुणानां पाणिं वरेण्येन R. 6. 24. 2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief; येषां वियाय पुनरुक्तमिदं विर्चिं दूरीकरोति न कथं विदुषां वरेण्यः Bv. 2. 158; तत्सविदुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि Rv. 3. 62. 10; R. 6. 84; Bk. 1. 4; Ku. 7. 90. -यं Saffron.

वरोदः The *Marubaka* plant. -इ Its flower.

वरोलः A kind of wasp.

वर्करः 1 A lamb, kid. 2 A goat. 3 Any young domestic animal. 4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -Comp. -कर्करः a strap or rope of leather (कर्करः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वर्कराटः 1 A side-glance, leer. 2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman.

वर्कुटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः 1 A class, division, group, company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); लघ्वेति शेषोऽप्यनुया-विर्वर्गः R. 2. 4, 11. 7; so पौरवर्गः, वक्ष्यवर्गः &c. 2 A party, side; Kn. 7. 73. 3 A category. 4 A class of words grouped to gether; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. 5 A class of consonants in the alphabet 6 A section chapter division

of a book. 7 Particularly, a sub-division of an *Adhyāya* in *Rigveda*. 8 The square power. 9 Strength. -Comp. -अत्यं, -उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants; i. e. a nasal. -वचः the cube of a square. -पदं, -मूलं the square root. -वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गणाः Multiplication.

वर्गैश्च *ind.* In groups, according to class.

वर्गीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category. -यः A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to the same class. -यः One belonging to the same class or company, a colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning); या मस्य दुज्यते भूमिकां तां खलु भवान् तथैव सर्वं वर्ग्यः पाठिताः Mā. 1; Si. 5. 15.

वर्च 1 *A.* (वर्चते) To shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चस् *n.* 1 Vigour, energy, power. 2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. 3 Form, figure, shape. 4 Ordure, feces. -Comp. -ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. 2 Vigour. 3 Feces.

वर्चस्विन् *a.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. 2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जने 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. 2 Renouncing. 3 Exception, exclusion. 4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्जं *ind.* To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.); गौतमीयजैमित्तस्य निष्कृताः S. 4; Ku. 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. 2 Abandoned, relinquished. 3 Excluded. 4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in गुणवर्जित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned. 2 To be excused or left out. 3 With the exception of.

वर्ण 10 U. (वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्णैर्वर्ण-यन्त्यात्मनस्तद् Subhāsh. 2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेर्दिव्यं प्रणेतन Gīt. 3; Ki. 5. 10. 3 To praise; extol. 4 To spread, extend. 5 To illuminate. -WITH उप to describe, narrate. -निश्च 1 to look at carefully, mark attentively. 2 to see, behold.

वर्णः 1 A colour, hue; अतः शुद्धस्वभावि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. 2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण (1). 3 Colour, complexion, beauty; लघ्यादात् जलमवचते शाङ्गिणो वर्णचैरे Me. 46; R. 8. 42. 4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र): वर्णानामनुपूर्व्येण Vārt. 1; न काश्चिद्वर्णानामप्यन्यकृतेऽपि भजते S. 5. 10. R. 5. 19. 5 A class, race, tribe, kind, species as in सर्वं स्रष्टु 6 (a) A letter character sound न मे वर्णदि

चारक्षणा इति V. 5. (b) A word, syllable; S. D. 9. 7 Fame, glory, celebrity, renown; राजा वज्राजितलब्धवर्ण R. 6. 21. 8 Praise. 9 Dress, decoration. 10 Outward appearance, form, figure. 11 A cloak, mantle. 12 covering, lid. 13 The order or arrangement of a subject in a song (गीतवर्ण), 'उपाचवर्ण' चरिते पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 56, 'celebrated in song,' made the subject of a song. 14 The housings of an elephant. 15 A quality, property. 16 A religious observance. 17 An unknown quantity. -क 1 Saffron. 2 A coloured unguent or perfume. -Comp. -अंका a pen. -अपसदः an outcast. -अपेत *a.* devoid of any caste, outcast, degraded. -अर्हः a kind of bean. -आगमः the addition of a letter; भवेद्-वर्णमादसः Sk. -आत्मन् *m.* word. -उदकं coloured water; R. 16. 70. -कूपिका an ink-stand. -क्रमः 1 the order of castes or colours. 2 alphabetical order or arrangement. -चारकः a painter. -अष्टः a Brāhmana. -तुलिः तुलिका, तुली *f.* a pencil, paint-brush. -द *a.* colouring. (-इ) kind of fragrant yellow wood. -दात्री turmeric. -दूतः a letter. -धर्मः the peculiar duties of a caste. -दातः the omission of a letter. -दुष्यं the flower of the globe-amaranth. -दुष्पकः the globe-amaranth. -प्रकर्षः excellence of colour. -यसात्तं aloe-wood. -मातु *f.* a pen, pencil. -मातुका N. of *Sarasvatī*. -माला, राशिः *f.* the alphabet. -वर्ति, वर्तिका *f.* a paint-brush. -विपर्ययः the substitution or change of letters, (भवेत्) सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk. -विलासिनी turmeric. -विलोडकः 1 a horse-breaker. 2 a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer). -वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. मात्रावृत्त). -व्यवस्थितिः *f.* the institution of caste. -शिक्षा instruction in letters. -अष्टः a Brāhmana. -संयोगः marriage between persons of the same caste. -संकरः 1 confusion of castes through intermarriage. 2 mixture or blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K. (where both senses are intended); Si. 14. 37. -संवातः, -समास्वायः the alphabet.

वर्णकः 1 A mask, the dress of an actor. 2 A paint, colour for painting, Si. 16. 62. 3 A paint, or anything used as an unguent or pigment; एते पित्रमालवर्णकनिमैरालिप्तमनोवर्णैः Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11. 4 A bard, panegyrist 5 Sandal (the tree). -का 1 A musk. 2 A paint, colour for painting. 3 A cloak, mantle. -कं 1 A paint, colour, pigment; S. 6. 15. 2 Sandal. 3 A chapter, division.

वर्णन-ना 1 Painting. 2 Description delineation, representation, हिमादे कं K P.

10. 3 Writing. 4 A statement, an assertion. 5 Praise, commendation. (—ना only in this sense.)

वर्णसि: Water.

वर्णाट: 1 A painter. 2 A singer. 3 One who maintains himself by his wife (स्त्रीकृताजीव).

वर्णिका 1 The mask or dress of an actor. 2 A colour, paint. 3 Ink. 4 A pen, pencil. —Comp. —परिमह: the assumption of a character or mask; ततः प्रकरणमाद्यकस्य नालतीवल्लभस्य मायवस्य वर्णिकापरिमहः कथं Māl. 1.

वर्णित p. p. 1 Painted. 2 Described, represented. 3 Extolled, praised.

वर्णित् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Having the colour or appearance of. 2 Belonging to the caste of. —m. 1 A painter. 2 A scribe, writer. 3 A religious student, a Brahmacārin q. v.; अथाह वर्णी Ku. 5. 65, 62; वर्णी-श्रमाणां पुत्रे स वर्णी विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षते R. 5. 19. 4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. —Comp. —लिम्बिन् a. disguised as, or wearing the marks of, a religious student; स वर्णिलिङ्गि विदितः समाययी युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). 2 A woman belonging to any one of the four principal castes. 3 Turmeric.

वर्णुः The sun.

वर्णः a. To be described; (often used in rhetorical works like प्रबुध्न or प्रस्तुत q. v.). —वर्ण्य Saffron.

वर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.) Living, livelihood; as in कल्पवर्त —Comp. —जन्मन् m. a cloud. —लोहं bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक a. Living, being, existing. —क 1 A quail. 2 A horse's hoof. —क A sort of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन a. 1 Abiding, living, staying, being, &c. 2 Stationary. —नः A dwarf. —नी 1 A road, way. 2 Living, life. 3 Pounding, grinding. 4 A spindle. —नं 1 Living, being. 2 Staying, abiding, residing. 3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living; स्मरसि च तदुपतिव्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26, (the word may here mean 'abode or residence', also). 4 Laying on, subsisting (at the end of comp.) 5 Livelihood, maintenance, subsistence. 6 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. 7 Conduct, behaviour, proceeding. 8 Wages, salary, hire. 9 Commerce, traffic. 10 A spindle. 11 A globe, ball.

वर्तनि: 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. 2 A hymn, ~~वर्तन~~ eulogium (स्तोत्र) नि f A ~~वर्तन~~ road

वर्तमान a. 1 Being, existing. 2 Living, being alive, contemporary; प्रथितवर्तमाना नासकविसेमिलकविमिश्रादीनां प्रवधानतिक्रम्य वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य कविप्रां कथं परिवर्तो बहुमतः M. 1. 3 Turning or moving round, revolving. —नः The present tense (in gram.) वर्तमान-साचीये वर्तमानवद्वा P. III. 3. 131.

वर्तकः 1 A pool, puddle. 2 An eddy, a whirlpool. 3 A crow's nest. 4 A door-keeper. 5 N. of a river.

वर्ति: —ती f. 1 Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll. 2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill); सा पुनर्मम प्रथमदर्शनार्थमव्ययवर्ति-रिव चक्षुरेत्तानन्दमुपादयती Māl. 1; इयमव्ययवर्ति-नयनयोः U. 1. 33; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव लोचनतापहन्त्री Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. 3 The wick of a lamp; Māl. 10. 4. 4 The projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe. 5 A magical lamp. 6 The protuberance round a vessel. 7 A surgical instrument (such as a bougie). 8 A streak, line.

वर्तिका: A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush तदुपय चित्रकलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Māl. 1; अंगुलिध्वज-सक्तवर्तिका: R. 19. 19. 2 The wick of a lamp. 3 Colour, paint. 4 A quail.

वर्तिन् a. (नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 A Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. 2 Going, moving, turning. 3 Acting, behaving. 4 Performing, practising.

वर्ति (ती) r: A kind of quail.

वर्तिष्णु a. 1 Revolving. 2 Being, abiding. 3 Circular.

वर्तुल a. Round, circular, globular.

—लः 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. 2 A ball. —लं A circle.

वर्तमन् n. 1 A way, road, path, passage, track; वर्तमन् मानोस्त्यजायु Me. 39; पारसकीस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्ये स्थलवर्तमन् 'by land'; आकाशवर्तमन् 'through the air'. 2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct; नम वर्तमानुगच्छति मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वज्ञः Bg. 3. 23; रेखाभाद्रमणि गुणानादामनोर्वर्तमन्ः परम् । च व्यतीतुः प्रजास्तस्य नियतुर्नैमिषुचयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended); अहमेत्येव पतंगवर्तमन् पुनरेकाग्रयिणी मवाप्ति ते Ku. 4. 20. 'after the manner of a moth.' 3. Room, scope for action; न वर्तं कलैचिदपि प्रदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. 4 An eye-lid. 5 An edge, a border. —Comp. —पातः deviation from the road. —बन्धः, बन्धकः an affection of the eye-lids.

वर्तमनि: —नी f A road, way.

वर्ध 10, U. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धापयति)

1 To cut, divide shear 2 To fill

वर्ध 1 Cutting dividing 2 I ing causing increase or prosperity

3 Increase, augmentation. —र्ध 1 Lead. 2 Red-lead.

वर्धकः, वर्धकिः, वर्धकिन् m. A carpenter.

वर्धन a. 1 Increasing, growing. 2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. —नः 1 A bestower of prosperity. 2 A tooth growing over another tooth. 3 N. of Siva. —नी 1 A broom. 2 A water-jar of a particular shape. —नं 1 Growing, thriving. 2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. 3 Elevation. 4 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. 5 Educating rearing. 6 Cutting, dividing; as in नाभिद्वयनं.

वर्धमान a. Growing, increasing. —न 1 The castor-oil plant. 2 A kind of riddle. 3 N. of Vishnu. 4 N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Bardvāna). —नः, —नं 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape, lid 2 A kind of mystical diagram. 3 A house having no door on the south side. —ना N. of a district (the modern Bardvāna). —Comp. —पुरं the city of Bardvāna.

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

वर्धापनं 1 Cutting, dividing. 2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. 3 A festival on a birth-day. 4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased. 2 Enlarged, magnified.

वर्धिष्णु a. Growing, increasing, thriving.

वर्ध्वा 1 A leather strap or thong 2 Leather. 3 Lead.

वर्धिका, वर्ध्वा 1 A leather strap or thong.

वर्मन् n. 1 An armour, a coat of mail; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्मं करोति सजलनलिनी-द्वजालं Git. 4; R. 4. 56; Mu. 2. 8. 2 Bark, rind. —m. An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas; as बृहवर्मन्, प्रहलवर्मन्; cf. दास. —Comp. —हर a. 1 wearing armour. 2 old enough to wear armour (i. e. to take part in battle); सम्वाग्विनीतमथ वर्महरं कुमारं R. 8. 94.

वर्मजः The orange tree.

वर्मिः A kind of fish.

वर्मित a. Mailed, furnished with armour.

वर्धे a. 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. 2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.); अन्वीतः स कतिपयेः किरातवर्धे Ki. 12. 54. —र्धः The god of love —र्धि 1 A girl choosing her own husband 2 A girl in general

वर्धट See वर्धट

वर्षा See वर्षा.

वर्षा *a.* 1 Stammering. 2 Curled. -*रः* 1 A barbarian. 2 A blockhead, babbling fool. 3 An outcast. 4 Curly hair. 5 The clash of weapons. 6 A mode of dancing. -*रः*, -*री* 1 A kind of fly. 2 A kind of basil. -*र* 1 Yellow sandal-wood. 2 Vermilion. 3 Gum-myrrh.

वर्षाकं A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्षाकी 1 Curly hair. 2 A kind of basil. 3 A kind of shrub.

वर्षा (*रु*) *रः* A kind of tree.

वर्षा, -*र* 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; विद्युत्सन्निवर्षेण Ms. 4. 103; Me. 35. 2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything; सुरभिः सुवर्षेण पुष्पवर्ष पपात R. 12. 102; so अवर्षः, शिलावर्षः &c.; लाजवर्षः &c. 3 Seminal effusion. 4 A year (usually only *n.*); इति वर्षाणि तया सहोद्यमस्यतीव्रव्रतमासिवारं R. 13. 67; न वर्षे वर्षाणि द्वादश दशशतशः Dk.; वर्षोमेव ज्ञापेन Me. 1. 5 A division of the world, a continent; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated—1 कुरु; 2 हिरण्य; 3 तम्यक; 4 इलायुत; 5 हरि; 6 केतुमाला; 7 मद्राक्ष; 8 किनर; and 9 भारत); इतद्वृद्धयुक्तमार भारत वर्षमय मम वर्तते वेशः Si. 14. 5. 6 India (= भारतवर्ष). 7 A cloud (only *m.* according to Hemachandra). -*Comp.*

-*अंशः*, -*अंशकः*, -*अंगः* a month. -*अंशु* *n.* rain-water. -*अष्टुत्* ten thousand years. -*अर्धम्* *m.* the planet Mars. -*अवसानं* the autumn or Sarat season. -*आघोषः* a frog. -*आमदः* a peacock. -*उपलः* hail. -*कः* a cloud. (-*री*) a cricket. -*कोशः* -*वः* 1 a month. 2 an astrologer. -*गिरिः*, -*पर्वतः* 'a Varsha mountain', i. e. one of the mountain ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another. -*ज* *a.* (वर्षेज also) produced in the rainy season. -*शरः* 1 a cloud. 2 a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; M. 4; (वर्षधर in the same sense). -*पूगः* a series or collection of years. -*प्रतिबंधः* a drought. -*प्रियः* the Chataka bird. -*वरः* a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. -*वृद्धिः* *f.* birthday. -*ज्ञतं* a century, one hundred years. -*सहस्रं* a thousand years.

वर्षक *a.* Raining.

वर्षेण 1 Raining, rain. 2 Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also); इत्यवर्षेण showering or bestowing wealth.

वर्षणि 1 *f.* Raining. 2 A sacrifice, a sacrificial rite. 3 An act, action. 4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तन).

वर्षा (Usually *f. pl.*) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon; ग्रिष्म ऋषभ शुक्लिते य Y 3 52 Bk. 7. 1. 2 Rain (sing. in this) -*Comp.* -*काल* the rains, the

rainy season; so -*वर्षासमयः* -*कालीन* *a.* belonging to or produced in the rainy season. -*यु* *m.* 1 a frog. 2 a kind of insect (इन्द्रगोप). -*युः*, -*य्वी* *f.* a female frog or a little frog. -*रात्रः* 1 a night in the rainy season. 2 the rainy season.

वर्षिक *a.* Raining, showering. -*क* Aloe-wood.

वर्षित Rain.

वर्षिष्ठ *a.* 1 Oldest, very old. 2 Strongest, 3 Largest (superl. of वृद्ध *q. v.*)

वर्षीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Older; very old. 2 Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध *q. v.*)

वर्षुक *a.* (की *f.*) Raining, watery, pouring down water; वर्षुकस्य किमपः कुतोऽन्तेरुदस्य परिहार्यद्वारं Si. 14. 46; Bk. 2. 37. -*Comp.* -*अवद्*; -*अवुद्* a rain-cloud.

वर्षु The body; see below.

वर्षेन् *n.* 1 Body, form. 2 A measure, height; वर्मे द्विपानां विरुवंत उर्वकवेदे-चरेष्विन्नाचचक्षिरे Si. 12. 64; R. 4. 76. 3 A handsome or lovely form.

वर्ष

वर्षे

वर्षेण

वर्षिण

वर्षिन्

वर्षिस्

See वर्ष, वर्षे, वर्षेण, वर्षिण, वर्षिन्, वर्षिस्.

वल् 1 A. (वलते); but sometimes वलति alao; वलित 1 To go, approach, hasten; अन्योऽयं शरद्विरेव वलते Mv. 6. 41; प्रणयिने परिवर्त्युपयागतौ ववलिरि वलिरिति मध्यमाः Si. 6. 31, 6. 11, 19. 42; त्वद्विस्तरभसेन वलती पतति पशुनि किञ्चिन् वलती Git. 6. 2 To move, turn, move or turn round; वलितकंधर Mál. 1. 3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to; हृदयमद्ये तस्मिन्नेव पुनर्वलते वलत् Git. 7; Nalod. 3. 5. 4 To increase; वलत्पुनरिच्छता S. D. 116; अवर्द्ध कंदर्पजनिवर्षितकुलतया वलद्वाया रावां सरस-मिदम्बे सहचरी Git. 1. 5 To cover, enclose. 6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. -*With* वि to move to and fro, roll about; स्थितिं कृणति वेहति विवर्धति -निमिषति विलोकयति तिरेक् K. P. 10. -*स* 1 to mix, blend. 2 to connect, unite with (mostly in *p. p.* see संवलित).

वल See वल.

वलस् See वलस्.

वलस्तः -*रु* The waist.

वलन् 1 Moving, turning towards. 2 Moving round in a circle. 3 (In astr.) Deflection.

वलभिः -*नी* *f.* (Also frequently written वलभिः -*नी*) 1 The sloping roof, the wooden frame of a thatch. 2 वृक्षोद्वि-निस्तृतेभ्यः V 3 2 M 2

13 2 The topmost part of a

house); इडा दृष्टा भव । वलभीतुगनायनस्था Mál. 1. 15; Me. 38; Si. 3. 53. 3 N. of a town in Saurashtra; अस्ति सीताप्रेष्ठ वल भी नाम नगरी Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

वलन्च See अवलन्च.

वल्यः -*र* 1 A bracelet, armband. विहितविशद्विसाकिसलयवलयजीवति परमिह तत्र रुदिकलया Git. 6; Bk. 3. 22; Me. 2. 60 R. 13. 21, 43. 2 A ring, coil; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. 3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. 4 A circle, circumference (oft. at the end of comp.); अंतर्भवलयः Dk.; वेलावलयया (उर्वी) R. 1. 30; दिव्यलय Si. 9. 8. 4 An enclosure, bower; as in लतावलयमय -*र* 1 A fence, hedge. 2 A sore throat. (वल्यीकृ 'to form into a bracelet'; वल्यीभू 'to serve as a bracelet or girdle').

वलयित *a.* Surrounded, encircled, enclosed; Bh. 3. 26.

वलाक See वलाक.

वलाकिन् See वलाकिन्.

वलासकः 1 The cuckoo. 2 A frog.

वलाहक See वलाहक.

वली -*ली* *f.* (Also written वलिः -*ली*) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin), वलिभिर्मुखाक्रांतम्. 2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty); मधेन सा वेदिविलयमया वलि-त्रयं चारु वभार वाला Ku. 1. 39. 3 The ridge of a thatched roof. -*Comp.* -*भृत्* *a.* curled, having curls (as hair); कुशमोत्तखितान् वलीभृत्प्रलयन् भृग-रुचसालकान् R. 8. 53. -*मुखाः*, -*वदनः* a monkey; Mál. 9. 31.

वलिः -*क* The edge of a thatched roof.

वलित *p. p.* 1 Moving. 2 Moved, turned round, bent round. 3 Surrounded, enclosed. 4 Wrinkled, Ki. 11. 4.

वलिन, वलिभ *a.* Wrinkled, shrivelled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid, Si. 6. 13.

वलिमत् *a.* Wrinkled.

वलिर *a.* Squint-eyed, squinting, ogling.

वलिङ्ग-*शी* A fish-hook.

वलीक The edge of a thatched roof, Si. 3. 53.

वलूकः A kind of bird. -*क* The root of a lotus.

वलू *a.* Strong, robust, powerful.

वलू 10 U. (वलूयति ते) To speak.

वलक -*रु* 1 The bark of a tree; स वलकवासोसि तवाधुता हरन् करोति नन्दुं न कथ वनजयः Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11; Bk. 10. 1. 2 The scales of a fish. 3 A part, fragment (वंश). -*Comp.* -*तरः* a kind of tree. -*लोघः* a variety of the Lodhra.

वलकलः -*ल* 1 The bark of a tree 2 A garment made of bark bark garment, त नी

S. 1. 20, 19. R. 12. 8; Ku. 5. 8; हृम-
बल्कलः 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-
dresses'; (cf. चौरसिद्धा: in Ku. 6.
92). -Comp. -सेवीत a. clad in bark.
बल्कवत् a. A fish (having scales).
बल्किलः A thorn.
बल्कुटं Bark, rind.
बल्ग 1 U. (बल्गति-ते, बल्गित) 1 To
go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. 2 To
leap, bounce, bound, go by leaps,
gallop (fig. also); Pt. 1. 62. 3 To
dance; Bh. 3. 125. Si. 18. 53. 4
To be pleased; Bk. 13. 28. 5 To eat;
Si. 14. 29. 6 To swagger, vaunt;
Bv. 1. 72.
बल्गनं Leaping, jumping, gal-
loping; R. 9. 51.
बल्गा A bridle, rein; आलने गृह्यते
इस्ती वाजी बल्गसु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50.
बल्गित p. p. 1 Jumped, bounded,
leaped &c. 2 Moved, made to dance;
Kāv. 2. 73. -न्त 1 A gallop, one of
the paces of a horse. 2 Swaggering,
boasting, vaunt; निमित्तादपराद्धेर्वाधीनुष्कस्त्व
बल्गितं Si. 2. 27.
बल्ग्य a. 1 Lovely, beautiful,
handsome, attractive; R. 5. 68, Si.
5. 29; Ki. 18. 11. 2 Sweet; Bv. 2.
136. 3 Precious. -ल्ग्यः A goat.
-Comp. -पत्रः a kind of wild pulse.
बल्ग्यक a. Handsome, lovely,
beautiful. -कं 1 Sandal. 2 Price. 3
A wood.
बल्गुलः The flying fox.
बल्गुलिका 1 A cockroach. 2 A
chest.
बल्म 1 A. (बल्मते) To eat, devour.
बल्मिक, -बल्मिकि m. n. See बल्मीक.
बल्मी An ant. -Comp. -कूटं an ant-
hill.
बल्मीकः-कं An ant.hill, a hillock
thrown up by white ants, moles &c.;
वर्मश्लेः सन्निभुदाद्वल्मीकमिव पुच्छिकाः Subhāsh.;
Bm. 15; S. 7. 11. -कः 1 Swelling of
certain parts of the body,
elephantiasis. 2 The poet Vālmiki.
-Comp. -शीर्षि a kind of antimony
(used as collyrium).
बल्मु (बल्मु) 10 P. (बल्मुयति) 1
To cut off. 2 To purify.
बल्म 1 A. (बल्मते) 1 To cover. 2 To
be covered. 3 To go, move.
बल्मः 1 Covering. 2 A weight of
three *Gunja's*. 3: Another weight of
one *Gunja* and a half; or of two
Gunja's (in medicine). 4
Prohibiting.
बल्मीकी The (Indian) lute; अजस्र-
मास्कादितबल्मीकीगुणक्षतेऽजस्रमास्कादित
Si. 1. 9. 4. 57, Rs. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.
बल्मभ a. 1 Beloved, desired, dear.
2 Supreme. -भः 1 A lover, husband;
Māl. 3. 8, Si. 11. 33. 2 A favourite;
Pt. 1. 53. 3 A superintendent, an
overseer 4 A chief herdsman 5 A
"good horse (one with auspicious

marks). -Comp. -आचार्य. N. of the
celebrated founder of a Vaishnava
sect. -पालः a groom.
बल्मभयित A mode of sexual en-
joyment; cf. पुरुषायित.
बल्मरं 1 Aloe-wood. 2 A bower. 3
A thicket (गहन).
बल्मरि-री f. 1 A creeping plant;
अनपयिनि संश्रयदुमे गजपद्रे पतनाय
बल्मरी Ku. 4. 31; तनोबल्मरी Māl. 5. 6. 2
A branching foot-stalk.
बल्मवः (वी f.) See बल्मवः, Si. 12. 39.
बल्मि f. 1 A creeper, creeping or
winding plant; स्तित्तस्य भुजंगवद्विबल्यङ्कु-
नद्धजटा जटाः Māl. 1. 2. 2: The earth.
-Comp. -दूर्वा a kind of grass.
बल्मी A creeping plant, winding
plant, creeper. -Comp. -जं pepper.
-वृक्षः the *Sāla* tree.
बल्मरं 1 A bower, an arbour. 2 A
wood, thicket. 3 A branching foot-
stalk. 4 An uncultivated field. 5 A
desert, wild, wilderness. 6 Dried
flesh.
बल्मरः 1: Dried flesh. 2 The flesh of
the (wild) hog. -रं 1 A thicket. 2
A desert, wilderness. 3 An unculti-
vated field.
बल्म 1. 1 A (बल्मते) 1 To be pre-
eminent or excellent. 2 To cover. 3 To
kill, hurt. 4 To speak. 5 To give.
-II. 10 U. (बल्मयति-ते) 1 To speak. 2
To shine.
बल्मिक, बल्मिक See बल्मिक, बल्मीक.
बल्म 2 P. (बल्मि, उक्षित) 1 To wish,
desire, long for; निःस्वो बल्मि शतं शती
दशशतं Sānti. 2. 6; अमी हि वार्यप्रमर्ष भवस्य
जगत्त सैनान्यमुक्षति देवाः Ku. 3. 15; S. 7.
20. 2 To favour. 3 To shine (कंती).
बल्म a. 1 Subject to, influenced by,
under the influence or control of,
usually in comp.; शोकबल्मः, सुखबल्मः
&c. 2 Obedient, submissive, compliant.
3 Humbled, tamed. 4 Charmed, fasci-
nated. 5 Subdued by charms. -ज्ञः,
-ज्ञ 1 Wish, desire, will. 2 Power,
influence, control, mastership, authori-
ty, subjection, submission; स्वबल्मः
'subject to oneself'; independent;
परबल्मः 'under the influence of others';
अनयत् प्रमुक्षतिः परबल्मो रूपतीनवतारं R.
8. 19; बल्म नी, आनी to reduce to subjec-
tion, subdue, win over; बल्मो मन-ई-या
&c. to become subject to, give way,
yield, submit; न सुचो बल्मो बलिनामुत्तम
मृतमहीति R. 8. 90; बल्मो कुं or बल्मी कुं
to subdue, overcome, win over; to
fascinate, bewitch. -बल्मात् (abl.) is
frequently used adverbially in the
sense of through the force, power or
influence of, 'on account of', 'for
the purpose of'; देवबल्मात्, वायुबल्मात् कार्य-
बल्मात् &c. 3 Being tamed. 4 Birth.
-ज्ञः The residence of harlots. -Comp.
-अमुय बर्तिन् (so बर्तिन्) a obed ent
to the will of another अभिमुख

subject (n) a servant आह्वयक
a porpoise. -क्रिया winning over,
subjection. -य a. subject, obedient,
Bh. 2. 94. (-या) an obedient wife
बल्मवत् a. Obedient to the will of,
compliant, submissive, subject, under
the influence of (lit. and fig.).
कोपस्य किं नु कर्मोक्तं बल्मवत्तः Bv. 3. 9, 2.
136, 157; N. 1. 33; सा ददर्श उरुहर्षवत्तः
बल्मवत्तमनंगनिवासं Git. 11.
बल्मका An obedient wife.
बल्मा 1 A woman. 2 A wife. 3 A
daughter. 4 A husband's sister. 5 A
cow. 6 A barren woman. 7 A barren
cow. 8 A female elephant; क्षीरलेख
ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यथे तथेयं बल्मा V. 4. 25.
बल्मिः 1 Subjugation. 2 Fascinating,
bewitching. -न. Subjection.
बल्मिक a. Void, empty. -का Aloe-
wood.
बल्मिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Powerful. 2
Being under control, subdued, subject,
submissive. 3 One who has subdued
his passions (used like a noun also),
R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5. 28.
बल्मीनी The Sami tree.
बल्मिः A sort of pepper. -रं Sea salt.
बल्मि See बल्मि.
बल्म्य a. 1 Capable of being subdued,
controllable, governable; आत्मवर्त्यैर्वि-
धेयतना प्रसादमयिच्छति Bg. 2. 64. 2
Subdued, conquered, tamed, hum-
bled; Bg. 6. 36. 3 Under influence
or control, subject, dependent,
obedient; तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्बल्म्यः सद्धो धार्मिकः
सुधीः H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (मनः)
हृदि व्यवस्थाय समाधिर्वश्यं Ku. 3. 50. -इयः
A servant, dependant. -इया An
humble or obedient wife; यं ब्राह्मणमिव
देवी वाग्वश्येवाह्वयते U. 1. 2 (who has
full command of language). -इय
Cloves.
बल्म्यका See बल्मा.
बल्म 1 P. (बल्मि) To injure, hurt, kill
बल्मं ind. An exclamation used on
making an oblation to a deity, (with
dat. of the deity); इन्द्राय बल्म; पूजे
बल्म &c. -Comp. -कर्तु m. the priest,
who makes the oblation with the
exclamation बल्म. -कारः the formula
or exclamation बल्म.
बल्म 1 A (बल्मते) To go, move.
बल्मकः A calf one year old.
बल्मकयणी, बल्मकयिणी f. A cow that has
full-grown calves; (चिरप्रसूता गोः).
बल्म 1 P. (बल्मि, वसति, सति वसते,
उषति) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay,
abide, reside (usually with loc.; but
sometimes acc.); श्रीरामो वसति यमुनातीरे वसति
वने वनमाली Git. 5. 2 To be, exist, be,
found in; वसति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वसन्ति
Ki. 8. 37; यदाकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति; सति
अङ्गिभूतिः कीर्तिर्देहि वसति नास्ते Subhāsh.
3 To speed, pass. (as time) (with
acc.). -Caus. To cause to dwell,
lodge people Dead (निवसति) To
wish to dwell With अवि (with

acc.) 1 to dwell or resides de a nhab t
settle ; यानि त्रिषासहस्राक्षिरनवव्यासत् U. 3.
8, बाल्यात्परामिभ दशं मदोऽप्युवास R. 5. 63,
11. 61 ; Si. 3. 59 ; Ms. 25 ; Bk. 1.
3 2 to alight or perch on-अनु (with
acc.) 2 to dwell.-आ (with acc.) 1
to dwell, inhabit ; राविनावसते सता क्रियाये
V. 3. 7 ; Ms. 7. 69. 2 to enter upon
Ms. 3. 2. 3 to spend, pass (as time).
-व 1 to dwell in, stay (with acc.
in this sense). 2 to fast, abstain
from food ; Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20 ; (fig.
also) ; उपोविताप्यामि नेत्राभ्यां विवृतां Dk. -नि
1 to live, dwell, stay ; आहो निवत्स्यति
समं हरिणानामभिः S. 1. 27 ; निवत्सिष्यसि मय्येव
Bg. 12. 8. 2 to be, exist ; Pt. 1. 31.
3 to occupy, settle in, take possession
of.-निस् 2 to live out, i. e. go to
the end of (as a period). (-Caus.)
to banish, drive away, expel ; R. 14.
67. -परि 1 to dwell, stay. 2 to stay
over night, see पर्वुषित. -प्र 1 to live,
dwell. 2 to go abroad, sojourn, be
absent from home, travel ; विषय वृत्ति
मायार्थाः प्रवसेत्कार्यभावरः Ms. 9. 74 ; R. 11.
4 (-Caus.) to banish, send into
exile.-प्रति to dwell near, be near.
-वि to dwell abroad, (-Caus.) to
banish, send into exile ; Bk. 4. 35.
-विप्र to sojourn, be absent from home,
R. 12. 11. -सं 1 to live, dwell. 2 to
live with, associate ; Ms. 4. 79 ; Y.
3. 15. -II. 2. A (वस्ते) To wear ; put
on ; वस्ने परिधुते वसाना S. 7. 21, Si. 9.
75 ; R. 12. 8 ; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9 ; Bk.
4. 10. -Caus. (वासयति-ने) To cause
to put on.-With नि to dress oneself ;
Bk. 15. 7. -वि to put on, wear ; Bk.
3. 20. -III. 4 P. (वस्यति) 1 To be
straight. 2 To be firm. 3 To fix.-IV.
10 U. (वासयति-ने) 1 To cut, divide ;
cut off. 2 To live. 3 To take, accept.
4 To hurt, kill. -V. 10 U. (वसयति-ने)
To scent, perfume.

वसतिः-तो f. 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रयेतु वसतिं वक्त्रे Me. 1 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. 2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; दर्शो दर्शो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; S. 2. 14. 3 A receptacle, reserve, an abode (fig.); Ku. 6. 37; so हितवसतिः, धर्मैकवसतिः. 4 A camp, halting place (शिविर). 5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night; तस्य मार्गवशादेका नद्यश्च वसतिर्व्यतः R. 15 11. (वसतिः=रात्रिः Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c.; विलो वसतीरुषित्वा 7 33; 11. 33.

वसने 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. 2 A house, residence. 3 Dressing, clothing, covering. 4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसने परिधारे वसना S. 7. 21 ; उसने वा महिलावसने सोम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां Me. 86, 41. 5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins (probably for रसना)

वसंत 1 The spring vernal season (comprising the two months चैत्र and वैशाख) ; मधुमासकी वसंतः Susr. ; सर्व मिये वासरवर वसंते Rs. 6. 2 ; विहृति हरिदि सरस-वसंते Gt. 1. 2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadeva; सहृदः पश्य वसंत किं स्थित Ku. 4. 27. 3 Dysentery. 4 Small-pox. -Comp. -उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phalguna and identified with the Holi festival. -कालः the spring-tide vernal season. -चोबिन् m. a cuckoo. -जा 1 the Vāsanti or Mādhavi creeper. 2 the spring festival ; see वसंतोत्सव. -विलकः-कं the ornament of the spring ; ऊर्ध्व वसंतविलकं तिलकं वगत्याः Chand. M. 5. (-कः, -का, -कं) N. of a metre; see App. I. -द्वृत् 1 the cuckoo. 2 the month called Chaitra. 3 the musical mode हिंदोल. 4 the mango tree. -द्वृत्ति the trumpet flower. -द्रुः, -द्रुमः the mango tree. -पञ्चमी the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha. -त्रयुः, -सखः epithets of the god of love. वसा 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, suet ; Mu. 3. 28 ; R. 15. 15. 2 Any oily or fatty exudation. 3 Brain. -Comp. -आह्वयः, -आह्वयकः the Gangetic porpoise. -छदा the mass of the brain. -पायिन् m. a dog.

वासिः 1 Clothes. 2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित *p. p.* 1 Worn, put on. 2 Dwelling. 3 Stored (as grain).

वासिरं Sea-salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वशिष्ठ) 1 N. of
a celebrated sage, the family priest

of the solar race of kings and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Maṇḍala of the *Rigveda*. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Viśvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. **2** N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु *n.* 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं
प्रदुष्यस्य युगेरुपसृता वसुषामानस्य वसुनि; मेदिनी
Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. 2 A jewel,
gem, 3 Gold. 4 Water. 5 A thing,
substance. 6 A kind of salt. 7 A
medicinal root (बुद्धि). — *m.* 1 N. of
a class of deities (*pl.* in this sense);
the *Vasus* are eight in number: — 1
आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 धर or वन, 5 अग्नि, 6
अमृत, 7 प्रत्युष, and 8 प्रभास; sometimes
अह is substituted for आप; धरो ध्रुवश्च
सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिलोऽनलः । प्रत्युषश्च प्रभासश्च वस-
वोऽयानि सप्तः 2 The number eight
3 N. of Kubera 4 of Śiva 5 of

Agni 6 A tree 7 A lake pond 8 A rein. 9 The tie of a yoke. 10 A halter. 11 A ray of light; निरकाशप्रति-
भयेतवद् बहु विचदालयादपरादिगणिका Si. 9. 10;
शिशिलवज्रमुगधि मग्गमापत्तयोवै Ki. 1. 46 (in
both cases बहु means 'wealth' also).
12 The sun. -f. A ray of light
-Comp. -औकसार 1 N. of Amarāvati, the city of Indra. 2 of Alakā, the
city of Kubera. 3 of a river attached
to Amarāvati and Alakā. -कीटः,
-कृमिः a beggar. -दा the earth. -देवः
N. of the father of Kṛishṇa and son
of Sūra, a descendant of Yadu. °धृष्टः,
-हुतः &c. epithets of Kṛishṇa. -देवता,
°देव्या the asterism called Dhanish-
thā. -धार्मिका crystal. -धा 1 the earth;
वज्रवेद्यमेवेदंता त्वमा R. 8. 83. 2 the ground.
Ku. 4. 4. °अधिः a king. °धरः a
mountain; V. 1. 7. °नगरं the capita
of Varuṇa. -धारा, भारा the capital of
Kubera. -प्रभा one of the seven tongues
of fire. -प्राणः an epithet of Agni.
-रेतस् m. fire. -रेष्ट 1 wrought gold. 2
silver. -रेणः N. of Kārṇa. -स्थली an
epithet of the city of Kubera.

वहु(सू)कः The plant called Arka.
-कं 1 Sea-salt, 2 Fossil-salt.

वसुंधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वसुंधरा; R.
4. 7.

वसुमत् *a.* Wealthy, rich. -ती The earth; वसुमत्या हि नृपाः कलविणः R. 8; 82, S. 1. 25.

वसुलः A god, deity.

वसूरा A harlot, prostitute, cour-
tezan,

वस्क् 1 A. (वस्कते) To go, move.
वस्कय See वज्जय.

वस्कयणी See वष्कयणी.

वस्करादिका A scorpion.
वस्तु 10 U. (वस्तुयाति ते) 1 To hurt,
kill. 2 To ask, beg, solicit. 3 To go,
move.

वस्तं An abode. -स्तः A goat; see वस्त.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण)
 वस्तिः *m. f.* 1 Residing, dwelling,
 staying. 2 The abdomen, the lower
 belly. 3 The pelvis. 4 The bladder.
 5 A syringe, clyster. —*Comp.* —मलं
 urine. —शिरस् *n.* 1 the pipe of a cly-
 ster. —शोथनं a diuretic (which clears
 the bladder.)

वस्तु *n.* 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुन्यवस्तुत्तरिपोज्ञानम् 2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा द्रवुवस्तु हितितुं द्रुद्वैवारभते कृतान्तकः R. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विदुः गुरुं प्रदेयं 5. 18, 3, 5; वस्तुनीष्वन्नादः R. D. 3 Wealth, property, possessions. 4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. 5 Stuff (of which a thing is made) materials, ingredients (fig. also); आकृतित्प्रकाशदेवता-मन्त्रवस्तुस्य समाम्बामि M 1 6 The plot (of a drama) the subject-matter of

any poetic composition; कालिदासप्रथित-
वस्तुना नवेनाभिज्ञानशक्ततास्येन नाटकनौपस्थित्य-
मस्माभिः S. 1. अथवा सद्गुरुवचनमुपमात् V. 1.
2; आशीर्वादादयाम् वस्तुनिर्देशो वाचि तन्मुखे S. D.
6, Ve. 1. 7 The pith of a thing. 8 A
plan, design. -Comp. -अभावः 1
absence of reality 2 loss of property
or possessions. -उत्थापनं the produc-
tion of any incident in a drama by
means of magic, conjuration; see S. D.
420. -उपमा a variety of Upamā ac-
cording to Daṇḍin who thus illustrates it,
राजोवामिह ते वक्त्रं नेत्रे नीलोरसेल इव। इदं
प्रतीयमानैकधर्मा वस्तुस्यैव सा॥ Kāv. 2. 16;
(it is a case of Upamā where the
साधारणधर्म or common quality is omit-
ted). -उपहित a. applied to a proper
object, bestowed on proper material;
क्रिया विस्तृतदिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -मात्रं
the mere outline or skeleton of any
subject (to be afterwards developed).
-रचना style, arrangement of matter.
वस्तुतत्त्व ind. 1 In fact, in reality,
really, actually. 2 Essentially,
virtually, substantially. 3 As a
natural consequence, as a matter of
course, indeed.

वस्त्व A house, an abode, a residence;
Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्र 1 A garment, cloth, clothes,
raiment. 2 Dress, apparel. -Comp.
-अगारः र, -गृहं a tent. -अंचलः, अंतः
the hem of a garment. -कुट्टिमं 1 a
tent. 2 an umbrella. -अंघ्रिः the knot
of the lower garment (which fastens
it near the navel); cf. नीचि. -निर्जंकः
a washerman. -परिधानं putting on
garments, dressing. -पुत्रिका a doll,
puppet. -पूत a. filtered through a
cloth; वस्त्रं पुत्रेज्जं Ms. 6. 46. -भेदकः
-भेदिन् m. a tailor. -घोनिः the material
of cloth (as cotton). -रंजनं
safflower.

वस्त्रं 1 Hire, wages in this sense
m. also. 2 Dwelling, abiding. 3
Wealth, substance. 4 A cloth, clothes.
5 A skin. 6 Price. 7 Death.

वस्त्रनं A girdle, zone.

वस्त्रसा A tendon, nerve.

वेद 10 U. (वहति-ते) To make
bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह 1 U. (वहति ते, ऊढ; pass. उखते)
1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, trans-
port (oft. with two acc.); अजो यामं
वहति; वहति विधिदुत या हविः S. 1. 1; न च
हृद्य वहत्यग्निः Ms. 4. 243. 2 To bear
along, cause to move onward, waft,
propel; जहाति या तीरनिखातयूपा वहत्यधोपा-
मनु राजापाणि R. 13. 61; विज्ञोदसे वहति यो
गगनप्रतिष्ठा S. 7. 7; R. 11. 10. 3 To
fetch, bring; वहति जलमिव Ma. 1. 4. 4
To bear, support, hold up, sustain;
न गदेना वाजियुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17; हाते
य पिदुते देवति उपदुत को भवस्वचक्रात्-
वे 8. 5. when my father is leading the
यसि सुवनप्रेषी शेष- क

रिपतां Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Me. 17.
5 To carry off; take away; अदेः हृगे
वहति (v. l. for हरति) पवनः किं सिद्ध Me.
14. 6 To marry; यदुह्या वाणराजद्वार्यया
Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 33. 7 To have,
possess, bear; वहसि हि वनहार्यं पथ्यहृतं
शरिरं Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषवरान् पटीरजन्मा
Bv. 1. 74. 8 To assume, exhibit,
show; लक्ष्मीपुत्राह सकलस्य शशांकद्वयैः Ki.
5. 92, 9. 2. 9 To look to, attend to,
take care of; सुत्याया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वह-
स्व M. 4; तेषां नित्याभिमुक्तानां योगक्षेमं बहाम्यहं
Bg. 9. 22. 10 To suffer; feel, experi-
ence; Bv. 1. 94; सो दुःखे, हर्षे, शोकं, तोषे
&c. 11 (Intransitive in this and the
following senses) To be borne or
carried on, move or walk on; वहते
वल्लीवर्षी वहते Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनरवहत् K.;
Pt. 1. 43, 291. 12 To flow (as
rivers); प्रत्यगूर्ध्वमालयः Mb.; परोपकाराय
वहति नद्यः Subhāsh. 13 To blow (as
wind); नंदे वहति मारुतः Rām.; वहति
मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिवाय Git. 5. -Caus.
(वाहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or
carry, cause to be brought or led. 2
To drive, impel, direct. 3 To traverse,
pass or go over; स वाहते राजपथः
शिवामिः R. 16. 12; भवान्वाहयद्भक्त्यर्थं Me.
38. 4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23.
-Desid (विवाहयति-ते) To wish to carry
&c. -WIK अति to pass, spend (as
time); chiefly in caus.; Māl. 6. 13;
R. 9. 70. -अप 1 to drive away,
remove, take away; R. 13. 22, 16.
6. 2 to leave, give up, abandon; R.
11. 25. 3 to subtract, deduct. -आ 1
to bring home. 2 to cause, produce,
lead or tend to; ब्रह्मावहति मे स संवति
R. 11. 73; S. 3. 4. 3 to bear, pos-
sess, have; Ch. P. 18. 4 to flow. 5
to apply, use. (-Caus.) to invoke
(as a deity). -उद् 1 to marry;
पार्थिवीमुदवहद्भूदः R. 11. 54; Ms. 3. 8;
Bk. 2. 48. 2 to bear up, elevate. 3 to
hold up, sustain, raise, support; R.
16. 60. 4 to suffer, experience. 5 to
possess, have, wear, put on; Ku. 1.
19, V. 4. 42. 6 to finish, complete.
-उप 1 to bring near. 2 to bring
about, commence. -नि to bear up,
sustain, support; वेदादुद्धते जगत्विहते
Git. 1. -निष् 1 to be finished. 2 to
live upon, live by the aid of. (-Caus.)
to take to the end, complete, finish,
manage, S. 3. -परि to overflow. -प्र 1
to bear, carry, draw along. 2 to waft,
carry or bear along; Bk. 8. 52. 3 to
support, bear up (as a burden). 4
to flow. 5 to blow. 6 to have, possess,
feel. -वि to marry. -सं 1 to carry
or bear along. 2 to rub, press, see
Caus. 3 to marry. 4 to show, display,
exhibit. (-Caus.) to rub or press
together shampoo; S. 3. 21.

वहः 1 Bearing support-
ing &c 2 The shoulder of an ox 3

A vehicle or conveyance in general.
4 Particularly, a horse. 5 Air, wind.
6 A way, road. 7 A male river (नद)
8 A measure of four Dronas.

वहतः 1 A traveller. 2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. 2 Air, wind. 3 A
friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहती, वहा A river, stream in
general.

वहतुः An ox.

वहनं 1 Carrying, bearing, convey-
ing. 2 Supporting. 3 Flowing. 4 A
vehicle, conveyance 5 A boat, raft

वहतः 1 Wind. 2 An infant.

वहल a. See वहल.

वहिनः, वहिन्नकं, वहिनी A raft, float,
boat, vessel; प्रत्युपस्यदप्यत किमपि वहिर्षं Dk,
प्रत्युपस्योधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहिश्चरित्र-
मलेदम् Git. 1.

वहिस्र S30 वहिष्.

वहिष्क a Outer, external.

वहेदुकः The Bibhitaka tree.

वह्निः 1 Fire; अतुल्ये पातितो वह्निः स्वये-
वोपशान्ति Subhāsh. 2 The digestive
faculty, gastric fluid. 3 Digestion,
appetite. 4 A vehicle. -Comp. -कर
a. 1 igniting. 2 stimulating diges-
tion, stomachic. -काष्ठं a kind of
agallochum. -अंधः incense. -गर्भः 1 a
bamboo. 2 the Sami tree; cf. अग्निगर्भ.
-दीपकाः safflower. -भोग्यं clarified
butter. -मित्रः air, wind. -रेतस् m. an
epithet of Siva. -लोहं, लोहकं copper
-वर्णं the red water-lily. -वल्गुमः resin
-वीजं 1 gold. 2 the common lime
-शिरः 1 saffron. 2 safflower. -सखः the
wind. -संज्ञकः the Chitraka tree.

वह्यं 1 A carriage. 2 A vehicle or
conveyance in general. -ह्यः The wife
of a sage.

वह्लिक, -वह्लिक see वह्लिक, वह्लिक.

वा ind. 1 As an alternative
conjunction it means 'or'; but its
position is different in Sanskrit,
being used either with each
word or assertion or only with the
last, but it is never used at the
beginning of a clause; cf. च. 2 It
has also the following senses:— (a)
and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा दहन्ते वा
G. M.; अस्ति ते माता स्वर्गस्य वा ततं U. 4.
(b) like, as; जातो मये तुहिवमथितां पत्नीं
वान्धर्या Me. 83; मनी वोदस्य लंघेते Sk,
इदो गर्जति चातिदुर्पितवजो दुर्धनो वा शिकी
Mk. 5. 6, M. 5. 12; Si. 3. 63, 4. 35,
7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (c.) optionally;
(in this sense mostly in grammatical
rules, as of Pāṇini); दोषो जी वा चित्
विरागो P. VI. 4. 90. 91. (d) Pos-
sibility; (in this sense वा is usually
added to the interrogative pronoun
and its derivatives like इव or नाम) and
may be translated by 'possibly,'
'I should like to know' इव वान्धर्य
पत्नी मया स्याताम् K परिधिभि संघरे स्त
के व न जायते Pt 1 27 (e) Sometimes

used merely as an expletive. 3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or', 'whether-or'; सा वा शमोस्तदीया वा सुतिर्जलमयी नम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिश्रमात्तुदीया दत्ता नक्त्यावस्तुगौरवाद्वा नवनाटकदेशनकुललाद्वा मवाञ्जित्वान्नं दयमानं प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else, see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.)

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान्) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सद्यः सवः भिन्नाः वा. 3. 6; दिशः प्रवेष्टुर्भस्ते वातुः सजा, R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8. 61. 2 To go, move. 3 To strike, hurt, injure. -Caus. (वापयति-ते) 1 To cause to blow. 2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. -WITH आ to blow; वद्धां वद्धां भित्तिकां मधुमित्रावासावाग्ना-वरिषा निहति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. -निष् 1 to blow. 2 to be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वपुर्जलाद्रपक्वेन निर्वी Si. 1. 65; त्वदि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्वति मन्त्रो मनोभवजयलितं Subhāsh. 3 to blow out, be extinguished, be extinct; निर्वान-दीधि किञ्च तैलदानम्; निर्वानमृष्टिदन्त्यास्य वीर्यं सद्युद्यतीव वपुर्गुण Ku. 3. 52, Si. 14. 85. -Caus. 1 to blow or put out, extinguish. 2 to cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; Ratn; 3. 11; R. 19. 56. 3 to gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63. -प्र, -वि to blow. वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हरन्नायानां Rs. 6. 23.

वाङ्ग a. (ङी f.) Made of bamboo. -ङ्गी Bamboo manna.

वाङ्गिकः 1 A bamboo-cutter. 2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes.

वाकुल See वाकुल.

वाक्यं 1 Speech, words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न सतिष्ठते 'does not obey'; Si. 2. 24. 2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्ये स्वाद्यो ग्यहाकांक्षावति-शुको पदोच्चयः S. D. 6; श्रौत्याथी च भवेद्वाक्ये समासे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. 3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). 4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Dandin; see Kāv. 2. 43. -आलापः conversation, discourse. -खंडनं refutation of an assertion or argument. -पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛihari. -पद्धतिः f. the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. -प्रबंधः 1 a treatise, connected composition. 2 the flow of sentences. -प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. -भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; Mu. 2. -रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. -शेषः 1 the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or in complete sentence सदोवाचका इव ते वाक्यशेषे V 3 2 an elliptical sentence

वाग्वरः 1 A sage, holy man. 2 A learned Brāhmaṇa, scholar. 3 A brave man, hero. 4 A whet-stone. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Certainty. 7 Sub-marine fire. 8 A wolf. वागा A bridle.

वागुरा A trap, net, snare, toils, meshet; को वा दुर्जनवागुरास पातितः क्षेमिण वातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 146. -Comp. -वृत्तिः f. livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-त्तिः) a fowler, huntsman.

वागुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

वाग्मिन् a. 1 Eloquent, oratorical. 2 Talkative. 3 Verbose wordy. -m. 1 An orator, an eloquent man; अनिलोद्धित-कार्यस्य वाग्मिन् वाग्मिन् वा Si. 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 86. 2 N. of Brihaspati.

वाग्य a. 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. 2 Speaking truly. -ग्यः Modesty, humility.

वाकः The ocean.

वाङ्क्ष 1 P. (वाक्षति) To wish, desire.

वाङ्मय a. (ङी f.) 1 Consisting of words; R. 3. 28. 2 Relating to speech or words. Ms. 12. 6; Bg. 17. 15. 3 Endowed with speech. 4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. -ङ् 1 Speech, language; मरुस्तज्जगत्प्रेतितरेभिर्यशस्वरिः समस्तं वाङ्मयं व्यातं त्रैलोक्यमिव विष्णुना Chand. M. 1; Ku. 7. 90; Si. 2. 72. 2 Eloquence. 3 Rhetoric. -ङी The goddess Sarasvati.

वाच् f. 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थविच संयुक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. 2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Māl. 4; लौकिकानां हि साधुनमर्थं वाग्मुच्यते 1 ऋषीणां पुनरुक्तानां वाचमर्थमुच्यते U. 1. 10; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 10 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; 14. 2; R. 1. 59; Si. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3. 3 A voice, sound; अशरीरिणी वाग्दुश्चर U. 2; मनुष्यवाचा R. 3. 53. 4 An assertion, a statement. 5 An assurance, a promise. 6 A phrase, proverb, saying. 7 N. of Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. -Comp. -अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning; R. 1. 1; see above. -आडंबरः (वागाडंबरः) verbosity, bombast. -आत्मन् (वागात्मन्) a. consisting of words; U. 2. -ईशः (वागीशः) 1 an orator, an eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. 3 an epithet of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. (-ज्ञा) N. of Sarasvati. -ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1 an orator, eloquent man. 2 an epithet of Brahman. (-री) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech. -कवमः (वाग्कवमः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. -कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel, strife. -कीरः (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother. -युग् (वाङ्गयुग्) a kind of bird युति -युक्ति (वाङ्गयुक्ति

&c.) the betel-bearer of a king &c.; cf. तांबूलकरं वाहिन्. -चपल a. (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. -चापल्यं (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. -उलं (वाक्कुलं) 'dishonesty in words'. an evasive reply, a prevarication. Mu. 1. -जालं (वाग्जालं) bombast, empty talk; Si. 2. 27. -डंबरः (वाग्डंबरः) 1 bombast. 2 eloquent language. -दंडः (वाग्दंडः) 1 reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. 2 restraint of speech, control over words; cf. विद्वं. -दत्त (वाग्दत्त) a. promised, affianced, betrothed. (जा) an affianced or betrothed virgin. -वरिष्ठ (वाग्वरिष्ठ) a. 'poor in words', i. e. speaking little. -दलं (वाग्दलं) a lip. -वानं (वाग्दानं) betrothal. -कुष्ठ (वाग्कुष्ठ) a. 1 abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. 2 using ungrammatical language. (-ष्टः) 1 a defamer. 2 a Brāhmaṇa not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. -देवता, -देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvati, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः वाङ्मयभाषणे S. D. 1. -दोषः (वाग्दोषः) 1 the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound; वाग्दोषाद् गर्दभो हतः H. 3. 2 abuse, defamation. 3 an ungrammatical speech. -निबन्धन (वाग्निबन्धन) a. depending on words. -निश्चयः (वाक्निश्चयः) affiancement by word of mouth, marriage contract. -निष्ठा (वाक्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). -पटु a. (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. -पति a. (वाक्पति) eloquent, oratorical. (-तिः) N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वाचसापतिः is also used). -पारुष्यं (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1 severity of language. 2 violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. -प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. -प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. -प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. -बंधनं (वाग्बंधनं) stopping the speech, silencing; Amaru. 13. -मनसे dual (वाङ्मनसी) speech and mind. -मात्रं (वाङ्मात्रं) mere words. -मुखं (वाङ्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. -यत a. (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech silent. -यमः (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. -यामः (वाग्ययामः) a dumb man. -युद्धं (वाग् युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. -वज्रः (वाग्बज्रः) 1 adamant words; अहं दारुणो वाग्बज्रः U. 1. 2 harsh or severe language. -विदग्ध (वाग्बिदग्ध) a. skilled in speech (-ग्या) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman -विम्व

(वाचिवभवः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language; Māl. 1. 26; R. 1. 9. -विहसः (वाचिवहसः) graceful or elegant speech. -व्यवहारः (वाच्यव्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion; प्रयोगप्रधान हि नाट्यशास्त्रं किमत्र वाच्यव्यवहारः M. 1. -व्ययः (वाच्यव्ययः) waste of words or breath. -व्यापारः (वाच्यव्यापारः) 1 the manner of speaking. 2 the style or habit of speaking. -संयमः (वाचसंयमः) restraint or control of speech.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. 2 The plant मदन.

वाच्यम a. Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn; उपस्थिता देवी तद्वाच्यमो भव V. 3; विद्रोही वक्ष्यतले परवचः श्लाघासु वाच्यमाः Bv. 4 42; R. 13. 44. -नः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक a. 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. 2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लक्ष्णिक and व्यंजक); see K. P. 2. 3 Verbal. -कः 1 A speaker. 2 A reader. 3 A significant word. 4 A messenger.

वाचनं 1 Reading, reciting. 2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance; as in वस्तिवाचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं.

वाचमकं A riddle.

वाचनिक a. (की f.) Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्वतिः 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods.

वाचस्वर्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue; तद्वीर्यं कृतिनिर्वाचस्वर्यं प्रतापते H. 3. 96 (=Si. 2. 30).

वाचः 1 Speech. 2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism. 3 An oath.

वाचाद a. Talkative, garrulous; talking much or idly; अरे वाचाद Ve. 3; Mv. 6; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल a. 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. 2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाद; Si. 1. 40.

वाचिक a. (का-की) 1 Consisting of or expressed by words; वाचिकं पाठ्यम्. 2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. -कं 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication; वाचिक-मन्त्रार्थे सिद्ध्यर्थकाच्चेत्यमिति लिखितं Mu. 5. निर्वर्तितेऽर्थे लेखेन खल्व्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. 2 News, tidings, intelligence in general.

वाचोयुक्ति a. Skilled in speech, eloquent. -क्तिः f. 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; यत्र खल्विदं वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1.

वाच्य a. 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed; वाच्यमेषा मद्रचनात् राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. 2 to be predicated, attributive 3 Expressed (the meaning of a word) of

लक्ष्य and व्यंज. 4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; Si. 20. 34; H. 3. 129. -च्ये 1 Blame, censure, reproach; प्रमदान्तरु संस्थितः दुष्टा दूषतिः सन्निति वाच्यदर्शनात् R. 8. 72, 84; चिस्स वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, Si. 3. 58. 2 The expressed meaning; that derived by means of अभिधा q. v. cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंज; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासोद्व चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. 3 A predicate. 4 The voice of a verb. K. -Comp. -अर्थः expressed meaning. -चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अपद) division of *Kāvya* or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. रुच्य-चित्र); see चित्र also. -वर्णं severe or harsh language.

वाजः 1 A wing. 2 A feather. 3 The feather of an arrow. 4 Battle, conflict. 5 Sound. -जं 1 Clarified butter. 2 An oblation of rice offered at a Śrāddha or obsequial ceremony. 3 Food in general. 4 Water. 5 A prayer or *mantra* with which a sacrifice is concluded. -Comp. -नेयः -चं N. of a particular sacrifice. -सनः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. -सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the Vājāsaneysi Samhitā or the Sukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिच m. 1 N. of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Sukla Yajurveda. 2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vājāsaneysins.

वाजिन् m. 1 A horse; न गर्भा वाजिन् वहेति Mk. 4. 17; R. 3. 43; 4. 25, 67; Si. 18. 31. 2 An arrow. 3 A bird. 4 A follower of the Vājāsaneysin branch of the Yajurveda. -Comp. -पृष्ठः the globe amaranth. -मसः a chick-pea. -भोजनः a kind of kidney-bean. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice. -शाला a stable.

वाजीकर a. Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरण Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वांछ 1 P. (वांछति, वांछित) To wish, desire; न संहतास्तस्य न मित्रवृत्तयः त्रियाणि वांछत्यहमिः समीहितं Ki. 1. 19. -With -अभि, -सं to wish, desire or long for; Bk. 17. 53.

वांछनं Wishing, desiring.

वांछा A wish, desire, longing; वांछा सजनसंगमे Bh. 2. 62.

वांछित p. p. Wished, desired. -तं A wish, desire.

वांछित्व a. 1 Wishing. 2 Lustful.

वाट -टं 1 An enclosure a piece of enclosed ground court

नक्षत्रः Dk ३० देव° एमशान° &c 2 A

garden, park, an orchard. 3 A road 4 The groin. 5 A sort of grain -Comp. -धानः the descendant of an outcast Brāhmana by a Brāhmana female; see Ms. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house 2 An orchard, a garden; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते Si. 1; so पुष्प°, अशोक° &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. 2 A house, dwelling. 3 A court, an enclosure. 4 A garden, park, orchard; वाटीशुवि क्षितिमुजा Asvad 5. 5 A road. 6 The groin. 7 A kind of grain.

वाट्या, वाट्यालः, वाट्याली N. of a plant (अतिबला).

वाड् 1 A. (वाडते) To bathe, dive. वाडवः 1 Submarine fire. 2 A Brāhmana. -वं A stud or collection of mares. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाडनेयः A bull. -यो (m. dual) the two Asvins.

वाडस्य A collection of Brāhmanas.

वाड See वाड.

वाण See वाण.

वाणिः f. 1 Weaving. 2 A weaver's loom.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. 2 A dancing girl, an actress. 3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman; R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language, वाण्येका समलंकरोति पुरुषं ना संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. 2 Power of speech. 3 Sound, voice; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak.; so आकाशवाणी. 4 A literary production, a work or composition; मद्राणि ना कुरु विषादमनादरेण मात्सर्यमममनसां सदसं खलाना Bv. 4. 41; U. 7. 21. 5 Praise. 6 Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning.

वात् 10 U. (वातयति ते) 1 To blow. 2 To fan, ventilate. 3 To serve. 4 To make happy. 5 To go.

वात p. p. 1 Blown. 2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -तः 1 Air, wind. 2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. 3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. 4 Gout, rheumatism. -Comp. -अटः 1 an antelope (वातसू). 2 a horse of the sun. -अटः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind. -अय a leaf. -अयनः a horse. (-नं) 1 a window, an air-hole; Māl. 2. 11, Ku. 7. 59; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. 2 a porch, portico. 3 a pavilion. -अयुः an antelope. अति the castor-oil tree. a very fleet or swift horse -आमोदा musk -आगति f a whirl-

wind. -आहत *a.* 1 shaken by the wind. 2 affected by gout. -आहति: *f.* a violent gust of wind. -ऋद्धि: *f.* 1 excess of wind. 2 a mace, a club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मन् *n.* breaking wind. -कुञ्जलिः scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुम्भः the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतुः dust. -केलिः 1 amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. 2 the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -कुलम्: 1 a high wind, strong gale. 2 rheumatism. -ज्वरः fever arising from vitiated wind. -स्वजः a cloud. -पुत्रः *N.* of Bhima or Hanumat. -पोयः, -पोयकः the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोपः excess of wind. -प्रमी *m. f.* a swift antelope. -मंडली whirl-wind. -सुगः a swift antelope. -रक्तः, -शोणितं acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. -स्वः 1 a storm, violent wind, tempest. 2 the rain-bow. 3 a bribe. -रोगः, -र्याधिः gout or rheumatism. -वस्तिः *f.* suppression of urine. -शुद्धिः *f.* swelled testicle. -शीर्षं the lower belly. -शूलं colic with flatulence. -साराधिः fire.

वातकः 1 A paramour (जार). 2 *N.* of a plant.

वातकिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Gouty.

वातमजः A swift antelope.

वातर *a.* 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Swift. -Comp. -अरणः 1 an arrow. 2 an arrow's flight, bow-shot. 3 a peak, summit. 4 a saw. 5 a mad or intoxicated man. 6 an idler. 7 the Sarala or pine tree.

वातलः *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Flatulent. -लः 1 Wind. 2 The chick-pea (चणक).

वाताभिः *N.* of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -द्वि *m.*, -सुदनः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Agastya..

वातिः 1 The sun. 2 Wind, air. 3 The moon. -Comp. -गः, -गमः the egg-plant; (वातिगणः in the same sense).

वातिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Stormy, windy. 2 Gouty, rheumatic. 3 Mad. -कः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय *a.* Windy. -ये Rice-gruel.

वातुल *a.* 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. 2 Mad, crazy-headed; H. 2. 26. -लः A whirl wind.

वातुलिः A large bat.

वातुल *a.* See वातुल.

वातु *m.* Air, wind.

वात्या A storm, hurricane, whirl-wind, stormy or tempestuous wind; वात्याभिः पशुकीकृता दश दिग्ब्रह्मादिषु दुःसह Bv. 1. 13; R. 11. 16; Ki. 5. 39; Ve. 2. 21.

वातकः A herd of calves

वातरस्य 1 Affection (towards one's offspring) affection or

tenderness in general; न पुत्र-वातस्यमपाकरिव्यति Ku. 5. 14; पतिवातस्यान् R. 15. 98; so भाग्यं प्रजा, शरणगत, &c. 2 Fond affection or partiality.

वातिः-सी *f.* The daughter of a Sūdra woman by a Brāhmaṇa.

वातस्यायनः 1 *N.* of the author of the Kāmasūtras (a work on erotic subjects). 2 *N.* of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtras.

वादः 1 Talking, speaking. 2 Speech, words, talk; सामवादः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत द्विपकाः Si. 2. 55; 80 हेतववादः Git. 8; सांख्यवादः &c. 3 A statement, an assertion, allegation; अवाच्यवादश्च बहुन् वदित्वेति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. 4 Narration, account; शाकुन्तलाक्षितिहास-वादान् Māl. 3. 3. 5 Discussion, dispute, controversy; वादे वादे जायते तत्तद्विषयः Subhāsh.; सीमा Me. 8. 265. 6 A reply. 7 An exposition, explanation. 8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine; इदानीं परमाद्यकारणवादं निराकरोति S. B. (and in diverse other places of the work). 9 Sounding, sound. 10 Report, rumour. 11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. -अनुवादी (*m. du.*) 1 assertion and reply, plaint and reply, accusation and defence. 2 dispute, controversy.

-कार, -कृत् *a.* causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त *a.* disputed, in dispute, वाद-ग्रस्तौर्वि विषयः. -वैचु *a.* clever in repartees or witty replies. -प्रतिवादः controversy. -युद्धं a dispute, controversy. -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate.

वादकः A musician.

वादनं 1 Sounding. 2 Instrumental music.

वादर *a.* (री *f.*) Made or consisting of cotton. -रः The cotton shrub. -रं Cotton cloth.

वादरंगः The sacred fig-tree.

वादरायण See वादरायण.

वादालः The sheat-fish.

वादि *a.* Wise, learned, skillful.

वादिता *p. p.* 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. 2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument; N. 22. 22. 2 Instrumental music.

वादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. 2 Asserting. 3 Disputing. -म. 1 A speaker. 2 A disputant, an antagonist; Mu. 5. 10; R. 12. 92. 3 An accuser, a plaintiff. 4 An expounder, a teacher.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं 1 A musical instrument. 2 The sound of a musical instrument; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यवनिः Malli.). -Comp.

-करः a musician. -मण्डं 1 a band of musics, a number of musical instruments 2 a musical instrument

वाद्यः वाद्य, वाद्यक, वाद्यन-ना, वाद्यः See वाद्य, वाद्य, वाद्यक, वाद्यन-ना, वाद्यः.

वाधु (धू) क्यं Marriage.

वाधीनसः A rhinoceros.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. 2 Dried (by wind), dried up. 3 Belonging to a forest. -नं 1 Dry or dried fruit (-m also). 2 Blowing. 3 Living. 4 Rolling, moving. 5 A perfume, fragrance. 6 A number of groves or thickets. 7 Weaving. 8 A mat of straw. 9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानस्पत्यः 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life. 2 An anchorite, a hermit. 3 The Madhūka tree. 4 The Palāsa tree.

वानरः A monkey, an ape. -Comp. -अशः a wild goat. -आवातः the tree called Lodhra. -इन्द्रः *N.* of Sugriva or of Hanumat. -प्रियः the tree called क्षीरिन्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from blossom; e. g. the mango.

वाना A quail.

वानाद्युः *N.* of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanāyu horse, i. e. a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or ratan; स्मरामि वानीरगृहेषु सुतः R. 13. 35; Me. 41; Māl. 9. 15; R. 13. 30, 16. 21.

वानीरकः The Munja grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं *N.* of a fragrant grass (हुला).

वातं *p. p.* 1 Vomited, spitted out. 2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp.

-अदः a dog.

वातिः *f.* 1 Vomiting. 2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कृत्, -कृ *a.* emetic.

वान्वा A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः 1 Sowing seed. 2 Weaving. 3 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 108. -Comp. -दंडः a weaver's loom.

वापनं 1 Causing to sow. 2 Shaving. वापित *p. p.* 1 Sown. 2 Shaven.

वापिः-पी *f.* A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water; वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलावद्भूषणानमार्गा Me. 76. -Comp. -हः the Chātaka bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (opp. दाक्षिण); दिलोचनं दाक्षिणमेजनेन संभाव्य तद्विषयवाममेवा R. 7. 8, Me. 78, 96. 2 Being or situated on the left side; वामध्वजं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते सत्यः Me. 9; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense); e. g. वामेनात्र वटस्तमभ्यगजः स्वर्वाभना सेवते K. P. 10).

3 (a) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable; तद्वै कामस्य वामा गतिः Gft. 12; Māl. 9. 8. Bk. 6 17 (b) Acting contrary of an opposite nature b. 4. 18 (c) Perverse,

crooked-natured, refractory; S. 6. 4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad; Ki. 11. 24 5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in बालोचना q. v. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. 2 N. of Siva. 3 Of Cupid, the god of love. 4 A snake. 5 An udder, a breast. -मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचारः -मार्गः the left hand ritual of the Tantras. -आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. -उर, ऊरु f. a woman with handsome thighs. -दुर् f. a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवः 1 N. of a sage. 2 N. of Siva. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे बालोचनाः K. P. 10; R. 19 13. -हील a. of a perverse or crooked nature. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक a. 1 Left. 2 Adverse, contrary; Māl. 1. 8. (where both senses are intended).

वामन a. 1 (a) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. (b) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length; वामनार्चिषि दीपभाजनं R. 19. 51; कथं कथं बालि (दिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. 2 Bent down, bent low (नम्र); Si. 13. 12. 3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; बालोचने फले मोहाबुद्धादुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. 2 N. of Vishnu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि); छलयति विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन पद्मसर्नगरजितजनपावन । केशव भुतवामनरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1. 3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. 4 N. of the author of the Kāśikāvṛtti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras. 5 The tree called अकोट. -Comp. -आकृति a. dwarfish. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. 2 A mare. 3 A kind of woman.

वामलूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill. वामा 1 A woman. 2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. 3 N. of Gauri 4 Of Lakshmi. 5 Of Sarasvati.

वामिल a. 1 Beautiful, handsome. 2 Proud, haughty. 3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामी 1 A mare; अथोद्वाभीशतवाहितार्थी R 5. 32. 2 A she-ass. 3 A female elephant. 4 The female of the jackal.

वायः Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -वृहः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. 2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity y to a Brāhmaṇa on

festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. 2 Aerial. वायवीय, वायव्य a. Relating to the wind, aerial Comp. -पुराण N. of a Purāṇa.

वायसः 1 A crow; बलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्कयति Mk. 10. 3. 2 Fragrant aloewood, agallochum. 3 Turpentine. -Comp. -अरतिः, अरिः an owl. -आह्वः a kind of esculent vegetable. -इक्षुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः 1 Air, wind; वायुर्वैद्ययति चपक-पुत्रेयुः K. R. (for its production, see Ms. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind: -आवहः प्रवहः पवहः पवोद्गहस्तथा । विवहः पविहः परवह इति क्रमात्). 2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind. 3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated:-- प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान, and उदान. 4 Morbid affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -केतुः dust. -कोणः the north-west. -पंडः flatulence (caused by indigestion). -गुल्लः 1 a hurricane, storm. 2 a whirlpool. -गोचरः the range of the wind. -ग्रस्त a. 1 affected by wind, flatulent. 2 gouty. -जातः, -जनयः, -नंदनः, -पुत्रः, -हृतः, -सुतः epithets of Hanumat or Bṛhma. -दाहः a cloud. -विद्वज् a. affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -कलं 1 hail. 2 the rainbow. -भक्षः; -भक्षणः, भुज् m. 1 one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. 2 a snake; cf. पवनान्न. -रोषा night. -रुण्ण a. broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. -चर्त्तनं m., n. the sky, atmosphere. -वाहः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वेग, -सम a. swift as wind. -तखः, -सखिः m. fire.

वार n. Water; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -आसनं a reservoir of water. -किटिः (वाःकिटिः) a porpoise. -चः a oose, gander. -दः a cloud. -दरं 1 water. 2 silk. 3 speech. 4 the seed of the mango 5 a curl on a horse's neck. 6 a conch-shell. -विः the ocean. -भवः a kind of salt. -पुष्पं (वाःपुष्पं) cloves. -भटः an alligator. -मुच m. a cloud. -राशिः the ocean. -वटः a ship, boat. -सदनं (वाःसदनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. -स्थ a. (वाःस्थ) being in water.

वारः 1 That which covers, a cover. 2 A multitude, large number; as in वायुवति. 3 A heap, quantity. 4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. 5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार. शनिवार. 6 Time, turn वार समावाह Pt 1 B 19 18 often used in pl like the

English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times', कतिवारान् 'how many times'. 7 An occasion, opportunity. 8 A door, gate. 9 The opposite bank of a river. 10 N. of Siva. -र 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. 2 A mass of water (जलसंघ). -Comp. -अंगना, -नारी, -पुवति f. -योषित् f. -वनिता, -विलासिनी -सुंदरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. -कीरः 1 a wife's brother (according to Trik.) 2 the submarine fire. 3 a hair-dresser or comb 4 a louse. 5 a courser, (these meanings are given in Medinī). -बु (बू) वा the plantain tree. -मुख्या the chief of a number of harlots. -वा(वा)यः-यं an armour, a coat of mail; R. 4. 85. -वाणिः 1 a piper, player on a flute. 2 a musician. 3 a year. 4 a judge. (-णिः f.) a harlot. -वाणः a harlot. -सेवा 1 harlotry, prostitution. 2 a number of harlots.

वारक a. Obstructing, opposing. -कः 1 A kind of horse. 2 A horse in general. 3 One of the paces of a horse. -कं 1 The seat of pain. 2 A kind of perfume (बाल or वीरि).

वारकिञ् m. 1 An opposer, enemy. 2 The ocean. 3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. 4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird.

वारंगः The handle of a sword, knife &c.

वारदं 1 A field. 2 A number of fields. -रा A goose.

वारण a. (वी f.) Warding off, resisting, opposing. -यं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विसर्तुर्वीर्यं वारणान् Bh. 2. 17. 2 An obstacle, impediment. 3 Resistance, opposition. 4 Defending, guarding, protecting. -यः 1 An elephant, न भवति विसर्तुर्वीर्यं वारणान् Bh. 2. 17; Ku 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. 2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. -बुवा-सा, -बुल्ला the plantain tree. -साहचं N. of Hastināpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी.

वारणावत m. n. N. of a town.

वारवं A leather thong.

वारंवार ind. Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरयति दृष्टोद्धमं वाणपूरः Māl. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp. 2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares. वाराणसिः The ocean.

वाराह a. (ह्री f.) Relating to a boar, Mn. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. -हः 1 A boar. 2 A kind of tree. -Comp. -कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which we are at present living) -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas

वाराही 1 A sow. 2 The earth. 3 The Sakti of Vishnu in the form of a boar. 4 A measure. -Comp. -कंदः N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि n. 1 Water ; यथा खनन् खनिवेण नरो वार्षिण्यच्छति Subhāsh. 2 A fluid. 3 A kind of perfume (बाल or वहीर). -रिः, -री f. 1 A lace for fastening an elephant ; वारी वरिः सत्तेर वारणानां Si. 18. 56 ; R. 5. 45. 2 A rope for fastening an elephant. 3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. 4 A captive, prisoner. 5 A water-pot. 6 N. of Sarasvatī. -Comp. -ईशः the ocean -उद्भवः a lotus. -ओकः a leech. -कर्पूरः a kind of fish (इलीश) -कुब्जकः the plant गुग्गुलु. -क्रिमिः a leech. -चतुरः a piece of water. -चर a. aquatic. (-रः) 1 a fish. 2 any aquatic animal. -ज a. produced in water. (-जः) 1 a conch-shell ; Si. 15. 72. 2 any bivalve or shell. (-जः) 1 a lotus ; Si. 4. 66. 2 a kind of salt. 3 a kind of plant (गौहवर्ण). 4 cloves. -तत्कारः a cloud. -त्रा an umbrella. -दः a cloud ; किर वारिद वरि द्वातुरे Subhāsh. ; Bv. 1. 30. (-दे) a kind of perfume. -द्रः the Chat'aka bird. -धरः a cloud ; नववारिधरीद्याहोभिर्ममित्यं च निरुपत्यत्यैः V. 4. 3. -धारः a shower of rain. -धिः the ocean ; वारिधितुतामणां दिदुः शतैः Gīt. 12. -नाथः 1 the ocean. 2 an epithet of Varuṇa. 3 a cloud. -निधिः the ocean. -पथः, -थं 'journey by sea', a voyage. -प्रवाहः a cascade, waterfall. -मसिः, -मुख m., -रः a cloud. -यंत्रः a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water ; M. 2. 13. -रथः a raft, boat, float. -राशिः 1 the ocean. 2 a lake. -रुहः a lotus. -वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. -वाहः, -वाहनः a cloud. -ज्ञः N. of Vishnu. -संभवः 1 cloves. 2 a kind of antimony. 3 the fragrant root उशीर q. v.

वारित p. p. 1 Warded off, prevented, obstructed. 2 Defended, protected. वारी See वारि (f.).

वारीदः An elephant.

वारुः A war-elephant (विजयकुंजर). वारुदः A bier.

वारुण a. (जी f.) 1 Belonging to Varuṇa. 2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa. 3 Given to Varuṇa. -णः N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. -ण Water.

वारुणिः 1 N. of Agastya. 2 Of Bhṛigu.

वारुणः 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuṇa). 2 Any spirituous liquor ; पक्षीणि शीडिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11. ; Pt. 1. 178. (where both senses are intended) ; Ku. 4. 12. 3 The asterism शतभिषज्- 4 A kind of Dīrva -Comp. बहम an epithet of Varuṇa

वारुदः The chief of the serpent-race. -दः, -दे 1 The rheum or excretion of the eyes. 2 The ear wax. 3 A vessel for bailing water out of a boat.

वारुंदी N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वारुण a. (शी f.) Consisting of trees. -क्षेत्र A forest.

वारुणिकः A scribe, writer.

वारुणिकः, वारुणिकः f., वारुणिक m., वारुणिकी f., वारुणिकः m. f. The egg-plant.

वारुणिका A kind of quail.

वारुण a. 1 Healthy, hale, doing well,

2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असर).

3 Following a profession. -क्षेत्र 1

Welfare, good health ; सर्वत्र नो वारुण-

वेहि राजन् R. 5. 1, 3, 13, 71 ; स पृष्ठः सर्वतो

वारुणमाख्यद्राक्षे न सति 15. 41 ; Si. 3. 68.

2 Skill, dexterity ; अयुक्त इव स्ववार्तुद्वैः

Ki. 13. 34. 3 Chaff.

वार्ता 1 Staying, abiding. 2 Tidings,

news, intelligence ; सागरिकायाः का वार्ता

Ratn. 4. 3 Livelihood, profession. 4

Agriculture, the occupation of a

Valaya ; R. 16. 2 ; Ms. 10. 80 ; Y. 1.

310. 5 The egg-plant. -Comp. -आरम्भः

a commercial undertaking or busi-

ness. -वहः, -हरः 1 a messenger. 2 a

chandler. -वृत्तिः one who lives on

agriculture. -व्यतिकरः general or

common report.

वार्तायनः A news-bearer, spy, an

emissary.

वार्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to

news. 2 Bringing news. 3 Explan-

atory, glossarial. -कः 1 As emissary,

a spy. 2 A husbandman (a man of

the third tribe). -कः An explanatory

or supplementary rule which ex-

plains the meaning of that which is

said, of that which is left unsaid,

and of that which is imperfectly

said ; or a rule which explains what

is said or but imperfectly said and

supplies omissions ; उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थव्याक्ति

(चिंता) करि तु वार्तिकम् (the term is

particularly applied to the explana-

tory rules of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's

Sātras).

वार्जवः N. of Arjuna ; Ku. 15. 1.

वार्जक 1 Old age ; किमियथास्वामरणानि

शौचने युते त्वया वार्जकशोभि वलकले Ku. 5. 44 ;

R. 1. 8 ; N. 1. 77. 2 The infirmity

of old age. 3 A collection of old

men.

वार्जक्यं 1 Old age. 2 The infirmity

of old age.

वार्जुयिः, वार्जुयिकः, वार्जुयिन् m. A

usurer.

वार्जुय्यं Usury, high or exorbitant

interest.

वार्धः, वार्धि f A leather-thong.

वार्धियस A rhinoceros see वार्धियस

380

वार्मण A collection of men in a mour-
वार्य A blessing, boon. -(pl)
Possessions.

वार्ज्या A kind of blue fly.

वार्ध a. (र्धि f.) 1 Belonging to the
rains. 2 Annual.

वार्धिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to
the rains or rainy season ; वार्धिक सज-
हर्दो वधुर्जैरे खुर्दो B. 4. 16. 2 Annual,
yearly. 3 Lasting for one year ;
मातृवार्ध प्रमाणं स्वास्तु किर्वाँ दशवार्धिकी ; 80 वा-
र्धिकनक्ष Y. 1. 124. -कं N. of a medi-
cinal plant.

वार्धिला Hail.

वार्धण्यः 1 A descendant of Vṛishni.

2 Particularly Kṛishṇa. 3 N. of the
charioteer of Nala.

वार्ध

वार्धद्वय

वार्धद्विधि

वार्धस्पत

वार्धस्पत्य

वार्धिण

वाल

वालक

वालखिल्य See वालखिल्य.

वालः N. of a celebrated monkey-
chief, who was slain by Rāma at the
desire of Sugrīva, his younger
brother.

[He is represented as a very powerful
monkey and is said to have placed under
his arm-pit even Ravana when he went
to fight with him. During his absence
from Kishkindha to slay the brother of
Dundubhi, Sugrīva usurped the throne
considering him to be dead, but when
Vali returned, he had to run away to
Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugrīva,
was seized by Vali, but she was restored
to her husband when Rāma slew him]

वालुका 1 Sand, gravel ; अकृतज्ञस्योप-
कृतं वालुकास्त्रिंश सूत्रितम्. 2 Powder. 3
Camphor in general. -का की A kind
of cucumber. -Comp. -आत्मिका sugar.

वालेय See वालेय.

वालक a. (लकी f.) Made of the
bark of trees.

वालकल a. (ली f.) Made of the
bark of trees. -लं A bark-gar-
ment. -ली Spirituous liquor.

वालमीकः, वालमीकिः N. of a cele-
brated sage, and author of the
Rāmāyana. [He was a Brahma-
na by birth, but being abandoned by his
parents in his child-hood, he was found
by some wild mountaineers who taught
him the art of thieving. He soon be-
came an adept in the art, and pursued
his business of plundering and killing
(where necessary) travellers for several
years. One day he saw a great sage
whom he asked on pain of death to
deliver up his possessions. But the sage
told him to go home and asked his wife
and children if they were ready to be

come his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *ma* (which is *Rama* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the *valmika* he was called *Valmiki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the *Anushubh* metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the *Ramayana*. When *Sita* was abandoned by *Rama*, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to *Rama*.]

वाङ्मय Being beloved or favourite.
वाचक *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. 2 Eloquent.

वाक्य A kind of basil.

वायुद A boat, raft.

वायु 4 *A.* (वायुते) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वायुत्मानसो रामशालं न्यविवृत Bk. 4. 28. 2 To serve.

वायु *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.

वायु 1 *A.* (वायते, वायित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (शिवः) तां श्रिताः प्रतिमयं ववाशिरं R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. 2 To call.

वाहक *a.* Roaring, sounding.

वाहन 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. 2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाहिः Fire, the god of fire.

वाहित The cry of birds.

वाहिता 1 *A* female elephant; अन्यपथतः स वाहितासक्तः पुषिताः कमलिनीरिव द्वि R. 19. 11; (also written वासिता in this sense). 2 *A* woman.

वाश्रः A day. -**श्र** 1 *A* dwelling, house. 2 *A* place where four roads meet. 3 Dung.

वाष्पः, **वप** See वाष्प.

वास 1 *U.* 10. (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वासिताननविशेषितयथा Ki. 9. 80; प्रकृष्टपटवसिर्वसुदयं काननानि Git. 1; U. 3. 16, R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Rs. 5. 5. 2 To steep, infuse. 3 To spice, season. -**II.** 4 *A.* See वाष्प.

वास 1 Perfume. 2 Living, dwelling. **वासो** यस्य देवः करे Bv. 1. 63; R. 1. 2 Bg. 1. 44 3 *An* abode, a habitation, house 4 Site, situation

5 Clothes, dress. -**Comp.** -**अ** (आ) -**गारः** -**रं**, -**गृहं**, -**वेश्मन्** *n.* the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed chamber; वर्मासनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरैः U. 1. 7; V. 3. -**कर्ण** a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -**वाङ्गुलं** betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -**भवनं**, -**मंदिरं**, -**सदनं** a dwelling-place, house. -**वादिः** *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; Ve. 2. 3; Me. 79. -**वोगः** a kind of fragrant powder. -**सज्जा** = वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक *a.* (का or सिका *f.*) 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. 2 Causing to dwell, populating. -**क** Clothes. -**Comp.** -**सज्जा**, -**सज्जिका** a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā*; S. D. thus defines her:—**कुरुते मदनं यास्याः** (या तु) सज्जिते वासवेश्मनि । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्याद्विदितविसंगमा 120; भवति विज्ज्विनि विगलितकञ्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Git. 6.

वासतः An ass.

वासतेय *a.* (सी *f.*) Habitable. -**ची** Night.

वासनं 1 Perfuming, fumigating. 2 Infusing. 3 Dwelling, abiding. 4 *An* abode, a dwelling. 5 *Any* receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षेपायारुतं संयुतादिकं सद्यः ग्रन्थादि-युतम्). 6 Knowledge. 7 Clothes, dress. 8 *A* cover, an envelope.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. भावना. 2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. 3 Fancy, imagination, idea. 4 False idea, ignorance. 5 *A* wish; desire, inclination; संसारवासनाबद्धशृङ्खला Git. 3. 6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मध्येन मम तु मयि वासना चान-केषु Bv. 4. 17.

वासंत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. 2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. 3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties) -**तः** 1 *A* camel. 2 *A* young elephant. 3 *Any* young animal. 4 *A* cuckoo. 5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयवसमीर. 6 *A* kind of bean. 7 *A* dissolute man. -**ती** 1 *A* kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers): वसंते वास Git. 1 2 Long pepper 3 The trumpet flower

4 *N.* of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसंतोत्सव.

वासंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Vernal. -**क.** 1 The *Vidāshaka* or buffoon in a drama. 2 *An* actor.

वासरः, -**र** *A* day (of the week).

-**Comp.** -**संगः** morning.

वासव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to Indra; वाङ्मतां वासवी दिग्वासीत् K.; वासवीना चयुता Me. 43. -**वः** *N.* of Indra; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -**Comp.** -**वत्ता** 1 *N.* of a work by Subandhu. 2 *N.* of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahāsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana king of Vatsa. Śrīharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. i. 10), and according to Main natha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य विष्णुदितरं वासराजोऽन जज्ञे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana; (see Māl. 2) But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu but carried off by Kāndarpaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.]

वासवी *N.* of the mother of Vyāsa
वाससू *n.* A cloth, garment, clothes, वासोऽति जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराधि Bg. 2. 22, Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59

वासिः *m.* *f.* An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -**सिः** Dwelling, abiding.

वासित *p. p.* 1 Perfumed, scented. 2 Steeped, infused. 3 Seasoned, spiced. 4 Dressed, clothed. 5 Peopled, populous. 6 Famous, celebrated. -**तं** 1 The cry or hum of birds. 2 Knowledge; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वासिता.

वासि (शि) **इ** (ई *f.*) *a.* Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasiṣṭha, as a *Maṇḍala* of the *Rigveda*. -**इः** *A* descendant of Vasiṣṭha.

वासु 1 The soul. 2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. 3 *N.* of Vishnu.

वासुकिः, **वासुकेयः** *N.* of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेवः 1 *Any* descendant of Vasudeva. 2 Particularly, Krishna
वासुरा 1 The earth. 2 Night. 3 *A* woman. 4 *A* female elephant.

वासु *f.* *A* young girl maiden (used chiefly in dramas) -**वासि** वाङ्म शितरी मृगीता Mk. 1. 41 वाङ्म प्रसीद Mk.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Real, true, substantial. 2 Determined, fixed. -*च* Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) True, real, substantial, genuine.

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; पुंस्य वास्तव्यकुटुंबिता ययुः Si. 1. 66. 2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -*यः* 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नानादिगतवास्तव्यो नहाजनसमाजः Māl. 1. -*व्यं* 1 A habitable place, house. 2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तु *m. n.* 1 The site of a house, building ground, site. 2 A house, an abode, a dwelling place; स्वेरविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhāsh., Ms. 3. 89. -*Comp.* -*यागः* a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house.

वास्तव्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. 2 Abdominal.

वास्तोषपतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house.) 2 N. of Indra.

वाद्य *a.* Made of cloth. -*वाः* A carriage covered with cloth.

वाद्य See वाद्य.

वास्तव्यः The tree called नागेश्वर.

वाह 1 A (वाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.); as in अञ्जवाह. ताय-वाह &c. -*हः* 1 Carrying, bearing. 2 A porter. 3 A draught animal, a beast of burden. 4 A horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. 5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. 6 A buffalo. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The arm. 9 Air, wind. 10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhāras; वाहो मात्तुह्यं. -*Comp.* -*ह्रियत्* *m.* a buffalo. -*अष्टः* a horse.

वाहकः 1 A porter. 2 A coach-driver. 3 A horseman.

वाहने 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. 2 Driving (as a horse). 3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. 4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; स दुष्प्रापयज्ञः प्रापदाश्रमं श्रान्तवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25. 60. 5 An elephant.

बाहसः 1 A water-course. 2 A large serpent, the boa.

बाहिकः 1 A large drum. 2 A car drawn by oxen. 3 A carrier of loads.

बाहितं A heavy burden.

बाहिर्यं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

बाहिनी 1 An army: आशिर्षं प्रयुज्ये न बाहिनी B 11 6 13 65 2 A division of an army consisting of 81 ele

phants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. 3 A river. -*Comp.* -*निवेशः* the camp of an army. -*पतिः* 1 a general, a commanding officer. 2 the ocean (lord of rivers.)

बाहीक See बाहीक.

बाहुक See बाहुक.

बाह्य See बाह्य.

बाह्लिः N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -*Comp.* -*जः* a Balkh-bred horse.

बाह्लि (ह्री) कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). 2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -*कं* 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Fœtida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses:—(*a*) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.). as वियुज्, विह, विचल &c.; (*b*) the reverse of an action; as क्री 'to buy', विक्री 'to sell'; स्मृ 'to remember'; विस्मृ 'to forget'; (*c*) division; as विभृ विभाग; (*d*) distinction; as विशिश्, विशेष, विविच, विवेक; (*e*) discrimination व्यवच्छेद; (*f*) order, arrangement, as विशा, विरु; (*g*) opposition; as विरु, विरोध; privation; as विनी, विनयन; (*i*) deliberation, as विचर, विचार; (*j*) intensity; विध्वंस. 2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (*a*) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or नि, *i. e.* it forms Bah. comp., विषया, व्यस्य &c.; (*b*) intensity, greatness; as विकराल; (*c*) variety, as विविच; (*d*) difference; as विलक्षण; (*e*) manifoldness, as विविच; (*f*) contrariety, opposition, as विरोध; (*g*) change, as विकार; (*h*) impropriety, as विजगन्.

वि *m. f.* 1 A bird. 2 A horse.

विंश *a.* (शी *f.*) Twentieth. -*जः* A twentieth part.

विंशकः *a.* (की *f.*) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -*Comp.* -*ईशः*, -*ईश्वर* *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतितन *a.* (नी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशति *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. 2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विंक् The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकोकटः -*तः* A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were made); R. 11. 25.

विकच *a.* 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus flower &c.); विकच-किंशुकसंहतिरुक्केः Si 6. 21; R. 9. 37. 2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. 3 Destitute of hair. -*चः* 1 A Buddhist mendicant. 2 N. of Ketu.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. 2 (*a*) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful. 3 (*b*) Fierce, savage 3 Great,

large, broad, spacious, wide; कृमा-विडेकि विकटोद्गमस्तु चाप U. 4. 29; आवरिष्ठ विकटेन विद्योद्वेगसेव कुचमंडलमाग्रा Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Māl. 7. 4 Proud, haughty; विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6. Mv. 6. 32. 5 Beautiful; Mk. 2. 6 Frowning. 7 Obscure. 8 Changed in appearance. -*ट* A boil, tumour.

विकच्यन *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वांसोपवि-कच्यन्ता भवन्ति Ma. 3.; R. 14. 73. 2 Praising ironically. -*चं* 1 Vaunting, boasting. 2 Irony, false praise.

विकृत्या 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. 2 Praise. 3 False praise, irony.

विकंप *a.* 1 Heaving. 2 Unsteady inconstant.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful.

विकर्षः N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5. 2 The Arka plant. 3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्त्तु *a.* Acting wrongly. -*n.* An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -*Comp.* -*क्रिया* an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -*स्य* *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. 2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -*जं* 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. 2 A cross throw.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; हृत्कृद्धि कलेत्रियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. 2 Frightened, alarmed; Māl. 5. 20. 3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाविपतिर्विकलविकलः Bv. 1. 31; Mk. 5. 41. 4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विषादसि रेदिषि विकला विहसति सुवति-समा तव सकला Git. 9; विरहेण विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164. धृति-युगले पिकरुतविकले Git. 12; U. 3. 31, Māl. 7. 1, 9. 12. 5 Withered, decayed. -*Comp.* -*अंग* *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -*इन्द्रिय* *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -*पणिकः* a cripple.

विकला The sixtieth par of a Kālā q. v.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, indecision, hesitation; तस्मिन्नेवे नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. 2 Suspicion

Ma. 1 3 Contrivance art

रक्षिते R. 13 75 4 Option, v.

come his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *maya* (which is *Rama* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the *naimika* he was called *Valmiki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the *Anushtubh* metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the *Ramayana*. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama.]

वाङ्मय Being beloved or favourite.
वाङ्मय *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. 2 Eloquent.

वाङ्मय: A kind of basil.
वाङ्मय: A boat, raft.

वाङ्मय 4 *A.* (वाङ्मये) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; 2 तो वाङ्मयमानसी रामशाला न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28. 2 To serve.

वाङ्मय *a.* Chosen, selected, preferred.
वाङ्मय 1. 4 *A.* (वाङ्मये, वाङ्मये) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (शिवः) तं श्रिताः प्रतिभवं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61, St. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. 2 To call.

वाङ्मय *a.* Roaring, sounding.
वाङ्मय 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. 2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).
वाङ्मय: Fire, the god of fire.
वाङ्मय: The cry of birds.

वाङ्मय 1 A female elephant; अन्यपद्यत स वाङ्मयसखः पुष्पिताः कमलिनीरिव द्वि R. 19. 11; (also written वाङ्मय in this sense) 2 A woman.

वाङ्मय: A day. -**वाङ्मय** 1 A dwelling, house. 2 A place where four roads meet. 3 Dung.

वाङ्मय: See वाङ्मय.

वाङ्मय 1. 10 *U.* (वाङ्मयि-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वाङ्मयान्नविशेषितयथा Ki. 9. 80; प्रकटितपदसंज्ञिसंयुक्त कान्तानि Git. 1; U. 3. 16, R. 4. 74; Me. 20; R. 5. 5. 2 To steep, infuse. 3 To spice, season.

-II 4 *A.* See वाङ्मय.

वाङ्मय 1 Perfume. 2 Living, dwelling; वाङ्मय-यस्य हरे श्री Bv. 1. 63; R. 18. 2 Bg. 1. 44 3 An abode, a habitation, house 4 Site situation

5 Clothes, dress. -**वाङ्मय** -**वाङ्मय** (अ आ) -**वाङ्मय** -**वाङ्मय**, -**वाङ्मय**, -**वाङ्मय** *n.* the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed chamber; वनसिनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरैः U. 1. 7; V. 3. -**वाङ्मय** a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -**वाङ्मय** betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -**वाङ्मय**, -**वाङ्मय**, -**वाङ्मय** a dwelling-place, house. -**वाङ्मय**: *f.* a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; Ve. 2. 3; Me. 79. -**वाङ्मय**: a kind of fragrant powder. -**वाङ्मय** = वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक *a.* (का or सिका *f.*) 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. 2 Causing to dwell, populating. -**वासक** Clothes. -**वासक** -**वासक**, -**वासक** a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā*; S. D. thus defines her;—**वासक** मेघनं यास्याः (या तु) सज्जिते वासवेष्टनि । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्वद्विदितप्रियसंगमा 120; भवति विज्जिनि विमलितवज्जा विलसति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Git. 6.

वासक: An ass.

वासक *a.* (की *f.*) Habitable. -**वासक** Night.

वासक 1 Perfuming, fumigating. 2 Infusing. 3 Dwelling, abiding. 4 An abode, a dwelling. 5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासकं निषेधाधारस्तं संप्रदादिकं सद्यं ग्रन्थादि-युक्तम्). 6 Knowledge. 7 Clothes, dress. 8 A cover, an envelope.

वासक 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. मादना. 2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. 3 Fancy, imagination, idea. 4 False ideas, ignorance. 5 A wish; desire, inclination; संसारवासनाबद्धकृतल Git. 3. 6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मध्येन मम तु महती वासना चाव-केषु Bv. 4. 17.

वासक *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. 2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. 3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties) -**वासक** 1 A camel. 2 A young elephant. 3 Any young animal. 4 A cuckoo. 5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयसमीर. 6 A kind of bean. 7 A dissolute man. -**वासक** 1 A kind of jamine (with fragrant flowers) -**वासक** वासकसज्जासज्जासज्जासज्जा Git 1 2 Long popper 3 The trumpet flower

4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसंतोत्सव.

वासक *a.* (की *f.*) Vernal. -**वासक** 1 The *Vidāshaka* or buffoon in a drama. 2 An actor.

वासक; -**वासक** A day (of the week) -**वासक** -**वासक**: morning.

वासक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to Indra; वाङ्मयं वासवी दिव्यासीत् K.; वासवीनां चयूनां Me. 43. -**वासक**: N. of Indra; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -**वासक** -**वासक** 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. 2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahāsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana king of Vatsa. Śrīharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and according to Mahānātha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वसराजोऽयं जट्टे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana, (see Mā. 2.) But the *Vasavadattā* of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu carried off by Kandarapaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name *Vasavadattā*]

वासक N. of the mother of Vyāsa
वासक *n.* A cloth, garment, clothes, वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽ पराणि Bg. 2. 22, Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59

वासक: *m.* *f.* An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -**वासक**: Dwelling, abiding.

वासक *p. p.* 1 Perfumed, scented. 2 Steeped, infused. 3 Seasoned, spiced. 4 Dressed, clothed. 5 Peopled, populous. 6 Famous, celebrated. -**वासक** 1 The cry or hum of birds. 2 Knowledge; cf. वासना (2).

वासक See वासिता.

वासक (शि) *a.* (श्री *f.*) *a.* Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasishṭha, as a *Maṇḍala* of the *Rigveda*. -**वासक**: A descendant of Vasishṭha.

वासक: 1 The soul. 2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. 3 N. of Vishnu.

वासक; **वासक**: N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासक: 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. 2 Particularly, Krishna.

वासक 1 The earth. 2 Night. 3 A woman. 4 A female elephant.

वासक *f.* A young girl, *māṇḍu* (used chiefly in dramas); वासि नात्र निरति मृती Mk 1. 41 वाङ्मय प्रसीद Mk.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Real, true, substantial. 2 Determined, fixed. -वं Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) True, real, substantial, genuine.

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident; पुरस्स वास्तव्यकुटुंबिता वयुः Si. 1. 66 2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable.

-व्यः 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant; नानादिगंतवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Māl. 1. -वं 1 A habitable place, house. 2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तु *m. n.* 1 The site of a house, building ground, site. 2 A house, an abode, a dwelling place; स्वेरविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhāsh., Ms. 3. 89. -Comp. -यागः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house.

वास्तव्य *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. 2 Abdominal.

वास्तोष्पतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house.) 2 N. of Indra.

वाह्य *a.* Made of cloth. -जः A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्प See वाष्प.

वास्पेयः The tree called नागकेशर.

वाह् 1 *A.* (वाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* Bearing; carrying &c. (at the end of comp.); as inजंवाह. ताय-वाह &c. -हः 1 Carrying, bearing. 2 A porter. 3 A draught animal, a beast of burden. 4 A horse; R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. 5 A bull; Ku. 7. 49. 6 A buffalo. 7 A carriage, conveyance in general. 8 The arm. 9 Air, wind. 10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhāras; बाहो माचतुदयं. -Comp. -द्विपत् *m.* a buffalo. -अश्वः a horse.

वाहकः 1 A porter. 2 A coach-driver. 3 A horseman.

वाहने 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. 2 Driving (as a horse). 3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75; N. 22. 45. 4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse; स दुष्प्रापयशः शपदाश्रमे आतवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25. 60. 5 An elephant.

वाहसः 1 A water-course. 2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. 2 A car drawn by oxen. 3 A carrier of loads.

वाहितं A heavy burden.

वाहिस्थं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहिनी 1 An army आशिषं प्रयुजेन वाहिनी R. 11 6 13 66 2 A division of an army consisting of 81 ele-

phants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. 3 A river. -Comp. -निवेशः the camp of an army. -पतिः 1 a general, a commanding officer. 2 the ocean (lord of rivers.)

वाहीक See वाहीक.

वाहुक See वाहुक.

वाह्य See वाह्य.

वाह्मिः N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. -जः a Balkh-bred horse.

वाह्मि (ह्री) कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). 2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -कं 1 Saffron. 2 Asa Foetida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses:—(a) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.). as विद्युज्, विह, विचल &c.; (b) the reverse of an action; as क्री 'to buy', विक्री 'to sell'; स्मृ 'to remember', विस्मृ 'to forget'; (c) division; as विभक्त विभाग; (d) distinction; as विशिष्ट, विशेष, विविच, विवेक; (e) discrimination अवच्छेद; (f) order, arrangement, as विद्या, विरुचि; (g) opposition; as विरुचि, विरोध; privation; as विनी, विनयन; (i) deliberation, as विचर, विचार; (j) intensity; विध्वज. 2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (a) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निर, i. e. it forms Bah. comp., विषया, व्यस्य &c.; (b) intensity, greatness; as विकराल; (c) variety, as विविच; (d) difference; as विद्वज्जन; (e) manifoldness, as विविच; (f) contrariety, opposition, as विलोम; (g) change, as विकार; (h) impropriety, as विजगन्.

विः *m. f.* 1 A bird. 2 A horse.

विंश *a.* (शी *f.*) Twentieth. -ज्ञः A twentieth part.

विंशकः *a.* (की *f.*) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशिन *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतितम *a.* (नी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशिन *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. 2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकदः -तः A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were made); R. 11. 25.

विकच *a.* 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus flower &c.); विकच-किंशुकसंश्लिख्यः Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. 2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. 3 Destitute of hair. -चः 1 A Buddhist mendicant. 2 N. of Ketu.

विकट *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. 2 (a) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful प विना Vo 1 विदुनिव वि नरे Gt 4 (b) Force savage 3 Great

large, broad, spacious, wide; जामा-विश्वं विकटोद्गमस्तु चापे U. 4. 29; आचरित विकटेन विकोटोद्गमस्तु कुचमंडलमाया Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Māl. 7. 4 Proud, haughty; विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6. Mv. 6. 32. 5 Beautiful; Mk. 2. 6 Frowning. 7 Obscure. 8 Changed in appearance. -टं A boil, tumour.

विकल्प *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विदोषोपवि-कल्पना मवंति Mu. 3.; R. 14. 73. 2 Praising ironically. -नं 1 Vaunting, boasting. 2 Irony, false praise.

विकल्पा 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. 2 Praise. 3 False praise, irony.

विकंप *a.* 1 Heaving. 2 Unsteady, inconstant.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

विकराल *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful.

विकर्णः N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5. 2 The Arka plant. 3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्म *a.* Acting wrongly. -न. An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -Comp. -क्रिया an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -स्थ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. 2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -णं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. 2 A cross throw.

विकल *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; हृदहृदि कल्लेदियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. 2 Frightened, alarmed; Māl. 5. 20. 3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाविषयिर्विकलः Bv. 1. 31; Mk. 5. 41. 4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विविदिषि रोदिषि विकला विहसीत श्रुति-समा तव सकला Git. 9; विरहेण विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164. श्रुति-गुले विकलविकले Git. 12; U. 3. 31; Māl. 7. 1, 9. 12. 5 Withered, decayed. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -इन्द्रिय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -पाणिकः a cripple.

विकलः The sixtieth part of a Kald 4. 7.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, in decision, hesitation; तस्मिन्नेवे नियोगेन स विकल्पापादकः R. 17. 49. 2 Suspicion Mu 1 3 Contrivance art रचते R. 18 75 4 Option, 7

(ingram.) 5 Sort, variety. 6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -Comp. -उपहारः an optional offering. -जाले a netlike indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पन 1 Admitting of doubt. 2 Allowing an option. 3 Indecision.

विकल्प a. Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकषा (सार) Bengal madder.

विकसः The moon.

विकसित p. p. Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

विकस्व (इव) a. 1 Opening, expanding; कुशैर्यैज जलाशयेषिता मुदा रन्ते कलमा विकस्वैः Si. 4. 33. 2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उद्दीयत विकृतात्करग्रहजादस्य विकस्वस्वैः N. 2. 5.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. 2 A change, an alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44. 3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकरं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारभः प्रतीकात्स्य S. 4; Ku. 2. 38. 4 Change of mind or purpose; मूर्धन्यमिव विकारः प्रायेणैवर्धनहेतुः S. 5. 19. 5 A feeling, an emotion; U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36. 6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. 7 Contortion, contraction, (as of the features of the face); प्रमथयन्नविकारैर्दशगमास्त यूँ Ku. 7. 95. 8 (In Sān. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛti. -Comp. -हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; त्वकारिणी सति विक्रिये येन न चेतसि त एवा धीराः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित a. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारिन् a. Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; भ्रमति भ्रुवते कंदर्पाज्ञा विकारि च यौवनं Māl. 1. 17.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

विकालिका A perforated copper vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानरत्र.

विकाशः 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. 3 An open or direct course; Ki. 15. 52. 4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. 5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. 6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. 7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). 8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकाशक a. (शिका f.) 1 Displaying. 2 Opening.

विकाशन 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. 2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.)

विकाशिका (शि) a. (नी f.) 1 Be-

coming visible, shining forth. 2 Expanding, opening, blowing.

विकासः Blowing, expanding; see विकास above.

विकासन Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. 2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कंकोलीकलजग्विमुखाविकिरभ्याहारिणस्तद्भुवो भागाः Māl. 6. 19. 3 A well. 4 A tree.

विकिरण 1 Scattering, throwing, about, dispersing. 2 Spreading abroad. 3 Tearing up. 4 Killing (हिसन). 5 Knowledge.

विकीर्ण p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed. 2 Diffused. 3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केशः, -मूर्धन्य a. tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair. -ज्ञः a kind of perfume.

विकुण्डः N. of Vishnu's heaven.

विकुञ्ज a. 1 Undergoing or causing a change. 2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकुञ्जः The moon.

विकुञ्जने 1 Cooing, humming. 2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकुण्णे A side-glance, leer.

विकुणिका The nose.

विकृत p. p. 1 Changed; altered, modified. 2 Sick, diseased. 3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. 4 Incomplete, imperfect. 5 Affected by passion or emotion. 6 Averse from, disgusted with. 7 Loathsome. 8 Strange, extraordinary; (see कृ with वि). -त 1 Change, modification. 2 Change for the worse, sickness. 3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form &c.); विचविकृतिः, अगुल्यिकं स्वर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. 2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः क्षीरीणां विकृतिर्जीवितसुच्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87. 3 Sickness. 4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; Si. 15. 11, 40; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृष्ट p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. 2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. 3 Extended protracted. 4 Making a noise; (see कृ with वि).

विकेश a. (शी f.) 1 Having loose hair. 2 Having no hair, bald (as head). -शी 1 A woman with loose hair. 2 A woman without hair. 3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or Veni.

विकोश -व a. 1 Without a husk. 2 Unsheathed, uncovered - Ki. 17. 45 R 7 48

विक्र A young elephant

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; S. 7. 6; cf. त्रिविक्रम. 2 Stepping over, walking. 3 Overcoming, overpowering. 4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अनुत्सेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1. R. 12. 87, 93. 5 N. of a celebrated king of Ujjayini; See App. II. 6 N of Vishnu. -Comp. -अर्कः, -आदित्य see विक्रम. -कर्मन् n. a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमण A stride (of Vishnu), छलयसि विक्रमण बलिमद्धतवामन Gīt. 1.

विक्रमिन् a Chivalrous, heroic. -म 1 A lion. 2 A hero. 3 An epithet of Vishnu.

विक्रयः Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. -अनुज्ञापः rescission of a sale. -पत्रं a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् m. A dealer, seller, vendor.

विक्रान्तः The moon.

विक्रांत p. p. 1 Stepped or passed beyond. 2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. 3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. 2 A lion. -त 1 Space, stride. 2 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रांतिः f. 1 Stepping, striding. 2 A horse's gallop or canter. 3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रांतु a. Valiant, victorious. -म. A lion.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration; रम्यप्रवृत्तिजनितावनविक्रियान् R. 13. 71, 10. 17. 2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन निगुह्य विक्रियानभिमतः कल-भेदद्वयश्च Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. 3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; सद्यः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhāsh.; लिंगैर्बुद्धः संवृतविक्रियास्तै R. 7. 30. 4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 (वैकल्यं Malli. 'defect'). 5 Knitting, contraction (of the eyebrows); सूत्रिक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगे Ku. 3. 47. 6 Any sudden movement, as in रौनविक्रिया V. 1. 12. 'thrill'. 7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. 8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. -Comp. -उपमा a kind of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin; See Kāv. 2. 41.

विकृष्ट p. p. 1 Exclaimed, cried out. 2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -ष्ट 1 A cry for help. 2 Abuse.

विक्रिय a. Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रोशन 1 Calling out, exclaiming. 2 Abusing.

विकृव a. 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आच-कोक्ष वनशब्दविकृवाः R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. 2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Me. 37. 3 Affected by, overcome with; Ki. 1. 6. 4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered S 3 26 5 Distressed afflicted grieved Si 12 63 Ku 4

विच् ३. 7. U. (वेवेकि, वेवेके, विनक्ति, विंकि, विक) 1 To separate, divide, sever. 2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. 3 To deprive of, remove from (with instr.); Bk. 14. 103. -With वि 1 to separate, divide, remove from; दिविनक्ति दिवः भ्रून् Bk. 6. 36. 2 to discern, discriminate. 3 to judge, ascertain, determine; रे खलु त्व खलु चरितं विबुधामये विविच्य वक्ष्यामि Bv. 1 108 4 to describe, treat of 5 to tear up

विचाकलः 1 A kind of jasmine. 2 N. of the tree called *Madana*.

विचक्षण *a.* 1 Clear-sighted, far-seeing, circumspect. 2 Wise, clever, learned; R. 5. 19. 3 Expert, skilful, able; R. 13. 69. -*णः* A learned man, wise man; न दत्वा कस्यचित्कस्या पुनर्देयादिवक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

विचक्षुः *a.* 1 Blind, sightless. 2 Perplexed, sad.

विचयः 1 Search, seeking, looking out; U. 1. 23. 2 Investigation.

विचयन् Searching, seeking &c.

विचचिकार Itch, herpes, scab.

विचचित *a.* Anointed, rubbed, smeared.

विचल *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady. 2 Conceited, proud.

विचलन 1 Moving. 2 Deviation. 3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. 4 Conceit.

विचारः 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration; विचारमार्गग्रहितेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42. 2 Examination, discussion, investigation; तत्त्वार्थविचार.

3 Trial (of a case); Mk. 9. 43. 4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचारसूत्रः प्रतिभासि ने रं R. 2. 47. 5 Decision, determination. 6 Selection. 7 Doubt, hesitation. 8 Prudence, circumspection. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञ* *a.* able to decide, a judge. -*यः* *f.* 1 a tribunal, seat of justice. 2 particularly, the judgment, seat of Yama. -*शील* *a.* thoughtful, considerate, prudent. -*स्थलं* 1 a tribunal. 2 a logical discussion.

विचारकः An investigator, a judge.

विचारण 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. 2 Doubt, hesitation.

विचारण 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. 2 Reflection, consideration, thought. 3 Doubt. 4 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

विचारित *p. p.* 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed. 2 Decided, determined.

विचि *m. f.*, **विचि** *f.* A wave.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Mistake, error.

विचित *p. p.* 1 Searched, searched through.

विचिति *f.* Searching, search, seeking for.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled. 2 Various, varied. 3 Painted. 4 Beautiful, lovely; कविद्विविधं जल्यवमंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. 5 Wonderful, surprising, strange; इव विचित्रास्तानां ही विचित्रो विप्राः Si. 11. 64. -*त्रं* 1 Variegated colour. 2 Surprise. -*Comp.* -*अन* *a.* having a spotted body. (-*नः*) 1 a peacock. 2 a tiger. -*देह* *a.* having a lovely body. (-*हः*) a cloud. -*क्षप* *a.* diverse. -*वीर्यः* N. of a king of the lunar race

[He was a son of Santanu by his wife Satyawati and so half-brother of Bhīṣma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyāsa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravirya in accordance with the practice of *Niyoga*. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambika and Ambalika, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and Pandu respectively.]

विचित्रकः The birch tree. -*कं* Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचित्रवत् 1 Search. 2 Investigation. 3 A hero.

विचिर्य *a.* 1 Occupied by, wandered through. 2 Entered.

विचेतन *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. 2 Inanimate.

विचेतस् *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. 2 Perplexed, confounded, sad.

विचेष्ट Effort, exertion.

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. 2 Examined, investigated. 3 Misdone, done foolishly. -*न्तं* 1 An act, a deed. 2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. 3 Gesture. 4 Working, sensation, play; V. 2. 9. 5 Machination.

विच्छ 1. 6 P. (विच्छति, also विच्छयति-ने) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (विच्छयति-ने) 1 To shine. 2 To speak.

विच्छदः, **विच्छदकः** A palace, a large building having several stories.

विच्छदकः A palace; see विच्छद above.

विच्छर्दन Vomiting, ejecting.

विच्छर्दित *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. 2 Disregarded, neglected. 3 Impaired, lessened.

विच्छाय *a.* Pale, dim; Ratn. 1. 26. -*यः* A gem, jewel.

विच्छिन्ति *f.* 1 Cutting off or asunder, tearing off; Bh. 3. 11. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Disappearance, absence, loss. 4 Cessation. 5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge; S. 7. 5; Si. 16. 84. 6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). 7 A pause in a verse, caesura. 8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty); स्तोका चाकल्यरचना विच्छिन्तिः कतिपयोक्त्व S. D. 138.

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. 2 Broken, severed, divided, separated; अर्धविच्छिन्न S. 1. 9. 3 Interrupted, prevented. 4 Ended, ceased, terminated. 5 Variegated. 6 Hidden. 7 Smeared or painted with unguents; (see छिद्र with छि). **विच्छुरित** *p. p.* 1 Covered, overspread, coated. 2 Inlaid. 3 Besmeared, anointed

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation; Mā. 6. 11. 2 Breaking; Si. 6. 51. 3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance

विच्छेदमाप युवि यस्तु कथाप्रवचः K.; विच्छेदविच्छेदः R. 1. 66. 4 Removal, prohibition. 5 Dissension. 6 A section, or division of a book. 7 Interval, space

विच्छेदनं Cutting off, breaking &c. see विच्छेद.

विच्छुत *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, slipped off. 2 Displaced, thrown down from, 3 Deviated or swerving from.

विच्युतिः *f.* 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. 2 Decline, decay, downfall. 3 Deviation. 4 Miscarriage, failure; as in गर्भविच्युतिः

विच्छ 1. 3 U. (वेचि, वेचिक्ते, विक) 1 To separate, divide. 2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to वि with वि q. v.). -II. 6 A., 7 P. (विजते, विचि, विज) 1 To shake, tremble. 2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. 3 To fear, be afraid; चक्रद विषा कुरवि युयः R. 14. 68. 4 To be distressed or afflicted

-*Caus.* (वेजयति-ने) To terrify, frighten. -*With* अ to be afraid. -उद् 1 to be afraid of, to fear (usually with abl. sometimes also gen.); तक्षिणादुद्विजते Mu. 3. 5; यस्मान्नोद्विजते लोको लोकानोद्विजते च चः Bg. 12. 5; Bk. 7. 92. 2 to be grieved or afflicted, be sorry; न प्रहृष्येतिर्यं ग्राप्य नोद्विजताप्य चाग्रिं Bg. 5. 20; 3 to be disgusted with (with abl.). जीवितादुद्विजमानेन Mā. 3; मनो नोद्विजते तस्य ददतोऽर्थमहर्निशम् । उद्विजति तु संसारविषयाचक्ष-वेदिनः ॥ K. R. 4 to frighten, afflict. (-*Caus.*) 1 to trouble, afflict; Ku. 1. 5, 11. 2 to frighten.

विजन *a.* Lonely, retired, solitary. -*नं* A solitary place, retreat (विजने means 'privately').

विजनन Birth, procreation, delivery.

विजन्म *a.* or *m.* A bastard, one born illegitimately.

विजपित Mud.

विजयः 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. 2 Conquest, victory, triumph; Ki. 10. 35; R. 12. 44; Ku. 3. 19; S. 2. 14. 3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. 4 N. of Arjuna; the Mb. thus explains the name: -अभिप्रयानि संयामे यदहं युद्धदुर्गदात् नाजित्वा विनिवर्तमाने तेन मां विजये विदुः ॥ 5 An epithet of Yama. 6 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. 7 N. of an attendant of Viṣṇu. -*Comp.* -*अभ्युपायः* a means of victory. -*कुंजरः* a war-elephant -*छंदः* a necklace of 500 strings. -*हिमः* a large military drum. -*नगरं* N. of a town. -*मदलः* a large military drum. -*सिद्धिः* *f.* success, victory triumph

विजयंतः N. of Indra

विजया 1 N. of Durgā. 2 N. of one of her female attendants; Mu. 1. 1. 3 N. of a lore taught by Visvā. mitra to Rāma Bk. 2. 21. 4 Hemp 5 N. of a festival = विजयोत्सव, see below. 6 Yellow myrobalan. -Comp. -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Durgā held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āsvina. -दशमी: the tenth day of the bright half of Āsvina.

विजयिन् m. A conqueror, victor.

विजर A stalk.

विजरपः 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. 2 Talk or speech in general. 3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजलिप्त p. p. 1 Spoken, talked. 2 Prated, babbled.

विजात p. p. 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. 2 Born, produced. 3 Transformed. -ता A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः f. 1 Different origin. 2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय a. 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. 2 Of different caste or tribe. 3 Of mixed origin.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. 2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer; वृत्ति विजिगीषूणा R. 1. 7. 2 Emulous, ambitious. -युः 1 A warrior, a hero. 2 An antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजिज्ञासा Desire to know clearly.

विजित p. p. Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. -इन्द्रिय a. having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः f. Conquest, victory, triumph; Kāv. 3. 85.

विजिनः -न (लः -लं) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विजिह्वा a. 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. 2 Dishonest.

विजुलः The silk-cotton tree.

विजृम्भण 1 Gaping, yawning. 2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; वनेषु सार्यतमल्लिकानां विजृम्भणोद्दिष्टि कुहमेषु R. 16. 47. 3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. 4 Expanding. 5 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजृम्भित p. p. 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51. 2 Opened, blown, expanded. 3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42. 4 Appeared. 5 Sported. -त 1 Sport, pastime. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृम्भितमेतत्. 4 An act, action, conduct; Māl. 10. 21.

विजृम्भलं 1 A kind of sauce; see विजुल 2 An arrow

विजुल Cinnamon

विज्ञ a. 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. 2 Clever, skilful, proficient. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

विज्ञप्त p. p. Respectfully told, requested.

विज्ञप्तिः f. 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. 2 An announcement.

विज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood, perceived. 2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञान 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). 2 Discrimination, discernment. 3 Skill, proficiency; प्रयोगविज्ञान S. 1. 2. 4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); Bg. 3. 41, 7. 2; (the whole of the 7th Adhyāya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). 5 Business, employment. 6 Music. -Comp. -ईश्वरः N. of the author of the Mitāksharā, a commentary on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. -पादः N. of Vpāsa. -मातृकः an epithet of Buddha. -वादः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

विज्ञानिक a. Wise, learned; see विज्ञ. विज्ञापकः 1 An informant. 2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं -ता 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रयुक्ता सख्यु कार्यविद्विर्ज्ञापना मनुष्य सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. 2 Information, representation. 3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित p. p. 1 Respectfully told or communicated. 2 Requested. 3 Informed. 4 Instructed.

विज्ञप्ति See विज्ञप्ति.

विज्ञाप्य A request; U. 1.

विज्वर a. Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

विजामरं The white of the eye.

विजोली-ली f. A line, row.

विद् 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To sound, 2 To curse, rail.

विदः 1 A paramour; Māl. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. 2 A voluptuary, sensualist. 3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidhāsaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1. 5, and 8); for definition see S. D 78 4 A rogue, cheat 5 A catamite 6 A rat 7 The Khadira tree 8 The orange tree 9 A

branch together with its shoot. -Comp. -माक्षिक a kind of mineral. -लवणं a medicinal salt.

विदकः 1 An aviary, dove-cot. 2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation, अदमेव महीपरविदकः Māl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

विदकक See विदक.

विदंकित a. Marked, stamped.

विदपः 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कौनलविदपायुकाणि वाह S. 1. 21, 31; यद्वेन तरुं रातितः क्षयिता तद्विदपायुता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. 2 A bush. 3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. 4 A cluster, clump, thicket. 5 Extension. 6 The septum of the scrotum.

विदपिन् m. 1 A tree; परितो दृष्टाश्च विदपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. 2 The fig-tree. -Comp. -सूतः a monkey, an ape.

विद (इ) लः N. of a form of Vishnu or Krishna (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency).

विदक a. Bad, vile, base, low.

विदरः N. of Brihaspati.

विद् 1 P. (वेदति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. 2 To cry out loudly.

विदं A kind of artificial salt.

विदंगः -गं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विदंगः 1 Imitation. 2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विदंगनं -ना 1 Imitation. 2 Disguise, imposture. 3 Deception, fraud. 4 Vexation, mortification. 5 Painful, distressing. 6 Disappointing. 7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; इयं च तेन्यापुरतो विदंगना Ku. 5. 70; असति त्वयि वाङ्मणीमदः प्रमदना मयुना विदंगना 4. 12.

विदंगित p. p. 1 Imitated, copied. 2 Mocked, ridiculed. 3 Deceived. 4 Vexed, mortified. 5 Frustrated. 6 Low, abject, poor.

विदारकः A oar.

विदाल, विदालक See विदाल, विदालक.

विदीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds; see दीन.

विदुलः A sort of cane.

विदुरजं Lapis lazuli.

विदो (दो) जम् m. N. of Indra; see विदो जम्.

वितसः 1 A bird-cage. 2 A rope, chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वितदः 1 An elephant. 2 A sort of lock or bolt.

वितंडा 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy; स (जलः) श्रुतिप्रस्थापनादीनां वितंडा Gaut. S. 2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. 3 A spoon, ladle 4 Benzoin.

वितव p p 1 Spread out, extended stretched 2 Blongated,

large, broad. 3 Performed, accomplished, effected; वितत्यतः S. 7. 34. 4 Covered. 5 Diffused (see तन् with वि). -**स** Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -**Comp.** -**धन्वन्** *a.* one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. 3 A line, row; Māl. 9. 47.

वितथ *a.* 1 Untrue, false; आजन्मनो न मवा वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. 2 Vain, futile; as in वितथयत्.

वितथ *a.* False; see above.

विततुः *f.* N. of a river in the Panjab.

विततुः A good horse. -*f.* A widow. **वितरण** 1 Crossing over. 2 Gift, donation. 3 Leaving, giving up, abandoning.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. 2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; श्रित्यनुयायिकसो-कुमारि बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. 3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. 4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. 5 Deliberation, discussion.

वितर्कण 1 Reasoning. 2 Conjecturing, guessing. 3 Doubt. 4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः, -**र्दी**, **वितर्दिका** *f.* 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a courtyard. 2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्दि: -**र्दी**, **वितर्दिका** *f.* See वितर्दि &c.

वितल The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and new called Jhelum or Betustā.

वितस्ति: A measure of length equal to 12 *angulas* (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान *a.* 1 Vacant, empty. 2 Pithless. 3 Dismayed, sad; R. 6. 86. 4 Dull, stupid. 5 Wicked, abandoned. -**नः**, -**न्** 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 28. 2 An awning, a canopy; विद्युत्-साकनकरुचिश्चिवितानं मवादः V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. 3 A cushion. 4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; Ki. 17. 61; Māl. 6. 5. 5 A sacrifice, an oblation; वितानेष्वायेन नव मन च सोमे विदिरसूत Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. 6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. 7 Season, opportunity. -**न्** Leisure, rest.

वितानकः -**कं** 1 An expanse. 2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 3. 6. 3 An awning, a canopy. 4 The tree called Māda.

वितर्क *p p* 1 Crossed or passed over. 2 Given, bestowed, imparted

Si. 7. 67, 17. 35. 3 Gone down, descended; R. 6. 77. 4 Conveyed. 5 Subdued, overcome (-see तृ with वि).

वितुक् 1 The pot-herb called सुविष-ण्णक. 2 The plant called शैवाल.

वितुक्क 1 Coriander seed. 2 Blue vitriol. -**कः** The plant called तामलकी.

वितुष्ट *p. p.* Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितुष्ण *a.* Free from desire, content.

वित् 10 U. (वित्यति-ते; वित्तापयति-ते also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वित् *p. p.* 1 Found, discovered. 2 Gained, acquired. 3 Examined, investigated. 4 Known, famous. -**त्त**

1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. 2 Power. -**Comp.** -**आगमः**, -**उपाजनं** acquisition of wealth. -**ईशः** an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ms. 7. 4. -**दूः** a donor, benefactor. -**मात्र** property.

वित्तवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy.

वित्तिः *f.* 1 Knowledge. 2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. 3 Gain, acquisition. 4 Likelihood.

वित्तासः Fear, alarm, terror.

वित्तानः An ox, a bull.

वित्थ 1 A. (वेथते) To beg, ask.

वित्थुरः 1 A demon. 2 A thief.

विद् 1. 2 P. (वेति or वेद, विदित; desid.

विविदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover ; अविलुप्तगतयेत्य स्थिता दक्षिणतः कथं Bk. 8. 107; तं मोहायः कथमयमसु वेतु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; S. 5. 27; Bg. 4. 35, 18.

1. 2 To feel, experience; Mu. 3. 4. 3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be; विद्धि व्याधियालयस्तं लोकं शोकहतं च समस्तं Moha M. 5; Bg. 2. 17; R. 3. 39; Ms. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30.

-**Caus.** (वेद्यति-ते) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. 2 To teach, expound; वेदायै स्वानवेद्यत् Sk. 3 To feel, experience; Ms. 12. 13. -**With** आ (**Caus.**) 1 to announce, tell, declare, किमिति नवेद्यति

अथवा किमवेदितेन Ve. 1; R. 12. 55; Ku. 6. 21; Bk. 3. 49. 2 to display, show, indicate ; आवेद्यति प्रयासजनानन्दमयजातानि शुभानि निमित्तानि K. 3 to offer, give. -**नि** (**Caus.**) 1 to tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); R. 2. 68. 2 to declare or announce oneself; कथमात्मानं निवेद्यमि S. 1. 3 to indicate or show;

दिग्बलत्वेन निवेदितं वहु Ku. 5. 72. 4 to offer, present, make an offering of; Ms. 2. 51, Y. 1. 27. 5 to entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to

-**प्रति** (**Caus.**) to communicate, inform. -**सं** (**Atm.**) 1 to know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37, 8. 17. 2 to recognise. (-**Caus.**) to cause to know or perceive Bk. 17. 63 II 4 A

(वेद्यते विद्ये) To be to exist अपापानं

कुले जाति मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; नास्तौ विद्यते मायो नामावौ विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16; (of. the root अच्). -III. 6 U. (विदिति-ते, विच्) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यग्मनसो विदति फलं Bg. 5. 4; Y. 3. 192. 2 to find, discover, recognise ; यथा वेनुसहस्रेषु वस्ती विदति मातरं Subhāsh.; Ku. 1. 6, Ms. 8. 109. 3 To feel, experience ; R. 14. 56 ; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. 4 To marry ; Ms. 9. 69. -**With** अनु 1 to get, obtain. 2 to suffer, experience, feel; पापं संदमेते किं वा संतापमनुविदति Bv. 2. 112 ; Gīt 4

-IV. 7 A. (विच्, विच् cr विच्). 1 To know, understand. 2 To consider, regard, take for ; न तुणेक्षति लोकोयं विच्ते मां निष्पराकं Bk. 6. 39. 3 To find, meet with. 4 To reason, reflect. 5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. (वेद्यते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. 2 To feel, experience. 3 To dwell. (The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations:—वेत्ति सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्वस्तस्य न विद्यते । विच्ते धर्मं सदा सद्भिस्तेषु पूजा च विदति ॥)

विद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Knowing, conversant with; वेदविद् &c. -*m.* 1 The planet Mercury. 2 A learned man, wise man. -*f.* 1 Knowledge. 2 Understanding, intellect.

विदः 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. 2 The planet Mercury. -**दा** 1 Knowledge, learning. 2 Understanding.

विदंशः Pungent food such as excites thirst.

विदग्ध *p. p.* 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. 2 Cooked. 3 Digested. 4 Destroyed, decomposed. 5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle. 6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. 7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -**यः** 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. 2 A libertine. -**या** A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विद्यः 1 A learned man, scholar. 2 An ascetic, a sage.

विद्वः Breaking, bursting, rending. -**र** The prickly pear.

विद्वर्मा: (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar; अस्ति विद्वर्मा नाम जनपदः Dk.; अस्ति विद्वर्मा यमपुरं नाम नगरं Māl. 1; R. 5. 40, 60; N. 1. 50. 2 The natives of Vidarbha. -**रः** 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. 2 Any dry or desert soil. -**Comp.** -**जा-तनया**, -**राजतनया**, -**सुभुः** epithets of Damayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas.

विदल *a.* 1 Split, rent asunder. 2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.) -**लः** 1 Dividing, separating. 2 Rending, splitting. 3 A cake. 4 Mountain ebony -**र** 1 A basket of split bombos or any vessel of wicker

work. 2 The bark of pomegranate. 3 A twig. 4 The chips of a substance. विद्वलं Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. 2 War, battle. 3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.).

विदारकः 1 A tearer, divider. 2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). 3 A hole sunk for water in the bed of a dry river.

विदारणः 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). 2 War, battle. 3 The Karnikāra tree. -ग War, battle. -ग 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking; द्रुतं सखे अवनविदारणं वचः Mu. 5. 6; युवजनद्वयविदारणमवसिजनखराचिकिञ्चुकजाले Gtt. 1., Ki. 14. 54; (where विदारण has the force of an adjective). 2 Afflicting, tormenting. 3 Killing, slaughter.

विदारः a lizard.

विदित p. p. 1 Known, understood, learnt. 2 Informed. 3 Renowned, celebrated, well-known; युवनविदिते वंशे Me. 6. 4 Promised, agreed to. -तः A learned man, scholar. -ज्ञ Knowledge, information.

विदिश f. An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिश 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्ण; तेषां (दशार्णानां) दिशु प्रथितविदिशालक्षणां राजधानी Me. 24. 2 N. of a river in Mālvā. 3=विदिश q. v.

विदीर्ण p. p. 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. 2 Opened expanded (see दृ with वि).

विदुः The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिकुंभमध्यभागः).

विदुर a. Wise, intelligent. -रः 1 A wise or learned man. 2 A crafty man, an intriguer. 3 N. of the younger brother of Pāṇḍu. [When Satyawati found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne.—Dhṛitarāshtra being blind and Pāṇḍu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pāṇḍavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or ratan. 2 Gum-myrrh.

विदून p. p. Afflicted, tormented, distressed (see दृ with वि)

विदुर a. Remote, distant, सतिद्विदुरात्तर भावतन्वी R. 13. 48. -रः N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidūrya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought; विदुर-भूमिर्नर्ममशशानुद्विलया रत्नशालाकयेव Ku. 1. 24; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. (The forms विदुरे, विदुरेण, विदुरतस् or विदुरात् are often used adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance', 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'). -Comp. -ग a. spreading far and wide. -ज्ञ the lapis lazuli.

विदूषक a. (क्री. f.) 1 Desfling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. 2 Detracting, abusing. 3 Witty, humorous, jocular. -कः 1 A jester, buffoon. 2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body; the S. D. thus defines him:—कुसुमवसंतापमिवः कर्मवपुर्दोषमापायेः । हास्यकरः कलहरतिविदूषकः स्यात्सर्वकर्मज्ञः ॥ 79. 3 A libertine, lecher.

विदूषण 1 Pollution, corruption. 2 A abuse, reproach, detraction.

विदूषिः A seam.

विदेशः Another country, foreign land or country; भजते विदेशमधिकेन जित-स्तदुपवेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48. -Comp. -ज a. exotic, foreign.

विदेशीय Foreign, exotic.

विदेहाः (m. pl.) 1 N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā (see App. III); R. 11. 36, 12. 26. 2 The natives of this country. -हः The district Videha. -हा The same as विदेह.

विद्धं p. p. 1 Pierced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. 2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. 3 Thrown, Directed, sent. 4 Opposed. 5 Resembling. -द्धं A wound. -Comp. -कर्ण a. having bored ears.

विद्या 1 Knowledge, learning, lore; science; (तां) विद्यामभ्यस्तनेव प्रसादविमुक्त इति R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम नरस्य स्वमायिकं प्रच्छन्नं वने &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some Vidyās are four:—आन्वीक्षिकी त्री वार्ता देवनीतिश्च शाश्वती Kāmandaka; Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth आत्मविद्या; see Ms. 7. 43. But the usual number of Vidyās is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four Vedas, the six Angas, Dharma, Mīmāṃsā, Tarka or Nyāya and the Purāṇas; see चतुर्विंशविद्या under चतुर्; and N. 1. 4). 2 Right knowledge; spiritual knowledge; U. 6. 6; cf. अविद्या. 3 A spell, an incantation. 4 The goddess Durgā. 5 Magical skill. -Comp. -अनुपालित्, अनुसेविन् a. acquiring knowledge अजनेन acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learning

ing, study अर्थे, seeking for knowledge. -अर्थेन m. a student, scholar, pupil. -आलयः a school, college, any place of learning. -उपाजनेन = विद्यार्जनेन q. v. -करः a learned man. -चण, -चन्तु a. famous for one's learning. -देवी the goddess of learning. -धनं wealth in the form of learning. -धरः (सी. f.) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings. -प्राप्तिः = विद्यार्जनेन q. v. -लाभः 1 acquisition of learning. 2 wealth or any other acquisition made by learning. -विहीन a. illiterate, ignorant. -वृद्ध a. old in knowledge, advanced in learning. -व्यसने, -व्यवसायः pursuit of knowledge.

विद्युत् f. 1 Lightning; वताय कपिल विद्युत् Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. 2 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -उन्नेयः a flash of lightning. -जिह्वः a kind of demon or Rākshasa. -ज्वाला, -द्योतः a flash or lustre of lightning. -दाम्न् n. a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. -पातः falling or stroke of lightning. -पिरं bell-metal. -लता, -लेखा (विद्यु-लता, विद्युलेखा) 1 a streak of lightning. 2 forked or zigzag lightning.

विद्युत्त्व a. Having lightning; Me. 64. -m. A cloud; Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतन a. (नी. f.) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. 2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विदः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. 2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विदधिः An abscess.

विद्वयः 1 Running away, flight, retreat. 2 Panic. 3 Flowing out. 4 Melting, liquefaction.

विद्राण a. Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्रावण 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. 2 Liquefying.

विद्रुमः 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals). 2 A coral; तवावरस्पर्शविद्रुमेषु R. 13. 13; Ku. 1. 44. 3 A young shoot or sprout. -Comp. -लता 1 a branch of coral. 2 a kind of perfume. -लतिका a kind of perfume (नलिका).

विद्वस् a. (Nom. sing. m. विद्वान्; f. विद्वधी; n. विद्वत्) 1 Knowing (with acc.); आनन्दं ब्रह्मणे विद्वान् न विभेति कदाचन, तव विद्वानपि तापकारणं R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. 2 Wise, learned. -m. A learned or wise man, scholar; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयं R. 5. 18. -Comp. -कल्पः, -देशीय, -देश्य a (विद्वत्कल्प, विद्वद्देशीय, विद्वद्देश्य) slightly learned, a little learned. -जनः (विद्वज्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्विष् m., विद्विषः An enemy, a foe; विद्विषोऽप्यनुयय Bh. 2. 77; R. 3. 60; Y. 1. 162.

विद्विष्ट p. p. Hated, disliked, odious

विशेषः 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346. 2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विश्वेषोऽभिमतव्रतवपि गवद्विनादरः Bharata.

विशेषणः A hater, an enemy. -जी A woman of a resentful temper. -ज 1 Causing hatred or enmity. 2 Enmity, hatred.

विशेषिन्, विश्वेषु a. Hating, inimical. -m. A hater, an enemy.

विश्व 6 P. (विश्वति) 1 To pierce, cut. 2 To honour, worship. 3 To rule, govern, administer.

विश्वः 1 Kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. 2 Mode, manner, form. 3 Fold (at the end of comp. especially after numerals); विश्वि, अष्टविश्व &c. 4 The food of elephants. 5 Prosperity. 6 Penetration.

विश्वन् 1 Shaking, agitating. 2 Tremor, trembling.

विश्वन् Tremor, agitation.

विश्वया A widow; सा नारी विश्वया जाता गृहे रोदिति तत्पत्तिः. -Comp. -आवेदन् marrying a widow. -गामिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विश्वम् m. N. of Brahman, the creator.

विश्व 1 Mode, manner, form. 2 Kind, sort. 3 Prosperity, affluence. 4 The food of elephants, horses &c. 5 Penetration. 6 Hire, wages.

विश्वान् m. 1 A maker, creator; Ku. 7. 36. 2 The creator, N. of Brahman; विश्वानां भद्रं नो वितरतु मनोज्ञाय विश्वे Māl. 6. 7, R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7. 25. 3 Granter, giver, bestower; Ku. 1. 57. 4 Fate, destiny; H. 1. 40. 5 N. of Visvakarman. 6 N. of Kāma, the god of love. 7 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -आयुस् m. 1 sunshine. 2 the sunflower. -सु an epithet of Nārada.

विश्वानं 1 Arranging, disposing. 2 Performing, making, doing, executing; नेपथ्यविश्वानं S. 1; आज्ञा, वक्तृ &c. 3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11, 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. 4 Employment, use, application; प्रतिकाराविश्वानं R. 8. 40. 5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. 6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunction; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24. 7 Mode, manner. 8 A means or expedient. 9 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated); विश्वानसंपादितदानकोभिः K. (where विश्वान means 'rule' also); Si. 5. 51. 10 Wealth. 11 Pain, agony, torment, distress. 12 An act of hostility. -Comp. -गः, ज्ञः a wise or learned man. -युक्त a. in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

विश्वानर्क Distress affliction, pain. विश्वानक a. (विश्वान्) 1 Arranging. 2 Doing making

performing, executing. 3 Creating. 4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. 5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

विधिः 1 Doing, performance, practice, an act or action; ब्रह्मव्याना-म्वसनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; लेखाविधि Māl. 1. 35. 2 Method, manner, way, means, mode; Pt. 1. 376. 3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and परिसंख्या q. v. v.); विधिरत्येतमवाही. 4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance, injunction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अर्थवाद which means an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations; See अर्थवाद); अद्वा विचं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. 5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony; स चेत् स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मचारिणां लभ्येतस्यो भवति च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. 6 Behaviour, conduct. 7 Condition; V. 4. 8 Creation, formation; सामग्र्यविधौ Ku. 3. 28; कल्याणी विधिषु विचित्रता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7. 9 The creator. 10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधौ ब्रह्मर्षेण मनः समुचितैषा परिणतिः Māl. 4. 4. 11 The food of elephants. 12 Time. 13 A physician. 14 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -ज्ञः a. knowing the ritual. (-ज्ञः) a Brāhmaṇa versed in the ritual, a ritualist. -दृष्ट, -विहित a. prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. -द्वैत diversity of rules, variance of precept or commandment. -पूर्वकं ind. according to rule. -प्रयोगः application of a rule. -योगः the force or influence of fate, -वधुः f. an epithet of Sarasvatī. -हीन a. devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधिस्ता 1 Desire to do or perform. 2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधिरिस्त a. Intended to be done. सं- Intention, design.

विधुः 1 The moon; सविता विधुवति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनेति यामिन्यः K. P. 10. 2 Camphor. 3 A demon, fiend. 4 An expiatory oblation. 5 N. of Vishnu. 6 N. of Brahman. -Comp. -क्षयः waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. -पंजरः (also पिंजरः) a scimitar, sabre. -नक्षत्रा Nakhshatra or lunar mansion.

विधुत See विधुत.

विधुतिः f. Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वेनायक्यधिरं नो वदनविधुतयः पातु चीत्कारवयः Māl. 1. 1.

विधुननं 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. 2 Trembling, tremor.

विधुनन् N of Rāhu विधुन्नि विकटाङ्गु Git 4 N 4 71

विधुर a. 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; Māl. 2 3, 9. 11; U. 3. 38, 6. 41, Ki. 11. 26. 2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; मयि च विधुरे भावः कांताप्रवृत्तिः पराङ्मुखः V. 4. 20; विधुरा ज्वलनातिसर्जना-ज्जु नां प्राप्य पत्न्युत्तिकं Ku. 4. 32; Si. 6. 29. 12. 8. 3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सवि कलक-विधुरा मधुराननश्रीः Bv. 2. 5. 4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; Pt. 2. 81. -रः A widower. -रं 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. 2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress.

विधुरा Curds mixed with sugar and spices.

विधुननं Shaking, tremor, trembling.

विधुत p. p. 1 Shaken or tossed about, waved. 2 Tremulous. 3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. 4 Unsteady. 5 Abandoned. -तं Repugnance.

विधुतिः f., विधुननं Shaking, tremor, agitation.

विधुत p. p. 1 Seized, held, grasped. 2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. 3 Assumed, possessed. 4 Checked, restrained. 5 Supported, protected, borne up. (See धृ with वि). -तं 1 Disregard of a command. 2 Dissatisfaction.

विधेय pot. p. 1 To be done or performed. 2 To be enjoined or prescribed. 3 (a) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविधेयः परित्यक्तः Māl. 2. 18. (b) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.), निद्राविधेयं नन्दवैभवं R. 7. 62; सन्भाव्यमान-सोदरसेनाभिषिञ्चिना विधेयकीकृतोऽपि Māl. 1; Bg. 2. 64; Mu. 3. 1; Si. 3. 20; R. 19. 4. 4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; आदिधेयैः विधेयः दुस्तं गौरिवैति विधेयतं Ki. 11. 33. 5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.); अत्र मिथ्यामहिम्नं नातु-वायं अपि तु विधेयं K. P. 7. -रं 1 What ought to be done, a duty; Ki. 16. 62. 2 The predicate of a proposition. -यः A servant, dependant. -Comp. -अविनर्शः a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly अविवक्षितः प्राधान्यनिर्दिष्टो विधेयस्यो यच्च K. P. 7; see examples ad loc.). -आत्मन् m. N. of Vishnu. -ज्ञ a. one who knows one's duty; Pt. 1. 337. -पदं 1 the object to be accomplished. 2 the predicate.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. 2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. 3 An insult, offence

विध्वंसिन् a Being ruined falling to pieces

विध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed. 2 Scattered about, tossed up. 3 Obscured, darkened. 4 Eclipsed.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. 2 Stooping, drooping, inclined; *S.* 3. 11. 3 Sunk down, depressed. 4 Bent, crooked, curved. 5 Humble, modest; (see नम् with वि).

विनता 1 N. of the mother of Aruna and Garuda, said to be one of the wives of Kasyapa; see वन्दु. 2 A kind of basket. -Comp. -नन्दनः, -सुनः, -सुहः epithets of Garuda or Aruna.

विनतिः *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. 2 Modesty, humility. 3 A request.

विन्द *v.* 1 Sound, noise. 2 N. of a tree.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping.

विनम्र *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; *Ki.* 4. 2. 2 Depressed, sunk down. 3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रकं The flower of the *Tagara* tree.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. 2 Secret. 3 Ill-behaved. -यः 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; *R.* 1. 24; *Mā.* 10. 5 2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; *S.* 1. 29. 3 Polite conduct, gentlemanlike bearing, good breeding or manners; *R.* 6. 79; *Mā.* 1. 18 4 Modesty, humility; *सुहृ* क्लेशोपशान्तये विनयमाहात्म्ये *U.* 1; *विद्या* द्वाति. विनयः तथापि नीचेर्विनायद्वयत *R.* 3. 34; 10. 71 (where *Māli.* renders विनय by इन्द्रियजय or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). 5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. 6 Conduct in general. 7 Drawing off, taking away, removing; *Si.* 10. 42. 8 A man who has subdued his senses. 9 A trader, merchant. -Comp. -अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. -ग्रहिन् *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -वाच् *a.* speaking mildly or affably. -स्थ *a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away; *Me.* 52. 2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनयनं Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. -नः N. of the place where the river *Sarasvatī* is lost in the sand; cf. *Ms.* 2. 21.

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. 2 Disappeared, lost. 3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनस *a.* (सा-सी *f.*) Noseless; *Bk.* 5. 8.

विना *ind.* Without, except (with *acc.*; *instr.* or *abl.*); यथा तानं विना रागो यथा मानं विना दयः। यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः *Bv.* 1. 119; *पुंकेर्विना* सरो माति सदा *पुंकेर्विना* काव्य मानस विनोदिन 1 116 विना वारण

हस्तिन्याः क्रियतां सर्वनेक्षः *Mu.* 7; *Si.* 2. 9 (विनाङ्ग means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of'; मन्नेन विनाङ्गता रुतिः *Ku.* 4. 21 'bereft of: Cupid'). -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which विना is used in a poetically charming way; विनयसंवेद्य एव विनोक्तिः *R. G.*; see *K. P.* 10 also.

विनाडिः, विनाडिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a *Ghaṭikā* or equal to 24 seconds.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). 2 N. of *Gaṇesa*. 3 A Buddhist deified teacher. 4 N. of *Garuda*. 5 Obstacle, impediment.

विनाशः 1 Destruction ruin, utter loss, decay. 2 Removal. -Comp. -उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. -धनेन्, -धर्मेन् *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient, विनोद विनाशधर्मसु त्रिदिवस्त्वपि निःस्पृहोऽयत *R.* 8. 10.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihilation. -नः A destroyer.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well; cf. वीनाह.

विनियोजः Throwing down, sending forth.

विनियग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing; *Bg.* 13. 7, 17. 16; *Ms.* 9. 263. 2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (*fig.* also); *R.* 5. 65. 2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्रमदारजोऽहण्डो *Ku.* 5. 80.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. 2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विनिक्रमणानां नवति विनिपातः शतमुखः *Bh.* 2. 10 (where it has sense 1 also); *Ki.* 2. 34. 3 Decay, death. 4 Hell, perdition; *S.* 5. 5 Occurrence, happening. 6 Pain, distress. 7 Disrespect.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कर्षविनिमये *M.* 1; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दयतुर्वचनद्वयं *R.* 1. 26. 2 A pledge, deposit, security.

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes). विनियत *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated; as in विनियताहार, विनियतवाच् &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check. विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached. 2 Attached to, appointed. 3 Applied to. 4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation parting, detachment. 2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. 3 Employment, use, application, disposal; वयस्य विनियोगतः सत्यसिद्धे तत्सु *B.* 17. 67; प्राणायामे विनियोगः. 4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किंकराः समीक्ष्य *Ku.* 6 62 5 An obstacle impediment

विनिर्जयः Complete victory. विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. 2 Certainty. 3 A settled rule.

विनिर्धनः Persistence, pertinacity. विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. 2 Made, created.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. 2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. 3 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; *सङ्क्राम्यस्यविनिवृत्त्ये* *R.* 6. 74. 2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. 2 A decision, resolution. विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिष्पेषः Bruising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. 2 Killed. 3 Completely overcome. -तः 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. 2 A portent, comet.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. 2 Well trained, educated, disciplined. 3 Refined, well-behaved. 4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. 5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. 6 Sent away, dismissed. 7 Tamed, broken in. 8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). 9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. 10 Obastised, punished. 11 Tractable, governable. 12 Lovely, handsome. (See नी with वि). -तः 1 A trained horse. 2 A trader.

विनीतकं 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.) 2 A carrier, bearer.

विनेतृ *m.* 1: A leader, guide. 2 A teacher, an instructor; *R.* 8. 91. 3 A king, ruler. 4 A chastiser, punisher; अयं विनेता दुष्टानां *Mv.* 3. 46. 4. 1, *R.* 6. 39, 14. 23.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away, diversion. 2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेऽप्यनानां विनोदाः *Me.* 87; *S.* 2. 5. 3 Play, sport, pastime. 4 Eagerness, vehement desire. 5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलपनविनोदोऽप्यल्लस *U.* 3. 30; जनयतु रसिकजनेषु मनोरमतरित-भावविनोदं *Gīt.* 12. 6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. 2 A diversion &c.; see विनोद.

विन्दु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. 2 Literal. -दुः A drop; see विन्दु.

विन्धः 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustan proper from the Deccan or south, it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q v and forms the southern limit of *Madhyadesa*, see *Ms.* 2. 21

[According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru.]
2 A hunter. -**Comp.** -अदवी the great Vindhya forest. -कूटः, -कूटन epithets of the sage Agastya. -वासिन् *m.* an epithet of the grammarian व्यासि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgā.

विष *p. p.* 1 Known. **2** Got, obtained. **3** Discussed, investigated. **4** Placed, fixed. **5** Married. (See विद्).
विषक *N.* of Agastya.

विषस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. **2** Inlaid, paved. **3** Fixed. **4** Arranged. **5** Delivered. **6** Presented, offered. **7** Deposited.

विन्यासः 1 Entrusting, depositing, **2** A deposit, **3** Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविन्यासः inscribing letters; प्रत्यक्षरक्षेपनमप्रवर्णविन्यासविदुषः निधिः Vās. 'composition of a work &c.' **4** A collection, an assemblage. **5** A site or receptacle.

विपक्विम *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. **2** Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विपक्व *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. **2** Developed, fulfilled; Ki. 6. 16. **3** Cooked.

विपक्ष *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. -**क्षः** 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent; R. 17. 75, Si. 11. 59. **2** A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. **3** A disputant; Ki. 17. 43. **4** (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side (i. e. that in which the *hetu* or major term is not found); निश्चितसाध्याभावशब्दविपक्षः T. S.; Mu. 5. 10.

विपेचिका, **विपेची** 1 A lute. **2** Play, sport, pastime.

विपणः, **विपणन** 1 Sale; Ma. 3. 152. **2** Petty trade.

विपणिः, -**णी** *f.* 1 A market, market-place, stall; हा हा नद्यति मन्मथश्च विपणिः सीमन्मथश्चाक्षरः Mk. 8. 38; Si. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. **2** An article or commodity for sale. **3** Trade, traffic; Ms. 10. 116.

विपणिन् *m.* A trader merchant, shop-keeper Si. 5. 24

विपत्तिः *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhāsh. **2** Death, destruction; अतिरम्भसुकृतातां कर्मणामाविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शब्दतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; Ve. 4. 6; हिमसंकविपत्तिः नल्लिरी R. 45. **3** Agony, torment (यातना). -**त्तिः** (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

विपथः A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

विपद् *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress; तत्त्वविक्रमभावा तु देवां (नित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 210. **2** Death; निहातृवापद्विपद् दुःसिंहः R. 18. 35. -**Comp.** -उद्धरण, उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. -कालः times of need, season of calamity, adversity. -युक्त *a.* unfortunate, unhappy.

विपदा See विपद्.

विपन्न *p. p.* 1 Dead. **2** Lost, destroyed. **3** Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. **4** Declined. **5** Disabled, incapacitated. (see पृ with वि). -**क्षः** A snake.

विपरिणमनं, **विपरिणामः** 1 A change, an alteration. **2** Change of form, transformation.

विपरिवर्तनं Turning about, rolling.

विपरीत *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. **2** Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. **3** Wrong, contrary to rule. **4** False, untrue; Bv. 2. 177. **5** Unfavourable, adverse. **6** Cross, acting in an opposite manner. **7** Disagreeable, inauspicious. -**तः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -**ता** 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. **2** A perverse woman. -**Comp.** -**हर**, -**कारकः** -**कारिन्**, -**कृत्** *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; Si. 14. 66. -**चेतस्**, -**मति** *a.* having a perverted mind. -**स्तं** inverted sexual intercourse; cf. पुरुषाविति.

विपर्णकः The Palāsa tree.

विपर्ययः 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; आदिहो जयविपर्ययोपि मे श्लाघ्य इव परमेष्ठिना त्वया R. 11. 86, 8. 89; नमसः स्फुटतास्य रात्रेवि विपर्ययः (न भाजनं); Ki. 11. 44; विपर्यये तु S. 5. 'if it be otherwise', 'if contrary be the case.' **2** Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेव मतिर्विपर्ययं करिषी पकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; so वेदविपर्ययः Pt. 1. **3** Absence or non-existence; सङ्ग्रहारूपविपर्ययेऽपि Ku. 7. 42; त्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. **4** Loss; निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. **5** Complete destruction, annihilation. **6** Exchange, barter. **7** Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. **8** A calamity, misfortune adverse fate **9** Hostility enmity

विपर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; इतं विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीवलोफः U. 1. **2** Opposite, contrary. **3** Wrongly considered to be real.

विपर्ययः Reverse, contrariety; see विपर्यय.

विपर्यासः 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; विपर्यासं यातो वनविरलभावः क्षितिरुहा U. 2. 27. **2** Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in देवविपर्यासात्. **3** Interchange, exchange; प्रवहणविपर्यासितागता Mk. 8. **4** An error, a mistake.

विपलं A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

विपलायनं Running away, fleeing in different directions.

विपश्चित् *a.* Learned, wise; विपश्चितो विनिन्दतेन दुस्त्रो युष्मद्विं R. 3. 29. -*m.* A learned or wise man, sage; भवति ते सम्प्रतमा विपश्चितो मनोगतं वाचि निदेशयति ये Ki. 14. 4.

विपाकः 1 Cooking, dressing. **2** Digestion. **3** Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also), अनी वृक्षस्तंभभूतः पिशंगतां गता विपाकेन फलस्य शालवः Ki. 4. 26; वाचां विपाको मन Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed or dignified words'. **4** Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth, अहो मे दास्यताम् कर्मणां विपाकः K. 854, मयैव जन्मान्तरपातकां विपाकविस्फूर्जधुरमसह R. 14. 62; Bh. 2. 99; Mv. 5. 56 **5** (a) Change of state; U. 4. 6. (b) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity; U. 3. 3, 4. 12. **6** Difficulty, embarrassment. **7** Flavour, taste.

विपादनं 1 Splitting, tearing open **2** Eradication. **3** Spoliation.

विपातः A kind of large arrow.

विपाण्डु *a.* Pale, pallid; Ki. 5. 6; Si. 9. 3; so विपाण्डुर Si. 4. 5; Ratn. 2. 4.

विपादिका 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. **2** An enigma, a riddle.

विपाशु, **विपाशा** *f.* N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

विपिनं A wood, forest, grove, thicket; वृक्षावनविपिने ललितं वितनोतु शुभानि यशसं Git. 1.; विपिनाणि प्रकाशानि शक्तिमत्वाच्चकार सः R. 4. 31.

विपुल *a.* 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious; विपुलं नितम्बदेशे M. 3. 7; शिरसि तनुर्विपुलश्च मध्यदेशे Mk. 3. 22; so विपुलं, पृष्ठं विपुलः कुक्षिः &c. **2** Much, ample, copious, abundant; Ki. 18. 14. **3** Deep, profound; Mv. 1. 2. **4** With the hair standing on end, thrilling; Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). -**त्** 1 N. of the mountain Meru **2** Of Himalaya **3** A respectable man -**Comp.** -**ताय** *a.*

shady, unbrageous. जयना a woman with large hips. -मति a. endowed with great talent or understanding.

-रस; the sugar-cane.

विपुला The earth.

विपुयः The Munja grass.

विमः 1 A Brāhmaṇa; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. 2 A sage, wise man. 3 The Asvattha tree. -Comp. -ऋषिः = ब्रह्मर्षि q. v. -काष्ठ the cotton plant. -प्रियः the Palāsa tree. -समागमः a concourse or synod of Brāhmaṇas. -स्व the property of a Brāhmaṇa.

विमर्कः Distance, remoteness.

विमर्कारः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect; Ki. 8. 55. 2 Injury, offence. 3 Wickedness. 4 Opposition, counteraction. 5 Retaliation.

विमर्कणि p. p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. 2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). 3 Expanded, outstretched. 4 Wide, broad.

विमर्कत p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. 2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. 3 Opposed. 4 Retaliated, requited; (see कृ with विम).

विमर्कतिः f. 1 Injury, offence. 2 An insult, abuse, contumely. 3 Retaliation, retort.

विमर्क्य p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed. 2 Distant, remote. 3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विमर्क्यक a. Remote, distant.

विमर्तिकारः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. 2 Retaliation.

विमर्तिपत्तिः f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, confict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). 2 Dissent, objection. 3 Perplexity, confusion. 4 Mutual relation. 5 Conversancy.

विमर्तिपत्तः p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite; dissentient. 2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. 3 Contested, disputed. 4 Mutually connected or related.

विमर्तिषेधः 1 Keeping under control, controlling. 2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests; हरिविंशतिषेधं तमाचक्षे विचक्षणः Si. 2. 6; (तुल्यबल-विरोधो विमर्तिषेध Malli.). 3 (In gram.) The conflict of two rules by which two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules; विमर्तिषेधे परं कार्यं P. I. 4. 2; see Kāśikā or Mbh. thereon). 4 Prohibition.

विमर्ति (ती)सारः 1 Repentance; S' 10 20 2 Anger rage wrath 3 Wickedness evil

विमर्द p. p. 1 V.iated, spoiled, dissolved. 2 Corrupt.

विमर्दः p. p. 1 Lost. 2 Vain, useless.

विमर्दक p. p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. 2 Shot, discharged. 3 Free from (in comp.)

विमर्दक p. p. 1 Separated, severed, detached. 2 Separated from, being absent or away from; Me. 2. 3 Freed or released from. 4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विमर्योगः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation; as विमर्. 2 Especially, separation of lovers, मा भूदेवं क्षणमपि च ते विमुखा विमर्योगः Me. 115, 10; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. 3 Quarrel, disagreement.

विमर्दय p. p. 1 Deceived; cheated. 2 Disappointed. 3 Hurt, injured.

-यत्र A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :-प्रियः कृत्वापि संकेतं यस्या नायाति संनिविम् । विमर्दयेति सा ज्ञेया निर्वातमवमानिता ॥ 118.

विमर्लभः 1 Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Ki. 11. 27. 2 Especially, deceiving by false statements or by not keeping promises. 3 Quarrel, Disagreement. 4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. 5 The separation of lovers; हृदये प्रियजनस्य कातरं विमर्लभ-परिहर्षिणो वचः R. 19. 18; Ve. 2. 12. 6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of हंगूर (opp. संभोग); अपरः (विमर्लभः) अभिलाषविरहे-र्षात्रासंशयहेतुक इति पंचविधः K. P. 4; यूनेरयुक्तयोर्मोचो युक्तयोर्वाथवा मिथः । अभीष्टा-लिप्तमादीनामनवादी प्रहृष्यते । विमर्लभः स विज्ञेयः-उज्ज्वलमणिः—; cf. S. D. 212 et seq.

विमर्लापः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. 2 Mutual contradiction, contradictory statement. 3 A dispute, wrangling. 4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विमर्लयः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्याकल्पेन मरुता भेदात् भूयसामपि । ब्रह्मणोव विवर्तनां कापि विमर्लयः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विमर्लुप्त p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. 2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विमर्लोभिन् m. N. of two trees; किंकिरात and अशोक.

विमर्वासः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home.)

विमर्लिका A female fortune-teller.

विमर्हीण a. Deprived or destitute of.

विमर्श a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpalatable, distasteful -यं Offence wrong & disagreeable act

मनसापि न विमर्शय मया कृतपूर्वं तव किं जहासि मां R. 8. 52, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 39; Si. 15. 11.

विमर्शः f. 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संतापं नवजलविमर्शो गृहीत्वा Si. 8. 40; स्वेदविमर्शः 2. 18. 2 A mark, dot, spot.

विमर्शित p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. 2 Banished, being in exile; R. 12. 11. -Comp. -भर्तृका a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विमर्शः 1 Floating or drifting about, floatinag in different directions. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Confusion, perplexity. 4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M. 1. 5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. 6 Extortion. 7 Loss, destruction; सत्त्वविमर्शात् R. 8. 41. 8 Adverseness, evil turn, अथवा मम मायविमर्शात् R. 8. 47. 9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितविरुद्धे सुचौ... नतिरादर्श इवाभिदृश्यते Ki. 2. 26 (where विमर्श also means प्रमाणबाधः absence of reasoning). 10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 18. 11 An evil, a calamity. 12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness.

विमर्शः 1 Deluging, inundating. 2 Causing tumult. 3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विमर्श p. p. 1 Drifted about. 2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. 3 Confounded, disturbed. 4 Ravaged, devastated. 5 Lost, disappeared. 6 Disgraced, dishonoured. 7 Ruined. 8 Obscured, disfigured. 9 Depraved, dissolute, profligate, guilty of lewdness. 10 Contrary, reverse. 11 Turning out false, untrue, U. 4. 18.

विमर्शः See विमर्श.

विमर्श a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विमर्शमेतद्-मुरुषमपि यौवनं Git. 7; जगता वा विमर्शेन किं फलं R. G.; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me. 68. 2 Idle, unmeaning.

विमर्शः 1 Constipation. 2 Obstruction.

विमर्शा Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विमर्शः p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake, S. 2. 2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. 3 Clever, skilful.

विमर्शः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सख्यं सात्रपदं मो इत्याहुर्विदुषा जनाः Pt. 2. 43. 2 A god, deity; अमुञ्जो विमर्शः सखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1; गौहर्षं न विधीनां मह-यंति महेश्वरं विमर्शः Subhāsh. 3 The moon. -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. -द्विष्टः, -राहुः a demon; V. 1. 3.

विमर्शानः 1 A learned man 2 A teacher

विबोधः 1 A wakening, being awake. 2 Perceiving, discovering. 3 Intelligence. 4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्यभिचारिभाव) in Rhetoric; निद्रानाशोर्जरं जायमानो बोधो विबोधः R G.

विबोक्त See विबोक्त.

विभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, partitioned (as property &c.). 2 Divided, separated in interest, as in विभक्ता भातः. 3 Parted, separated, made distinct; Si. 1. 3. 4 Different, multifarious. 5 Retired, secluded. 6 Regular, symmetrical. 7 Ornamented. (See भक्त with वि). -**क्तः** N. of Kārtikeya.

विभक्तिः *f.* 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment. 2 Division, separation in interest. 3 A portion or share of inheritance. 4 (In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a case or case-termination.

विभंगः 1 Breaking, fracture. 2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage, Bg. 2. 26. 3 Bending, contraction (as of the eye-brows); दूविभंगकुटिलं च वक्षिरे R. 19. 17. 4 A fold, wrinkle. 5 A step, stair; R. 6. 3. 6 Breaking out; manifestation; विविधविकारविभंगं Git. 11.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property; अतदुद्यु विभवेयु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8; R. 8. 69. 2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; प्रतापमम मतिविभवः V. 2; वाग्निभवः Māl. 1. 20, R. 1. 9; Ki. 5. 21. 3 Exalted position, rank, dignity. 4 Magnanimity. 5 Final beatitude, absolution.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. 2 A ray of light. 3 Beauty. -**Comp.** -**करः** 1 the sun; वत वत हस्तैः जः पुंजी विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. 2 the arka plant. 3 the moon. -**वसु** 1 the sun. 2 fire; स्वयिष्यामि तदु विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34; R. 3. 37, 10. 83; Bg. 7. 9. 3 the moon. 4 a kind of necklace.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, apportionment (as of inheritance); समस्तत्र विभागः स्यात् Ms. 9. 120, 210; Y. 2. 114. 2 The share of an inheritance. 3 A part or share in general. 4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in Nyāya phil. as a Guṇa); Ku. 24; Bg. 3. 29. 5 The numerator of a fraction. 6 A section. -**Comp.** -**कल्प** ना allotment of shares; Y. 2. 149. -**धर्मः** the law of inheritance. -**यजिका** a deed of partition. -**भाक्** *m.* one who shares in a portion of property already distributed; Y. 1. 122.

विभाजन् Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्य *a.* 1 Portionable, to be divided. 2 Divisible.

विभातं Day-break, dawn.

विभावः 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind

(one of the three main divisions of *Bhāṣas* the other two being अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव q. v. v.); रत्नमुद्रा-यका लोके विभावाः कव्यनाटय्यैः S. D. 61: its chief subdivisions are आलंबन and उद्दीपक; see आलंबन. 2 A friend, an acquaintance.

विभावन् -**ना** 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. 2 Discussion, investigation, examination. 3 Conception, imagination. -**ना** (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their usual causes are absent; क्रियावाः प्रतिवेष्टेति कलव्यक्तिविभावना K. P. 10.

विभावरी 1 Night; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेणु-मंडले विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15; 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. 2 Turmeric. 3 A bawd. 4 A harlot. 5 A perverse woman. 6 A talkative woman (सुखरत्नी).

विभावित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made clearly visible. 2 Known, understood, ascertained. 3 Seen, conceived. 4 Judged, discriminated. 5 Inferred, indicated. 6 Proved, established. -**Comp.** -**एकदेश** *a.* 'with whom a part has been discovered', who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावितैक-देशेन देयं ददमित्युक्ते V. 4. 17.

विभावा 1 An option, alternative. 2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder, divided, split. 2 Pierced, wounded. 3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed. 4 Perplexed, bewildered. 5 Moved to and fro. 6 Disappointed. 7 Different, various. 8 Mixed, blended, variegated; विभिन्नवर्णा गरुडायजेन हर्षस्य रज्याः पतिः स्फुट्या Si. 4. 14; (see भिन्न with वि). -**जः** N. of Siva.

विभीतः, -**त्तः**, विभीतकः, -**कं**, विभीतकी, विभीता N. of tree, Terminalia Belerica, one of the three myrobalsans.

विभीषक *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. 2 A means of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow); यदि ते सति संलेख केयमन्या विभीषिका U. 4. 29.

विभु *a.* (हु-भी *f.*) 1 Mighty, powerful. 2 Eminent, supreme. 3 Able to, capable of (with inf.), (धनुः) पूरायितुं भवति विभवः शिखरमणिकुचः Ki. 5. 43. 4 Self-subdued, firm; self-controlled; कनकरमवशं न विप्रहृष्टुर्विभु-मतिं यदुभी सुखति भावः Ku. 6. 95. 5 (In Nyāya phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, pervading all material things. -**सु** 1 Ether. 2 Space. 3 Time. 4 The soul. 5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king. 6 The supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 14. 10. 12. 7 A servant. 8 N. of Brahman. 9 Of Siva. Ku. 7. 31. 10 Of Vishnu.

विभुस *a.* Curved, bent, crooked. **विभूतिः** *f.* 1 Might, power, greatness. Si. 14. 5, Ku. 2. 61. 2 Prosperity, welfare. 3 Dignity, exalted rank. 4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजनेविभो विभूतिः Mu. 3. R. 8. 36. 5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19. 6. 76; 17. 43. 6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties, अग्निमन्, लविमन्, प्राप्ति, प्राकाम्य, महिमन्, ईशिता, वज्रिना and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. 7 Ashes of cow-dung.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration, विशेषतः सर्वविधं समाजे विभूषणं मौनमपेक्षिताना Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

विभूषा 1 Ornament, decoration, संवेदे श्रमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5, R. 4. 54. 2 Light, lustre. 3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभूत *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंशः 1 Falling away or off. 2 Decay, decline, ruin. 3 A precipice.

विभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Led astray, seduced. 2 Deprived of.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. 2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. 3 Error, mistake, blunder. 4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry of mind caused by love; चित्तदुस्व्यवस्थानं गुणारा-दिभ्रमो भवेत् 5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in the wrong places through flurry; विभ्रमस्त्वरथाकाले भूषास्थान-विपर्ययः; see Ku. 1. 4 and Malli. thereon. 6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement, Māl. 1. 26, 9. 33. 7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15. 25, U. 1. 20, 34. 6. 4; Si. 6. 46, 7. 15, 16. 64. 8 Doubt apprehension. 9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. 2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. 3 Disappeared, vanished.

विभ्राज् *a.* Shining, splendid, luminous.

विभ्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Whirled about. 2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried. 3 Mistaken, erring. -**Comp.** -**नयन** *a.* with rolling eyes. -**शील** *a.* 1 confused in mind. 2 intoxicated, drunk. (-लः) 1 a monkey. 2 the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Whirling, going round. 2 Flurry, error, confusion. 3 Hurry, precipitation.

विमत *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. 2 At variance, inconsistent. 3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -**तः** An enemy. **विमति** *a.* Stupid, devoid of intelligence foolish -**ति** *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. 2 Dislike. 3 Stupidity.

विमलसं *a.* Free from jealousy, unjealous; Bg. 4. 22.

विमह *a.* 1 Free from intoxication. 2 Devoid of joy, jealous.

विमनस्, विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7. 2 Absent-minded. 3 Perplexed, bewildered. 4 Displeased. 5 Changed in mind or feeling.

विमन्यु *a.* 1 Free from anger. 2 Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्दः 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. 2 Rubbing together, friction; विमर्दमिवकुलालिका खल्वहं M. 3; R. 5. 65. 3 Touch. 4 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. 5 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दममं भूमिवतरावः U. 5. 6 Destruction, devastation; R. 6. 62. 7 Conjunction of the sun and moon. 8 An eclipse.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding, bruising. 2 The trituration of perfumes. 3 An eclipse. 4 The conjunction of the sun and moon.

विमर्दनं-ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. 2 Rubbing together, friction. 3 Destruction, killing. 4 Trituration of perfumes. 5 An eclipse.

विमर्शः 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. 2 Reasoning. 3 A conflicting judgment. 4 Hesitation, doubt. 5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वासना.

विमर्षः 1 Thought, deliberation. 2 Impatience, non-forbearance. 3 Dissatisfaction, displeasure. 4 (In dramas) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a love-story caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five *Sandhis* in a drama; it is thus defined in S.D.; यत्र मुख्यकलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः । शापादौः संतरायश्च स विमर्ष इति स्मृतः 336; see Mu. 4. 3; (often written विमर्श in all these senses.)

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spotless, clean (fig. also). 2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water); विमलं जलं. 3 White, bright. -लं 1 Silver-gilt. 2 Tale. -Comp. -दानं an offering to a deity. -मणिः a crystal.

विमांसः-सं Unclean meat (as of dogs.).

विमातृ *f.* A step-mother. -Comp. -जः a step-mother's son.

विमानः-नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour. 2 A measure. 3 A balloon & heavenly car (moving through the skies) १६ विमानेन विगहमान B. 13. 1. 7. 61

12. 104; Ku. 2. 45. 7. 40; V. 4. 43; Ki. 7. 11. 4 A vehicle or conveyance in general; R. 16. 68. 5 A hall, splendid room or assembly-hall; R. 17. 9. 6 A palace (with seven stories); नेत्रा नीताः सततगतिना रश्मिनामधूमीः Me. 69. 7 A horse. -Comp. -चारिन्, -यान *a.* moving in a balloon. -राजः 1 an excellent heavenly car; U. 3. 2 the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour, contempt, humiliation; विमानना सुभ्रुकुतः पितृपुत्रे Ku. 5. 43; अमवकाशय विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. 2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. 3 A broom. -Comp. -या an unchaste woman; विमार्गगात्राश्च रुचिः स्वकति Bv. 1. 125. -यामिन्, -मस्थित *a.* following evil courses; S. 5. 8.

विमार्गेण Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, blended, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); दुग्धमिश्रितार्थश्च Mb.; द्युष्टोऽपि को न को न तमसि ब्रह्माविमिश्रो रतः Git. 5.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. 2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. 3 Freed from. 4 Hurlled, discharged. 5 Given vent to. -Comp. -कंठ *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Released, liberation. 2 Separation. 3 Absolution, final liberation.

विमुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. 2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न सुद्वेष्टे प्रथममुक्तोपक्षया संशयस्य प्रति मित्रे भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्योद्ये Me. 17. 27; (रङ्गा) मनः परस्त्रीविमुखमवृत्ति R. 16. 8, 19. 47. 3 Adverse; H. i. 130. 4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); करुणाविमुक्तेन सख्युना हस्ता एवा वद किं न मे हृते R. 8. 67.

विमुख *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमुद *a.* 1 Unsealed. 2 Opened, budded, blown.

विमुद *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. 2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. 3 Stupid.

विमुद *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, wiped, cleansed. 2 Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. 2 Discharging, shooting. 3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षण-या 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. 2 Discharging. 3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. 4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing unyoking. 2 Release freedom. 3 Liberation emancipation

विमोहन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. -नः-नं N. of a division of Hell. -नं Seducing, tempting, fascinating.

विचः-नं See विच.

विचकः See विचक्र.

विचटः The mustard plant.

विचिकाः See विचिका.

विचा-मी *f.* N. of a creeper.

विचित See विचिन्.

विटुः The betel-nut tree.

विद्यत् *n.* The sky, atmosphere, ether; पश्योदयभूतत्वाद्विद्यति बहुतरं स्तोकोदयं प्रयाति S. 1. 7; R. 13. 40. -Comp. -गंगा 1 the heavenly Ganges. 2 the galaxy. -चारिन् (विचचारिन्) *m.* a kite, -मृतिः *f.* darkness. -मणिः (विद्यमणिः) the sun.

विद्यतिः A bird.

विद्यतः 1 Restraint, check, control. 2 Distress, pain, affliction. 3 Cessation, stop.

विद्यत *a.* 1 Bold (युध). 2 Audacious, shameless, impudent.

विद्यम See विद्यम.

विद्युक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. 2 Separated from, deserted by. 3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.).

विद्युत *p. p.* Separated from, being deprived of; V. 4. 18.

विद्योगः 1 Separation, disunion; अयोधकपदे तथा विद्योगः सहसा चोपनतः सुदुःसहो मे V. 4. 3; त्वद्योपस्थितविद्योगस्य तपोवनस्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते S. 4; संघे भूषणमति हि सद्भिः योगः Ki. 5. 41; R. 12. 10; Me. 183, 88; Si. 12. 63. 2 Absence, loss. 3 Subtraction.

विद्योगिन् *a.* Separated. -म. The ruddy goose.

विद्योगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; गुरुनिःशस्तिः कपिर्मनीषी निरेणोदयनां विद्योगिनीति Bv. 4. 35. 2 N. of a metre; (see App. I.)

विद्योजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. 2 Separated from, deprived of.

विद्येनिः-नी 1 Manifold birth. 2 The womb of animals (Kull. on Ms. 12. 77). 3 A debased originominous birth.

विरक्त *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy; R. 13. 64. 2 Discoloured. 3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. 4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. 5 Impassioned.

विरक्तिः *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. 2 Estrangement. 3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion or worldly attachment.

विरचन-ना 1 Arrangement, disposition. Si. 5. 21. 2 Contriving, constructing. 3 Formation creation. 4 Composition, composition

विरचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. 2 Contrived; constructed. 3 Written, composed. 4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. 5 Put on, worn. 6 Set, inlaid.

विरज *a.* Free from dust or passion. -**जः** An epithet of Vishnu.

विरजस्, **विरजस्क** *a.* 1 Free from dust. 2 Free from passion; *Si.* 20. 80 3 From menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

विरचः, **चिः** N. of Brahman.

विरटः A kind of black agallochum.

विरण A kind of fragrant grass; cf. *शिरण*.

विरस *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (with abl.). 2 Rested, stopped, ceased. 3 Ended, concluded, at an end; **विरतं** गेयधुर्निरस्तवः *R.* 8. 66.

विरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. 2 Rest, end, pause. 3 Indifference to worldly attachments; *Bh.* 3. 79.

विरमः 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Sunset.

विरल *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact; **विर्यासि** यातो घनविरलभावः *क्षितिर्दृष्ट* *U.* 2. 27; **भवति** **विरलमक्षि-स्तान्मृणोद्धारः** *R.* 5. 74. 2 Fine delicate. 3 Loose, wide apart. 4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; *Pt.* 1. 29. 5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity); **तस्मै** किमपि काष्ठाणां जानाति **विरलो** मुनिः *B. v.* 1. 117; **विरलतपस्वविः** *Si.* 9. 3. 6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -**लं** *ind.* Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -**Comp.** -**जाडुक** *a.* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -**द्रवा** a kind of gruel.

विरस *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. 2 Unpleasant; disagreeable, painful; **तवक्लोकं** **विरसान्** यापय **दिवसान्** वनातरे **विरसान्** *Bv.* 1. 7. 3 Cruel, unfeeling. -**सः** Pain.

विरहः 1 Parting with, separation. 2 Especially the separation of lovers; **सा** **विरहे** तव दीना *Git.* 4; **सुखमपि** **विरहः** **ग्रा-न** **सेहे** *ibid.*; *Me.* 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. 3 Absence. 4 Want. 5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -**Comp.** -**अनलः** the fire of separation. -**अवस्था** the state of separation. -**आर्त**, -**उत्कंठ**, -**उत्सुक** *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. -**उत्कंठिता** a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a *Nāyikā* in poetic compositions; see *S. D.* 121. -**उग्रः** the fever or anguish of separation.

विरहिणी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband 2 Wages, **भिर**

विरहित *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. 2 Separated from. 3 Lonely, solitary. 4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.).

विरहिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover; **नृपति** **दुवतिजनेन** **समं** **राखि** **विरहि-जनस्य** **दुरति** *Git.* 1.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. 2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction; **विरागकारणेषु** **परिहृतिषु** *Mu.* 1. 3 Aversion, disinclination. 4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

विराज *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. 2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. 3 The first progeny of Brahman; cf. *Ms.* 1. 32; **तस्मात्** **विराजायत** *Rv.* 10. 90. 5. (where **विराज्** is represented as born from *Purusha*). 4 The body. -*f.* N. of a Vedic metre.

विराज See **विराज्**.

विराजित *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, illuminated. 2 Displayed, manifested.

विराटः 1 N. of a district in India. 2 N. of a king of the Matsyas. The *Pāṇḍavas* lived *incognito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter *Uttarā* was married to *Abhimanyu* and was mother of *Parikshit* who succeeded *Yudhishthira* to the throne of *Hastināpura*. -**Comp.** -**जः** a sort of inferior diamond. -**पंचमः** *m.* the fourth book of the *Mahābhārata*.

विराटकः A sort of inferior diamond, a diamond of inferior quality.

विराणिज *m.* An elephant.

विराड् *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. 2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under **राड्** with **वि**.

विराधः 1 Opposition. 2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. 3 N. of a powerful *Rākshas* slain by *Rāma*.

विराधनं 1 Opposing. 2 Hurting, injuring, offending. 3 Pain, anguish.

विरामः 1 Cessation, discontinuance. 2 End, termination, conclusion; **रजनिर्विद्वानभिगमयति** **विरामं** *Git.* 5; *U.* 3. 16, *Māl.* 9. 34. 3 Pause, stop. 4 The stop or pause of the voice; *Mk.* 3. 5. 5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. 6 N. of Vishnu.

विराल See **विडाल**.

विराव Clamour, noise, sound; **आलोकशब्दं** **विराव** **विरावः** *R.* 2. 9, 16. 31.

विराविन् *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. 2 Lamenting. -**जी** 1 Weeping crying 2 A broom

विरिचिः, **विरिचप** N. of Brahman

विरिचिः 1 N. of Brahman; *Vikr.* 1. 46; *N.* 3. 44; *Si.* 9. 9. 2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva.

विरुग *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces. 2 Destroyed. 3 Bent. 4 Blunted.

विरुत *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. 2 Resounding, filled with cries -**त** 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. 2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. 3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; **परमूत-विरुतं** **कलं** **यथा** **प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरीदृशं** *S.* 4. 9.

विरुदः -**दं** 1 Proclaiming. 2 Crying aloud. 3 A panegyric laudatory poem; **गद्यपद्यसौ** **राजस्तुतिर्विरुदमुच्यते** *S.* *U.* 570; **नदंति** **नदंतिनः** **परिलसन्ति** **वाजिब्रजाः** **पठन्ति** **विरु-दावलीमहिनमंदिरे** **वंदिनः** *|| R. G.*

विरुदितं Loud cry or lamentation; *U.* 3. 30. v. 1.

विरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. 2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. 3 Besieged, blockaded. 4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, incompatible. 5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in quality. 6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); e. g. **शब्दो** **निर्यः** **कृतकत्वात्** *T. S.* 7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. 8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. 9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food). 10 Wrong, improper -**द्वं** 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. 2 Discord, disagreement.

विरुद्धणं 1 Roughening. 2 Aoting as an astringent. 3 Blame, censure. 4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated shot up; *Mk.* 1. 9. 2 Produced, born, arisen. 3 Grown, increased. 4 Bud-ded, blossomed. 5 Ascended, mounted.

विरूप *a.* (पर or पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; *Pt.* 1. 143. 2 Unnatural, monstrous. 3 Multiform, diverse. -**यं** 1 Deformity, ugliness. 2 Variety of form, nature or character. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष** *a.* having deformed eyes, **वृष्टिर्विरुपाक्षः** *Ku.* 5. 72. (-**क्षः**) N. of Siva (having an unusual number of eyes); **दृशो** **दृश्य** **मदविजं** **जीवयन्ति** **दृश्येय** **याः** **विरुपाक्षस्य** **जयि-नस्ताः** **सुखे** **वानलोचनाः** *Vb.* 1. 2; *Ku.* 6. 21. -**करणं** 1 Disfiguring. 2 Injuring. -**चक्षुस्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**रूप** *a.* deformed.

विरूपिन् *a.* (जी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured.

विरिकः 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. 2 A purgative.

विरिचनं See **विरिक**.

विरिचित *a.* Purged, evacuated.

विरिकः 1 A river, stream. 2 Absence of the letter *र*.

विरोकः -**क** A hole, pit, chasm. -**कः** A ray of light.

विरोचन 1 The sun 2 The moon 3 Fire 4 N. of the son of *Prachāda*

and father of Bali. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Bali.

विरोधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. 2 Blockade, siege, investment. 3 Restraint, check. 4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. 5 Antithesis, contrast. 6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधो विभ्रातः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. 7 A quarrel, disagreement. 8 A calamity, misfortune. 9 (In Rhet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so:—representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāṇa and Subandhu; दुष्प्रवचनं विना, कृष्णोपहृष्टानः, मरुतोपि शत्रुः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammata:—विरोधः सोऽविरोधेऽपि विरुद्धेन यद्वाच्यः K. P. 10, this figure is also called विरोधानामस. -Comp. -उक्तिः f., -वचनं contradiction, opposition. -कारिन् a. fomenting quarrels. -कृत् a. opposing. (-म्.) an enemy.

विरोधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging, blockading. 3 Opposition, resistance. 4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरोधिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. 2 Besieging. 3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोवन् S. 1. 4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधित्वेऽपि तद्वत्सर्वमस्तरं Ku. 5. 17. 5 Quarrelsome. -म्. An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

विरोप(ह)णं Healing (as a sore); यणविरोपणं तैल S. 4. 14.

विल् I. 6 P. (विलति) 1 To cover, conceal. 2 To break, divide. -II. 10. U. (वलयति-ते) To throw, send forth.

विलं See विल.

विलस a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Bewildered, embarrassed. 3 Surprised, astonished. 4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोत्रेण स्वलितस्तदा भवति च श्रद्धाविलसि श्रं S. 6. 5. 5 Strange, unusual.

विलक्षण a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. 2 Different, other. 3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. 4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. -णं A vain or useless state.

विलक्षित p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. 2 Discernible by. 3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. 4 Vexed, annoyed.

विलग्न a 1 Clinging or sticking to
clinging on fastened on S 7 26

Si. 9. 20. 2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. 3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). 4 Thin, slender, delicate; मन्वेन सा वेदिविलग्नमथा Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. -श्र 1 The waist. 2 The hips. 3 The rising of constellations.

विलम्बनं 1 Transgressing, overstepping. 2 Offence, transgression, injury.

विलम्बित p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. 2 Transgressed. 3 Surpassed, excelled. 4 Overcome, defeated.

विलज्ज a. Shameless, unabashed. **विलपनं** 1 Talking. 2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. 3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोऽप्युल्लसः U. 3. 30. 4 The sediment of any oily substance.

विलपितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. 2 A wail.

विलम्बः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. 2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलम्बनं 1 Hanging down, depending. 2 Delay, procrastination; न कुरु नित्यं विनि गमनविलम्बनं Git. 5; or तन्मुदे विकलं विलम्बनमसौ रम्योऽभिसारक्षणः ibid.

विलम्बिका Constipation.

विलम्बित p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. 2 Pendent, pendulous. 3 Depending on, closely connected with. 4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. 5 Slow (as time in music). See लब्ध with वि. -तं Delay.

विलम्बित a. (नी f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नवावुम्भि-भूतिविलम्बिनो वनाः S. 5. 12; अलवुविलम्बिपयो-धरोरुद्धाः Si. 4. 29. 5; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 84, 18. 25; Mk. 5. 13. 2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलम्बिते विगलितलज्जा विलगति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Gtt. 6.

विलम्बः 1 Liberality. 2 A gift, donation.

विलसः 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. 2 Destruction, death, end, U. 7. 3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलयं गन्तुं to be dissolved, to end, to be terminated; दिवसोऽनुविभ-मगमद्विलयं Si. 9. 17).

विलयनं 1 Dissolving liquefying, dissolution. 2 Corroding. 3 Removing, taking away. 4 Attenuating. 5 An attenuant.

विलसत् pres. a. (नी f.) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. 2 Flashing, darting. 3 Waving. 4 Sportive; playful.

विलसनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. 2 Sporting, dallying.

विलसित p. p. 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. 2 Appeared, manifested. 3 Sportive, wanton. -तं 1 Glittering gleaming 2 A gleam, flash रोमहर्षा मृदुलस मासस्त

द्विद्विलसितानि विडम्बयति Ki. 5. 46, Me. 81, V. 4. 3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. 4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकास्त्राणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः R. 12. 78.

विलासः 1 A cat (for विडाल). 2 An instrument, a machine.

विलासः 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure, as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलास-काननं, विलासमंदिरं &c. 3 Coquetry, dalliance, affectation, wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; Ku. 5. 18; Si. 9. 26. 4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Māl. 2. 6. 5 Flash, gleam.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. 2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Rs. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined in S. D.:—गुणारवहल्लंकायां दशलास्यांगसंयुता। विदूषकविदाभ्यां च प्रीतमर्देन दृशिता। हीना गर्भ-विमर्शिन्यां संविभ्यां हीननायका। स्वल्पवृत्ता मुनेपथ्या विख्याता सा विलासिका 552.

विलासिन् a. (नी f.) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish, R. 6. 14. -म्. 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उपमानमसुद्विलासिनं करुणं यत्नव कतिमन्तथा Ku. 4. 5. 2 Fire. 3 The moon. 4 A snake. 5 An epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. 6 Of Siva. 7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general). 2 A coquettish or wanton woman; हरिश्चि सुप्रवचुषिकरे विलासिनी विलसति केलिरे Gtt. 1; Ku. 7. 59; Si. 8. 70; R. 6. 17. 3 A wanton, harlot.

विलिखानं Scratching, scraping, writing.

विलिप्त p. p. Anointed, besmeared, smeared over.

विलीन p. p. 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. 2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. 3 Contiguous to, in contact with. 4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. 5 Disappeared, vanished. 6 Dead, perished.

विलुचनं Tearing off, peeling.

विलुठनं Robbing, plundering.

विलुप्त p. p. 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. 2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. 3 Robbed, plundered. 4 Destroyed, ruined. 5 Impaired, mutilated.

विलुपकः A thief, robber, ravisher.

विलुलित p. p. 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about tremulous 2 Disordered d ang ed लुलितेऽपि Gtt 7

विद्वन् *p. p.* Cut off, lopped off, cleft, cut asunder.

विलेखनं 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. 2 Digging. 3 Uprooting.

विलेपः 1 Unguent, an ointment. 2 Mortar. 3 Plaster (in general).

विलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing. 2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &c.), यन्त्रेण चरन्निद्रमुम-ध्वविलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes. 2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired. (इन्द्रेणा). 3 Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपी, विलेप्यः Rice-gruel. विलोकनं 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16. 2 Sight, observation; Si. 1. 29.

विलोकित *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed, viewed, beheld. 2 Examined, thought about. -त् A look, glance; S. 2. 3.

विलोचनं The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku. 4. 2. 3. 67. -Comp. -अंशु *n.* tears.

विलोडनं Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; Si. 14. 83.

विलोडित *p. p.* Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. -त् Buttermilk.

विलोपः 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. 2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपनं 1 Cutting off. 2 Carrying away. 3 Destroying, destruction.

विलोभः Attraction, seduction, allurements.

विलोभनं 1 Enticing, alluring. 2 An allurements, temptation, seduction. 3 Praise, flattering.

विलोम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Inverted, reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite. 2 Produced in the reverse order. 3 Backward. -म् 1 Reverse order, inversion. 2 A dog. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Varuna. -म् A water-wheel, a machine for raising water from a well. -Comp. -उत्तरा, -ज, -जात, -वर्ण *a.* 'born in the reverse order'; i. e. 'born of a mother whose caste is superior to the father's; cf. प्रतिरोमक also. -क्रिया, -विधिः 1 a reverse action. 2 A rule of inversion (in math.). -जिह्वः an elephant.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about; पृथ्वीषु विलोल-भक्षित R. 8. 59; Si. 9. 8, 15. 62, 20. 42; V. 2. 28; R. 7. 41, 16. 68. 2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair); U. 3. 4.

विलोहितः N. of Rudra.

विल See विल

विल See विल

विवक्षा 1 A desire to speak. 2 Wish, desire. 3 Meaning, sense. 4 Intention, purpose.

विवक्षित *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken; विवक्षितं ह्युक्तमनुतापं जयति S. 3. 2 Meant, intended, purposed. 3 Wished, desired. 4 Favourite. -त् 1 Purpose, intention. 2 Sense, meaning.

विवक्षु *a.* Wishing or about to speak; Ku. 5. 83.

विवरसा A caldass cow.

विवधः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. 2 A road, highway. 3 A load, burden. 4 Storing grain. 5 A pitcher.

विवधिकः 1 A carrier of loads, porter. 2 A pedlar, hawker.

विवरं 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity; यच्चकार विवरं शिलावने ताडकोरति स रामसायकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7. 2 An interstice, interval, intervening space; S. 7. 7. 3 A solitary place; Ki. 12. 37. 4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. 5 A breach, wound. 6 The number 'nine'. -Comp. -नालिका a flute, fife, pipe.

विवरणं 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. 2 Exposing, laying bare or open. 3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation.

विवर्जनं Leaving, excluding, abandoning; Y. 1. 181.

विवर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. 2 Shunned. 3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.). 4 Given, distributed.

विवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid; नन्दमर्गद्वय इव रवेदे विवर्णमात्रं स सद्यःविपलः R. 6. 67. 2 Discoloured, deprived of water; S. 13. 14. 3 Low, vile. 4 Ignorant, stupid, unlettered. -र्णः An outcast, a man belonging to low caste.

विवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. 2 Rolling onward. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Dancing. 5 Alteration; modification, change of form, altered condition or state; शब्दब्रह्मणस्सादर्शं विवर्तयितुं सायकं प्रणिनाय U. 2; एको रसः कुरुष्व एव विवर्तयितुं सायकः पृथक् पृथग्विवाद्यते विवर्तन् U. 3. 47; Mv. 5. 57. 6 (In Vedānta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by अविद्या or human error; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedāntins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme spirit is the only real entity; as a serpent (सर्प) is a *vivarta* of a rope (रज्जु) so is the world a *vivarta* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is

removed by *Vidyā* or true knowledge; cf. Bhavabhūti; विद्याकलेन महता नेयानां रूपसामानं. ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां कापि वि-प्रलयः कृतः U. 6. 6. 7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -Comp. -वादः the doctrine of the Vedāntins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विवर्तनं 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. 2 Rolling about, turning round; S. 5. 6. 3 Rolling back, returning. 4 Rolling down, descending. 5 Existing, abiding. 6 Reverential salutation. 7 Passing through various states or existences. 8 An altered condition; U. 4. 15, Mā. 4. 7.

विवर्धनं 1 Increasing. 2 Increase, augmentation, growth. 3 Enlargement, aggrandisement.

विवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. 3 Gratified, satisfied.

विवशा *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unsubdued. 2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), helpless, परिता रक्षोभिः श्रयति विवशा कामपि दशा Bv. 1. 83, Mu. 6. 18; Si. 20. 58, H. 1. 172; Mv. 6. 32, 63. 3 Insensible, not master of oneself; विवशा कामवधुः विविधिता Ku. 4. 1. 4 Dead, perished, उपलब्धवती दिव्यश्च्युते विवशा शापनिवृत्तिकारण R. 8. 82. 5 Desirous or apprehensive of death.

विवसन *a.* Naked, unclothed. -म् A Jaina mendicant.

विवस्वत *m.* 1 The sun; सदा विवस्वत-मिच्छोदित Ki. 17. 48, 5. 48, R. 10. 30, 17. 48. 2 N. of Arupa. 3 N. of the present Manu. 4 A god. 5 The *Arka* plant.

विवहः N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

विवाकः A judge; cf. प्राङ्मुखाक.

विवादः 1 (a) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife; अलं विवादं Ku. 5. 88; पतयोर्विवाद एव ने न रोचते M. 1; एकाग्रः-प्राथम्योर्विवादः R. 7. 53. (b) Argument, argumentation, discussion. 2 Contradiction; एष विवाद एव प्रत्याययति S. 7. 3 A litigation, lawsuit, contest at law; सीमाविवादः, विवादपद &c.; it is thus defined:—रूपादिद्वयक-लहे द्वयोर्विद्वत्तरस्य वा विवादो व्यवहारश्च; see व्यवहार also. 4 Crying aloud, sounding. 5 An order, command; R. 18. 43. -Comp. -अर्थिन् *m.* 1 a litigant. 2 a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. -पदं a title of dispute. -वस्तु *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue

विवादश्च 1 Disputing, contending, disputations, quarrelling 2

Litigating m A litigant party in a law-suit.

विचारः 1 Opening, expansion. 2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the *Abhyantara Prayatnas*, opp. *संवार*, see *Sk. on P. I. 1. 9*).

विवासः, **विवासनं** Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion; *रामस्य गण-मसि दुर्वहगर्भेऽसि बसीता विवासनरटोः कुरुष्व कुतरे U. 2. 10.*

विवासित p. p. Banished, exiled, expelled.

विवाहः Marriage; (Hindu law-givers enumerate eight forms of marriage; *ब्राह्मो देवस्तथैवार्षः प्राजापत्यस्तथासुरः। गंधर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पेशाचश्चाटमोऽयमः Ms. 3. 21; see Y. 1. 58-61 also; for explanation of these forms see s. v.*) -**Comp.** -**चतुस्र्य** marrying four wives. -**दीक्षा** the marriage ceremony or rite.

विवाहित p. p. Married.

विवाहः 1 A son-in-law. 2 A bridegroom.

विविक्त p. p. 1 Separated, detached, disjoined, abstracted. 2 Lonely, solitary, retired, sequestered. 3 Single, alone. 4 Distinguished, discriminated. 5 Judicious. 6 Pure, faultless; *Ratn. 1. 21.* -**क्त** 1 A lonely or solitary place; *Si. 8. 70.* 2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. -**क्ता** An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (*दुर्भगा*).

विविष्ट a. Very much agitated or terrified; *R. 18. 13.*

विविध a. Various, diverse, manifold, multifarious, sundry; *Ms. 1. 8, 39.*

विविहः An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture-land.

विवृक्त p. p. Left, abandoned, deserted.

विवृक्ता A woman disliked by her husband, cf. *विविक्ता*.

विदुत p. p. 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed. 2 Evident, open. 3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. 4 Opened, unclosed, bare, open. 5 Proclaimed. 6 Expounded, explained, commented upon. 7 Expanded, spread out. 8 Extensive, large, spacious. **सं** Open articulation. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष a.** large-eyed. (-**क्षः**) a cock. -**द्वार a.** with the gates thrown open *Ku. 4. 26.*

विदुतिः f. 1 Display, manifestation. 2 Exposure, discovery. 4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

विदुत p. p. 1 Turned round. 2 Turning round, revolving, rolling whirling.

विदुतिः f. 1 Turning round, whirling revolution 2 (In gram) A hiatus

विदुत p. p. 1 Grown up 2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). 3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विदुतिः f. 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; *यदुः शरीरायवा विदुतिः R. 18. 49; विदुतिमवाश्नुवेत् वृत्ति 13. 4; so शोक, हर्ष &c.* 2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion; *काश्चपि यातस्तवापि न विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66; ज्ञातोयं जलपरं तावको विवेकः 96.* 2 Consideration, discussion, investigation; *यच्छृणुर्विवेक-तत्त्वमपि यत्काश्चिद् लीलायितं Glt. 12, so द्वैत°, यम°.* 3 Distinction, difference, discriminating, (between two things); *श्री-क्षीरविवेके हैसलस्य त्वमेव तदुपे चत् Bv. 1. 53; Bk. 17. 60.* 4 (In Vedānta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. 5 True knowledge. 6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. -**Comp.** -**ज्ञ a** judicious, discriminative. -**ज्ञानं** the faculty of discrimination. -**दुश्चक्षु m.** a discerning man. -**पदवी** reflection, consideration.

विवेकिन् a. Discriminating, discreet, judicious. -**m.** 1 A judge, discriminator. 2 A philosopher

विवेक m. 1 A judge. 2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचनं-न्ता 1 Discrimination. 2 Discussion, consideration. 3 Settlement, decision.

विवाह m. A bridegroom, husband.

विन्धोक See *विन्धोक*; *विन्धोकस्ते सुखिज-सिने वरमेपाती बभूव Ud. S. 43.*

विशु 6 P. (विशति, विश्) 1 To enter, go or enter into; *विवेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तेवानं Ku. 5. 30; R. 6. 10, 12; Me. 102; Bg. 11. 29.* 2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of; *उपदा विविशुः राधकोत्सेकाः कोश-लेखरं R. 4. 70.* 3 To sit or settle down upon. 4 To penetrate, pervade. 5 To enter upon, undertake. -**Caus.** (वेश-यति-ते) To cause to enter. -**Desid.** (विशति-ते) To wish to enter -**WITH** अशु 1 to enter into. 2 to enter after some one else, follow in entering. -**अशुप्त** to enter into; (fig.) to adapt or accommodate oneself to the will of; *यस्य यस्य हि द्यौ मावतस्य तस्य हि दे वरः। अशु-प्रविश्य मेपावी क्षिप्रमावतसं नयेत् Pt. 1. 68.* -**अभिनि (Atm.)** 1 to enter into, occupy. 2 to resort to, take possession of; *अभिनिविशते सम्मर्षे Sk.; भयं तावत्सेव्याद-भिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12; Bk. 8. 80.* -**आ** 1 to enter; *R. 2. 26.* 2 to possess, occupy, take possession of. 3 to approach. 4 to go or attain to a particular state. -**उप** 1 to sit down, take a seat *Bg. 1. 46* 2 to encamp

3 to enter upon practise *प्रायश्चित्तविशति* 4 to abstain from food, *Bk. 7. 7* 5. -**नि (Atm.)** 1 to sit down, take a seat; *नवांशुदश्यानवपुर्न्यविशत (आसने) Si. 1. 19.* 2 to halt, encamp; *R. 12. 68.* 3 to enter; *रामशालं न्यविशत Bk. 4. 28, 6. 143, 8. 7, R. 9. 82.* 4 to be fixed on, be directed towards; *सुर्यानिविष्ट इष्टिः R. 14. 66.* 5 to be devoted or attached to, be intent on, practise; *आतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वधर्मं निविशेत वे Ms. 2. 8.* 6 to marry (for निर्विश्). (-**Caus.**) 1 to fix or direct upon, apply to (as thoughts, mind &c.); *Bg. 12. 8.* 2 to put, place, keep; *R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63.* 3 to seat, install; *R. 15. 97* 4 to cause to settle in life, get married, *S. 4. 19.* 5 to encamp (as an army), *R. 5. 42, 16. 37.* 6 to draw, paint, portray; *विशे निवेश परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9; M. 3. 11.* 7 to commit to (writing), inscribe on; *V. 2. 14.* 8 to entrust or commit to; *R. 19. 4.*

-**निश्च** 1 to enjoy; *ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रवेशान् R. 6. 34; निर्विशद्विषयस्तेनः स दशात-क्षेत्रिवाद् R. 12. 1, 4. 51, 6, 50, 9. 35, 13. 60, 14. 80, 18. 3, 19. 47; Me. 110.* 2 to adorn, embellish. 3 to marry. -**प्र** 1 to enter. 2 to enter upon, begin. (-**Caus.**) to introduce, usher. -**विनि** to be placed in, be seated in. (-**Caus.**) 1 to fix, place; *Ku. 1. 49, R. 6. 63; मधुरसि कुचफलं विनिवेशय Glt. 12. 2 to populate; colonize; Ku. 6. 37.* -**सं** 1 to enter. 2 to sleep, lie down to rest; *सविष्टः कुशशयने निशं निनाय R. 1. 95; Ms. 4. 55, 7. 225.* 3 to cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; *बोध-कुनिशाः स्त्रीणां तस्मिन् युग्माश्च संविशेत् Y. 1. 79; Ms. 3. 48.* 4 to enjoy. -**समा** 1 to enter; *Bk. 8. 27.* 2 to approach. 3 to be devoted to, be intent on. -**संनि (Caus.)** 1 to place, put. 2 to install or place on; *R. 12. 58.*

विशु m. 1 A man of the third caste, a *Vaiśya*. 2 A man in general. 3 People -**f** 1 People, subjects. 2 A daughter. -**Comp.** -**पद** merchandise. -**पतिः** (विशति-पतिः) a king, lord of subjects.

विशु The fibres of the stalk of a lotus; cf. *विस*. -**Comp.** -**आकरः** a kind of plant (मधुचूड). -**कंठ** a crane.

विशंकट a. (श-ञी-फ.) 1 Great, large, big; *विशंकटो वक्रांति बाणपाणिः Bk. 2. 50, Si. 13. 34.* 2 Strong, vehement, powerful.

विशंका Fear, suspicion.

विशद a. 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless; *योगनिद्राविशदः पावनेरव-लोकनैः R. 10. 14, 19. 39; Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12.* 2 White, of a pure, white colour; *निर्वैतहारुलिकाविशदं हिमाश्वः R. 5. 70; Ku. 1. 44, 6. 25, Si. 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23.* 3 Bright, shining, beautiful; *Ku. 3. 33 S. 8. 70* 4 Clear, evi

dent, manifest. 5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जातो मया विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 22.

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikaranga, q. v. 2 Refuse, asylum. विशदः 1 Splitting, bursting. 2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशयः a. Free from trouble or anxiety, secure.

विशयः 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; U. 4. 5. 2 Ruin. -नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. 2 A sword in general.

विशयः p. p. 1 Cut up, hacked. 2 Rude, ill-mannered. 3 Praised, celebrated.

विशयः m. 1 An immolator. 2 A Chândala.

विशयः a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशयः 1 N. of Kârtikeya; Mv. 2. 38. 2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). 3 A beggar petitioner. 4 A spindle. 5 N. of Siva. -Comp. -जः the orange tree.

विशयः See विशयः (2).

विशयः (Usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र विप्रं यदि विशयः शशाङ्कलक्ष्मणमुवेदिते S. 3.

विशयः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशयः 1 Splitting, rending. 2 Killing, slaughter.

विशयः a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मनुजान-विशयः; R. 9. 29, 8. 17. 2 Learned, wise. 3 Famous, celebrated. 4 Bold, confident. -वृः The Bakula tree.

विशयः a. 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; गृहिर्विशालैरपि भूरिशालैः Si. 3. 50, 11. 23; R. 2. 21, 6. 32. Bg. 9. 21. 2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. 3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. -लः 1 A kind of deer. 2 A kind of bird. -लः 1 N. of the town Ujjayini; पूर्वदिशमनुसरं पूर्वं श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. 2 N. of a river. -Comp. -अक्षः a. large-eyed. (-क्षः) an epithet of Siva. (-क्षी) an epithet of Pârvatî.

विशयः a. Crownless, crestless, pointless. -शः 1 An arrow; मयस्य मन्त्रिजविशयमयादिव भाववया त्वयि लीना Gt. 4, R. 5. 50; Mv. 2. 38. 2 A kind of reed. 3 An iron crow.

विशयः 1 A spade. 2 A spindle. 3 A needle or pin. 4 A minute arrow. 5 A highway 6 A barber's wife. -विशयः a. Sharp acute,

विशयः 1 A temple. 2 An abode, a house.

विशयः p. p. 1 Distinguished, distinct. 2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. 3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. 4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice. -Comp. अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Râmânûja which regards Brahman and Prakriti as identical and real entities. -बुद्धिः f. a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. -वर्णः a. of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशयः p. p. 1 Shattered, broken to pieces. 2 Decayed, withered. 3 Dropped or fallen down; Ku. 5. 28. 4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -Comp. -पर्णः the Nimba tree. -मूर्तिः a. having the body destroyed; Ku. 5. 54. (-र्तिः) an epithet of the god of love.

विशयः a. 1 Purified, cleansed. 2 Pure, free from vice, sin or imperfection. 3 Spotless, stainless. 4 Correct, accurate. 5 Virtuous, pious, straightforward; Mâl. 7. 1. 6 Humble.

विशयः f. 1 Purification, sanctification; तद्वत्तत्तर्कमवाप्य कल्पते भ्रवं चित्ता-भस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79, Bg. 6. 12; Ms. 6. 69, 11. 53. 2 Purity, complete purity; R. 1. 10, 12. 48. 3 Correctness, accuracy. 4 Rectification, removal of error. 5 Similarity, equality.

विशयः a. Without (i. e. not possessing) a spear; R. 15. 5.

विशयः a. 1 Without fetters (lit.). 2 Unfettered, unchecked, unrestrained, uncurbed (fig.); Si. 12. 7; Bv. 2. 177. 3 Free from all moral bonds, dissolute; Bh. 2. 59.

विशयः a. 1 Peculiar. 2 Copious, abundant; R. 2. 14. -दः 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. 2 Distinction, difference; निर्विशयो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. 3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special', 'peculiar' &c.; S. 6. 6. 4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशेषः S. 3; 'I feel better'. 5 A limb, member; त्रयोष लक्ष्यमयान् विशयान् Ku. 1. 25. 6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); यन्विशयः U. 4; परिमलविशयान् Pt. 1; कदलीविशयोः Ku. 1. 36. 7 A different or various object, various particulars, (pl.); Me. 58, 64. 8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'choice' &c. B 1 37 बुद्धिर्विशयः

Ku. 5. 31. R. 2. 7, 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृतिविशयोः 'excellent forms', अतिविशयोः 'a distinguished guest' &c. 9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine *dravyas*. 10 (In logic) Individuality (opp. सामान्य), particularity. 11 A category, predicament. 12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. 13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशेषण. 14 N. of the mundane egg. 15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:-- विना प्रसिद्धमाधारमपि यस्य स्थितिः । एकास्मा युगपद्वचनैरेकस्यानेकगोचरा । अन्यत्र कुर्वन्तः कार्यमशक्यमान्यस्य वस्तुनः । तथैव कर्णं वेति विशेषोक्तिविधयः स्मृतः ॥ K. P. 10. -Comp. -अतिदेशः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist, विशेषोक्तिरखंडेयु कारणेषु फलवचः K. P. 10, c. g. इति स्नेहस्यो नाशुस्मरदपि जलवपि. -ज्ञः, -विद् a. 1 knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur. 2 learned, wise; Bh. 2. 3. -लक्षणं, -लिङ्गं a special or characteristic mark. -वचनं a special text or precept. -विधिः, -शास्त्रं a special rule.

विशयः a. Distinguishing, distinctive. -कः, -कं 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute. 2 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c.; M. 3. 5. 3 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics; स्वदेहात्मः किं पुरुषांगानां चक्रे पदं पञ्चविशयकेषु Ku. 3. 33, R. 9. 29, Si. 3. 63, 10. 14. -कं A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युगमभिहितं शोके किमिः श्लोकेन विशेषकम् । कलापकं चतुर्विं स्यात्तद्वर्धुं कुलकं स्मृतम् ॥

विशयः a. Attributive. -जं 1 Distinguishing, discrimination. 2 Distinction, difference. 3 A word which particularizes or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशेष्य). (विशेषण is said to be of three kinds व्यावर्तक, विशेष and हेतुमय) 4 A distinguishing feature or mark. 5 Species, kind. विशेषतः ind. Especially, particularly.

विशयः p. p. 1 Distinguished. 2 Defined, particularized. 3 Distinguished by an attribute. 4 Superior, excellent.

विशयः a. 1 To be distinguished. 2 Chief, superior -वन् The word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or par

ticularized by another word; a noun; विशेष्य नामिवा गच्छेद्विशेष्यशक्तिर्विशेषणे K P. 2.

विशोक *a.* Free from grief, happy. -कः The Asoka tree. -का Exemption from grief.

विशोधन 1 Cleaning, clearing (fig. also); राज्यकंटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1 2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c. 3 Expiation, atonement. विशोध्य *a.* To be purified, cleansed or corrected. -ञ्च A debt.

विशोषण Drying up, desiccation. विश्रयणं, विश्रयणं Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विश्रयणनान्नाम्ययस्विनीनां R. 2. 54.

विश्रव्य *p. p.* (Also written विश्रव्य) 1 Confined in, confided to, entrusted. 2 Confident, fearless, confiding; Mu. 3. 3. 3 Trusty, confidential. 4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. 5 Firm, steady. 6 Meek, lowly. 7 Excessive, exceeding. -ञ्च *ind.* Confidently, fearlessly, without fear or hesitation; विश्रव्यं क्रियतां वराहकतिभिर्हस्तासुतिः परबले S. 2. 6.

विश्रमः 1 Rest, repose. 2 Relaxation, cessation.

विश्रमः 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्रमादुरासि विपत्य लब्धदिद्रा U. 1. 49, Mā. 3. 1. 2 A confidential matter, secret; विश्रमेव्यन्तरिकणीया K. 3 Rest, relaxation. 4 An affectionate inquiry. 5 A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute. 6 Killing. -Comp. -आलापः. -भाषणं confidential or familiar conversation. -पात्रं, -भूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a confidant, trusty person.

विश्रवः A shelter, an asylum.

विश्रवस् *m.* N. of a son of Pulastya, and father of Ravana, Kumbhakarna, Bibhishana and Surpanakha by his wife Keikasi, and of Kubera by his wife Idavida.

विश्रानित *p. p.* Given away, bestowed; निःशेषविश्रानितकोशजातः R. 5. 1.

विश्रांत *p. p.* 1 Ceased, stopped. 2 Rested, reposed. 3 Calm, tranquil composed.

विश्रांतिः *f.* 1 Rest, repose. 2 Cessation.

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop. 2 Rest, repose; विश्रामो हृदयस्य यत्र U. 1. 39. 3 Tranquillity, calm, composure.

विश्रावः 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विश्राव q. v.). 2 Celebrity, renown.

विश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated. 2 Pleased, delighted, happy. 3 Flowing forth.

विश्रुतिः *f.* Fame, celebrity.

विश्रुप *a.* 1 Loose relaxed unbind B 6 73 2 Languid

विश्रिष्ट *p. p.* Disjoined, separated, disunited; R. 12. 76.

विश्रुपः 1 Disunion, disjunction. 2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. 3 Separation (in general); तनयाविश्रुपदुःखः S. 4. 5; चरणारविद्विश्रुप R. 13. 23. 4 Absence, loss, bereavement. 5 A chasm.

विश्रुपित *p. p.* Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व *pron. a.* 1 All, whole, entire, universal. 2 Every, every one. -*m.* *pl. N.* of a particular group of deities ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्वा; their names are:—वसुः सत्यः ऋतुर्देवः कालः कामो धृतिः क्रुः पुरुखा नादवाश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकृतिताः ॥ -ञ्च 1 The universe, the (whole) world; इदं विश्वं पाल्य U. 3. 30; विश्वस्मिन्नुनायः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. 2 Dry ginger. -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1 the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). 2 an epithet of Brahman. 3 of Siva; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखी Ku. 6. 1. 4 of Vishnu. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1 the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. 2 an epithet of Siva. -कटु *a.* wicked low, vile. (-द्रुः) 1 a hound, dog trained for the chase. 2 sound. -कर्मन् *m.* 1 N. of the architect of gods; cf. ऋतु. 2 an epithet of the sun. -जा, -जुत an epithet of सृष्टा, one of the wives of the sun. -कुम्भ *m.* 1 the creator of all beings. 2 an epithet of Visvakarman. -केतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -कैयः an onion. (-चं) myrrh. -मृदा the earth. -जनं mankind. -जनीन, -जन्म *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men; Bk. 2. 48, 21. 17. -जित् *m.* 1 N. of a particular sacrifice; R. 5. 1. 2 the noose of Varuna. -देव See under विश्व *m.* -धारिणी the earth.

-धारिन् *m.* a deity. -नयः lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -पा *m.* 1 the protector of all. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 fire. -पावनी, -पूजिता holy basil. -पत्न्य *m.* 1 a god. 2 the sun. 3 the moon. 4 an epithet of Agni. -सुख *a.* all-enjoying, all-eating. (-*m.*) an epithet of Indra. -श्वेजं dry ginger. -मूर्ति *a.* existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; Mā. 1. 3. -येनिः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. -राज, -राजः a universal sovereign. -रूप *a.* omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-पः) an epithet of Vishnu. (-चं) agallochum. -रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. -वाह *a.* (विश्वोदी *f.*) all-sustaining. -सहा the earth. -सृज *m.* an epithet of Brahman. the creator: प्रयेण समग्रव्यविनी गुणानां पराहृषी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku 3 28, 1 49

विश्वकरः The eye (*n.* according to some).

विश्वतस् *ind.* On all sides, all round, everywhere; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -मुख *a.* having a face on every side; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वेश्वर *a.* All-sustaining. -रः 1 The all-pervading being, the Supreme Spirit. 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 of Indra. -रा The earth; विश्वेश्वरा भगवती भवतीमद्यत U. 1. 9; विश्वेश्वरापातिलदुर्नरनाथ तत्रादिके विवर्त K. P. 10.

विश्वसनीय *poi. p.* 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. 2 Capable of inspiring confidence; S. 2, M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. 2 Confiding, relying on. 3 Fearless, confident. 4 Trustworthy, reliable. -स्ता A widow.

विश्वाशायस् *m.* A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Savitri.

विश्वामित्रः N. of a celebrated sage.

[He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhī. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered the sage untold treasure in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles *Rajarsi*, *Rishi*, *Maharshi*, and *Brahmarshi*, but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name *Brahmarshi*—which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trishanku to the skies, in saving Sumahsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rama to whom he gave several miraculous missiles.]

विश्वावसुः N. of a Gandharva.

विश्वासः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; दुर्जनः श्रियवदीति नैतद्विश्वासकारणः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. 2 A secret, confidential communication. -Comp. -चापः, -भंगः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. -चातिव *m.* a treacherous fellow, traitor. -पात्रं, -भूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विस् 1 3 U (वेदि वेदि वि) 1 To surround 2 To spread through, ex

tend, pervade. 3 To go to, go against, encounter; (not generally used in classical literature). -II. 9 P. (विष्णुति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. (वैषति) To sprinkle, pour out. विष f. 1 Feces, excrement, ordure. 2 Spreading, diffusion. 3 A girl, as in विष्णुति. -Comp. कारिका (विष्कारिका) a kind of bird. -ग्रहः (विष्ग्रहः) constipation. -चरः, वराहः (विष्चरः, विष्वराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). -लवणं (विष्लवणं) a kind of medicinal salt. -गंगः (विष्गंगः) constipation. -सारिका, (विष्सारिका) a kind of bird.

विष 1 Poison; venom (said to be m. also in this sense; विषं भवतु मा सुद्रा फटादीषो सर्वकरः Pt. 1. 204. 2 Water; विषं जलवरीः पतिं सुखिताः पथिकान्गताः Chandr. 5. 82. (where both senses are intended). 3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. 4 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अक्त, -दिग्ध a. poisoned, envenomed. -अक्षुरः 1 a spear, 2 a poisoned arrow. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -अपह, -प्र a. repelling poison, antidotic. -आननः, -आशुधः, -आस्यः a snake. -आस्वाद a. tasting poison. -कुम्भः a jar filled with poison. -कुम्भिः a worm bred in poison. -न्याय see under न्याय. -ज्वरः a buffalo. -वृः a cloud. (-वृं) green patriol. -वृंतकः a snake. -वृंशमधुसुकः -मृत्तुः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). -धरः a snake; Bv. 1. 74. -निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. -सुदं the blue lotus. -प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. -निषिद्ध m. -वैद्यः a dealer in antidotes, curer of snake-bites; संप्रति विष-वैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. -मंत्रः 1 a spell for curing snake-bites. 2 a snake-charmer, conjurer. -वृक्षः a poisonous tree; विषवृक्षोपि संवर्षं स्वयं लेडुमसां वतं Ku. 2. 55. -न्याय see under न्याय. -वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. -शाखुकः the root of the lotus. -शूकः, -शृगिन्, -सूक्त m. a wasp. -हृदय a. 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषक्त p. p. 1 Fixed firmly or closely. 2 Adhering or clinging closely to.

विषहं The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

विषण्ण p. p. Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. -Comp. -सूख, -बद्धन a. looking sad. -रूप a. in a sad mood.

विषम a. 1 Uneven, rough, rugged; पथिष्विषमेष्वप्यलता Mu. 3. 3; Pt. 1. 64. Me. 19. 2 Irregular, unequal; Māl. 9. 43. 3 Odd, not even. 4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious; Ki. 2. 3. 5 Impassable, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3. 6 Coarse, rough. 7 Oblique. Māl. 4. 2. 8 Painful, troublesome Bh. 8. 105. 9 Very strong, vehement. Māl. 3. 9

10 Dangerous, fearful; Mk. 8. 1. 27. Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. 11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. 12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. 13 Dishonest, artful. -अ 1 Unevenness. 2 Oddness. 3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. 4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty; misfortune; सुतं वमर्षं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षति दुष्पानि पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97; Bg. 2. 2. 5 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described; said to be of four kinds; see K. P. Kārikās 126 and 127. -नः N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अक्षर, -ईक्षणः, -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva. -अक्षं unusual or irregular food. -आशुधः, -इषुः, -शरः epithets of the god of love. -कालः an unfavourable season. -चतुरस्रः, -चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. -छदः the tree सहजं q. v. -ज्वरः remittent fever. -लक्ष्मीः ill-luck. -विभागः unequal distribution of property. -स्थ a. 1 being in an inaccessible position. 2 being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमिक्त a. 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. 2 Contracted, frowning. 3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषयः 1 An object of sense; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense; रूप, रस, गन्ध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin and ear); कृतिविषयकृता वा स्थिता व्याप्य विषं S. 1. 1. 2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. 3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual enjoyments, sensual objects (usually in pl.); पौनरे विषयैषिणं R. 1. 8; निर्विद्विषयसहः 12. 1, 3. 70, 8. 10, 19. 49; V. 1. 9; Bg. 2. 59. 4 An object, a thing, matter; नार्यो न जसुर्विषयतराणि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. 5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object; सुविदमन्विषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31; Si. 9. 40. 6 Scope, range, reach, compass; सौमित्ररपि विणिगामविषये तत्र विदे क्राप्ति मोः U. 3. 45; सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6. 17. 7 Department, sphere, province, field, element; सर्वत्रोदरिक्तस्य भिन्नदृष्टिमेव विषयः V. 3. 8 A subject, subject-matter, topic; Bv. 1. 10; so सुगमविषयको गन्धः 'treating of love'. 9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first of the five members of an Adhikarana. q. v. 10 A place, spot; परितरविषयेषु लीढसुकाः Ki. 5. 35. 11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom. 12 A refuge, an asylum. 13 A collection of villages. 14 A lover, husband. 15 Semen virile 16 A religious observance (विषये means with regard or reference to in respect

of, 'in the case of', 'regarding', 'concerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवतिविषये इष्टि-राखेव धातुः Me. 82; स्त्रीणां विषये; वनविषये &c.). -Comp. -अभिरतिः 1 attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures; Ki. 6. 44; so -अभिलाषः Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक a. consisting of worldly objects. -आसक्त, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः -उपसेवा, -निरतिः f., -प्रसंगः addition to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयायिन् m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. 2 A man of the world. 3 The god of love. 4 A king. 5 An organ of sense. 6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. -m. 1 A man of the world, worldling. 2 A king. 3 The god of love. 4 A sensualist, voluptuary; Pt. 1. 146, S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. 2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषहा a. 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषहाय्यत्वेन धृतिता Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. 2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. 3 Possible. विषा 1 Ordure, feces. 2 Intellect, understanding.

विषाणः-र्ण, -णी 1 A horn; साहित्य-संगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12; कदाचिदपि पर्यटञ्च शशविषाणमासादयेत् 2. 5. 2 The tusk of an elephant or boar; तक्षानासुपद्विरे विषाणमिलाः प्रहीद्दुकरिणां धनाः क्षरतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणिनः a. Having horns or tusks. -m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. 2 An elephant; Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. 3 A bull.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; मद्गाणि ना सुह विषादं Bv. 4. 41; विषादे कर्तव्ये विद्वति जडाः प्रसुत सुदे Bh. 3. 25, R. 8. 54. 2 Disappointment, despondency, despair, विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्तिस्मिन् R. 3. 40; (विषादलुप्तो भेग उपायामावनाशयो). 3 Languor, drooping state; Māl. 2. 5. 4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

विषादिन् a. Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषारः A snake.

विषालु a. Poisonous, venomous.

विषु ind. 1 In two equal parts; equally. 2 Differently, variously. 3 Same, like.

विषुर् The equinox.

विषुवं The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point the shadow of the gnomon at noon -दिन the day of the equinox -रेखा

the equinoctial line. -संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's equinoctial passage.

विष्चिका Cholera.

विष्कु 10 U. (विष्कृति-ते) : 1 To kill, hurt, injure (*Atm.* only in this sense). 2 To see, perceive.

विष्कम्भः 1 Dispersing. 2 Going away.

विष्कम्भः 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. 2 The bolt or bar of a door. 3 The supporting beam of a house. 4 A post, pillar. 5 A tree. 6 (In dramas). An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters-middling or inferior-who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on:— S. D. thus defines it:—वृत्तवर्तिष्मणानां कथा-ज्ञानां निर्वहकः । संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कम्भः आदाव-कस्य दर्शितः । मध्येन मध्यमाभ्यां वा पञ्चाभ्यां समयोजितः । शुद्धः स्यात् स तु संकीर्णो नीचमध्यम-कल्पितः 3' 8. 7 The diameter of a circle. 8 A particular posture practised by Yogins. 9 Extension, length.

विष्कम्भक See विष्कम्भ.

विष्कम्भित *a.* Hindered, obstructed.

विष्कम्भिन् *m.* The bolt of a door.

विष्किरः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. 2 A cock. 3 A bird, gallinaceous-bird, छायापस्किरमाणविष्किरमुखव्याकृष्टकीट-वचः U. 2. 9.

विष्टयः -य A world; Ku. 3. 20; cf. त्रिविष्टय. -Comp. -हारिन् *a.* one who leases the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विष्टय *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly; well supported. 2 Propped up, supported. 3 Obstructed; hindered. 4 Paralysed, made motionless.

विष्टयः 1 Fixing firmly. 2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. 3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. 4 Paralysis. 5 Stopping, staying.

विष्टरः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c); R. 8. 18. 2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass.). 3 A handful of Kusa grass. 4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. 5 A tree. -Comp. -भास् *a.* seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. -अवस *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Si. 14. 12.

विष्टिः *f.* 1 Pervading. 2 An act, occupation. 3 Hire, wages. 4 Unpaid labour. 5 Sending. 6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

विष्टलं A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्टा 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3. 180 10 91 2 The belly

विष्टु 1 The deity of the sacred Triad entrusted with the

preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for, their descriptions see the several avatāras s. v. and also under अवतार); the word is thus popularly derived:—यस्माद्विष्मिदं सर्वं तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः । तस्मिन्निदृश्यते विष्णुर्विशवातोः प्रवेशनात् ॥. 2 N. of Agni. 3 A pious man. 4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smṛiti called विष्णुस्मृति. -Comp. -कांची N. of a town. -क्रमः the step or stride of Vishnu. -गुप्तः N. of Chāṇakya. -तैलं a kind of medicinal oil. -दैवस्या N. of the eleventh and twelfth day of each fortnight (of a lunar month). -पटुं 1 the sky, atmosphere. 2 the sea of milk. 3 a lotus. -पटुी an epithet of the Ganges. -पुराणं N. of one of the most celebrated of the eighteen Purāṇas. -मीतिः *f.* land granted rent-free to Brāhmanas to maintain Vishnu's worship. -रथः an epithet of Garuḍa. -रिंसी a quail. -लोकः Vishnu's world. -चक्षुषा 1 an epithet of Lakshmi. 2 the holy basil. -वाहनः, -वाह्यः epithets of Garuḍa.

विष्पदः Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्पारः 1 The twang of a bow. 2 Vibration.

विष्य *a.* Deserving death by poison.

विष्यदः Flowing, trickling.

विष्व *a.* Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

विष्वच्, विष्वच् *a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* विष्वच्, *f.* विष्वची, *n.* विष्वच्) 1 Going or being every where, all-pervading; विष्वङ्कोटः स्तम्भवानि कथं मेरुमारगः करोमि U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20. 2 Separating into parts. 3 Different. (विष्वक् is used adverbially in the sense of ' everywhere, on all sides, all around ' ; Ki. 15. 59; Pt. 2. 2; Māl. 5. 4, 9. 25) -Comp. -क्षेनः (विष्वक्क्षेनः or विष्वक्क्षेणः) an epithet of Vishnu; साध्वमार कमलासखविष्वक्क्षेनेति विष्णुप्रातःपयोधेः Si. 10. 55; विष्वक्क्षेनः स्ववस्तुन विश्वस्तर्लोकमतितां R. 15. 103. -प्रिया N. of Lakshmi.

विष्वग्नं, विष्वानः Eating.

विष्वच्च (वृ) च *a.* (विष्वच्ची *f.*) Going everywhere, all pervading; विष्वच्चीर्वाक्षिपन् कैम्बचीचीः Si. 18. 25; विष्वच्चीच्या भुवनमपि तो मासते वस्य मासा Bv. 4. 18.

विस् I. 4 P. (विस्ति) To cast, throw, send. -II. 1 P. (वेस्ति) To go, move.

विस् See विस.

विस्सुक्त *p. p.* Disjoined, separated.

विस्सयोगः Disjunction, separation.

विस्वादः 1 Deception, breaking one's promise disappointment 2 Incongruous incongruity disagree-ment 3 Contradiction

विस्वादिन् *a.* 1 Disappointing, deceiving. 2 Inconsistent, contradictory. 3 Differing, disagreeing; R. 15. 67. 4 Fraudulent, crafty.

विस्वुल *a.* 1 Unsteady, agitated. 2 Uneven.

विस्वकट *a.* Frightful; dreadful, Māl. 5. 13; cf. 'विश्वकट. -वः 1 A lion. 2 The Ingudi tree.

विस्वगत *a.* Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

विस्तिथिः Bad or disagreeable Sandhi (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7.

वितरः 1 Going forth. 2 Spreading, extending. 3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock. 4 A large quantity, heap; Māl. 1. 37.

वितर्गः 1 Sending forth, emission. 2 Shedding, pouring down, dropping; R. 16. 38. 3 Casting, discharge. 4 Giving away, a gift, donation; आदानं हि वितर्गस्य सतां वरिमुच्चा-मिव R. 4. 86 (where the word means ' pouring down ' also). 5 Sending away, dismissal. 6 Abandonment, relinquishment. 7 Voiding, evacuation; as in पुत्रिवितर्गः. 8 Departure, separation. 9 Final beatitude. 10 Light, splendour. 11 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and marked by two perpendicular dots (:). 12 The southern course of the sun. 13 The penis.

वितर्जनं 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; समतया वसुधुदिवितर्जनेः R. 9. 6. 2 Giving away, a gift, donation; R. 9. 6. 3 Voiding; Ms. 4. 48. 4 Casting off, quitting, abandoning; R. 8. 25. 5 Sending away, dismissal. 6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. आवाहन). 7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions.

वितर्जनीय *a.* To be abandoned &c. -यः = वितर्गः. (11) q. v.

विसर्जित *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. 2 Given away. 3 Left, quitted, abandoned. 4 Sent, dispatched. 5 Dismissed.

विसर्पः 1 Creeping about, gliding. 2 Moving to and fro. 3 Spread, circulation; U. 1. 35. 4 An unexpected or unwished for consequence of an act. 5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. -Comp. -व्रं wax.

विसर्पणं 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. 2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विसर्पिः, विसर्पिका See विसर्प (5) above, विसल See विसल.

विसारः 1 Spreading out, expansion, diffusion 2 Creeping gliding 3 A fish -र 1 A wood 2 Timber

विस्तारि *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Spreading, diffusing. 2 Creeping, gliding. -*m.* A fish.

विस्तिनी See विस्तिनी.

विस्तेल See विस्तेल.

विस्त्रिका Cholera.

विस्त्राण-गा Distress, sorrow.

विस्त्रित Repentance, distress. -ता Fever.

विस्त *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. 2 Extended, stretched. 3 Uttered.

विस्तर *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Spreading about, being diffused; विस्तारितुं इह रज्जिभिः Si. 3. 11. 2 Creeping, gliding.

विस्तर *a.* Creeping along, gliding, moving gently; विस्तरयितुं Ve. 4.

विस्त *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth.

2 Created, emanated. 3 Shed, cast.

4 Sent, dispatched; R. 5. 39. 5 Dis-

missed, let go, discharged; R. 2. 9.

6 Discharged, hurled. 7 Given, be-

stowed, granted; ग्रन्थान् विस्तृष्टुं R.

1. 44. 8 A. abandoned, quitted,

removed. (See वृत् with वि.)

विस्त See विस्त.

विस्तरः 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars; सक्षिप्तस्मृत्योऽस्यैव वाच्यस्यार्थपरित्यागः । सुविस्तरतया वाचो भाष्यभूता मवतु मे Si. 2. 24; (विस्तेरण, विस्तरतः, विस्तरतः 'in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars'; अंगुलिमुद्रायाम् विस्तेरेण श्रोतुमिच्छामि Mu. 1, Bg. 10. 18.) 3 Prolixity, diffuseness; अले विस्तेरेण. 4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number 5 A bed, layer. 6 A seat, stool.

विस्तारः 1 Spreading, extension, expansion; आतविस्तारमाजं Māl. 1. 27. 2 Amplitude, breadth; विहोक्तयोर्यो बभूवुरा-रुणं प्रकामविस्तारकं हरियः R. 2. 11; Bg. 13. 30. 3 Expanse, vastness, magnitude; मध्यः इयामः सन इव भुवः शेषविस्तारपादः Me. 18. 4 Details, full particulars; कण्ठोऽपि तावद्वृत्तविस्तारः क्रियतां S. 7. 5 The diameter of a circle. 6 A shrub. 7 The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded, extended. 2 Wide, broad. 3 Large, great, extensive. -*Comp.* -पर्ण a kind of root (मादक).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended. 2 Broad, expanded. 3 Ample. 4 Diffuse, proliz.

विस्तृतिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. 2 Breadth, width, magnitude. 3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्पष्ट *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. 2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्फारः 1 Vibration, trembling, throbbing. 2 The twang of a bow.

विस्फारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate.

2 Trembling, tremulous. 3 Twanged.

4 Dilated, expanded. 5 Manifested, displayed.

विस्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quivering. 2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्फुरितः 1 A spark of fire; अग्ने-ज्वलतो विस्फुरित्वा विप्रतिष्ठेत् S. B. 2 A kind of poison.

विस्फूर्जथुः 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. 2 A clap or peal of thunder. 3 (Hence) A thunder-like manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke; मनेष जन्मांतरपात-कानां विपाकविस्फूर्जथुप्रसङ्गः R. 14. 62. 4 Rolling (as of waves); swell surging appearance; महोर्मिर्विस्फूर्जथुनिर्विधेयाः R. 13. 12.

विस्फूर्जित 1 Roar, shout. 2 Rolling.

3 Fruit, result; Bh. 2. 125, 3. 148.

विस्फोटः-दा 1 A boil, tumour. 2 Small-pox.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonish-ment, amazement; पुरुषः प्रबभूवगोविस्मयेन सहस्रिजां R. 10. 51. 2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; S. D. thus defines it:—विविधेषु पदार्थेषु लोक-सीमातिवर्तिषु । विस्फारश्चेतसो यस्तु स विस्मय उदा-हृतः ॥ 207. 3 Pride; arrogance; तयः क्षति विस्मयत् Ms. 4. 237. 4 Uncertain-ty, doubt. -*Comp.* -आकुल, -आविष्ट *a.* astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयंगम *a.* Astonishing, produc- ing wonder.

विस्मरणं Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion; S. 5. 23.

विस्मापन *a.* (नी. *f.*) Astonishing. -नः 1 The god of love. 2 Trick, de- ceit, illusion. -नं 1 Causing wonder. 2 Anything causing wonder. 3 A city of the Gandharvas (said to be *m.* also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, sur- prised, amazed, wonder-struck. 2 Disconcerted. 3 Proud.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

विस्मरे *a.* Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्त्रं A smell like that of raw meat. -*Comp.* -र्गधिः yellow orpiment.

विस्त्रस्तः-सा 1 Falling down. 2 De- cay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्त्रस्त *a.* 1 Causing to fall or drop down; अंतर्महिनसौलिङ्गनचलन्मंदारवि-स्त्रस्तः Git. 3. 2 Untying, loosening; नीविनिस्त्रस्तः करः K. P. 7. -नं 1 Falling down. 2 Flowing, dropping. 3 Un- tying, loosening. 4 A laxative, purgative.

विस्त्रय, विस्त्रयं See विस्त्रय, विस्त्रयं.

विस्त्रय Decay, debility, decrepitude.

विस्त्रस्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. 2 Weak, infirm.

विस्त्रय, विस्त्रयः, Flowing dropping

trickling

विस्त्राणं Bleeding.

विस्त्रुतिः *f.* Flowing forth, trickling, oozing.

विस्वर *a.* Discordant.

विहगः 1 bird; Me. 28; Rs. 1. 23.

2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The sun.

5 The moon. 6 A planet in general.

विहंगः 1 A bird; R. 1. 51, Ms. 9.

55. 2 A cloud. 3 An arrow. 4 The

sun. 5 The moon. -*Comp.* इन्द्रः, ईश्वरः,

-राजः epithets of Garuda.

विहंगमः A bird; (गृहदीर्घिकाः) मक्कलो दक्कलो विहंगमाः R. 9. 37; Ms. 1. 39, H. 1. 37.

विहंगमा, विहंगिका A pole for carry- ing burdens.

विहत *p. p.* 1 Struck completely,

killed. 2 Hurt. 3 Opposed, imped-

ed, resisted.

विहतिः A friend, companion. -*f.* 1 killing, striking. 2 Failure. 3 De- feat, rout.

विहननं 1 Killing, striking. 2 Hurt, injury. 3 Obstruction, obstacle, im- pediment. 4 A bow for cleaning cotton.

विहरः 1 Taking away, removing. 2 Separation, disunion.

विहरणं 1 Removing, taking away.

2 Taking a walk, airing, going about or rambling for pleasure. 3 Pleasure, pastime.

विहर्तु *m.* 1 A roamer. 2 A robber.

विहर्षः Great joy, rapture.

विहसन्, विहसितं, विहारः A gentle laugh, smile.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Handleless. 2 Confound- ed, bewildered, overpowered, made powerless; Māl. 1, R. 5. 49. 3 Dis- abled, incapacitated (for doing the proper work); रुजा विहस्तचरणं M. 4. 4 Learned, wise.

विहार *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विहसित *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon.

2 Extorted, caused to be given up.

-ते A gift, donation.

विहायस् *m. n.* Sky, atmosphere, Ki. 16. 43. -*m.* A bird; N. 3. 99.

विहायस् See विहा स्.

विहारः 1 Removing, taking away.

2 Roaming or walking for pleasure,

airing, a stroll, taking a walk. 3

Sport, play, pastime, recreation, di- version, pleasure; विहारोलातुपदेव नागै

R. 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 68, 13. 38,

19. 37. 4 Tread, stepping; द्रमंश्चरण-

विहारं Git. 11; Ki. 4. 15. 5 A park,

garden; especially a pleasure-gar-

den. 6 The shoulder. 7 A Jaina or

Buddhist temple, convent, monastery

8 A temple in general. 9 Great ex-

pansion of the organs of speech

-*Comp.* -गृह a pleasure-house -दासी

a nun

विहारिका A convent

विहारिच *a.* Diverting or amusing oneself by ; श्रमविहारिणः S. 1.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. 2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. 3 Orderd, prescribed, decreed. 4 Framed, constructed 5 Placed, deposited. 6 Furnished with, possessed of. 7 Fit to be done. 8 Distributed, appor-tioned. (See वा with वि.) -त An order, a command.

विहितिः *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. 2 Arrangement.

विहीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. 2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.) ; विद्याविहीनः पशुः Bh. 2. 20. 3 Base, low, inferior. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. 2 Expanded. -त One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women ; see S. D. 125, 146 ; (written विकृत also in this sense).

विहृतिः *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. 2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. 3 Ex-pansion.

विहेतकः An injurer.

विहेतनं 1 Injuring, hurting. 2 Rub-bing, grinding. 3 Afflicting. 4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विह्वल *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused ; R. 8. 37. 2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. 3 Delirious, beside oneself. 4 Afflicted, distressed ; Ku. 4. 4. 5 Desponding. 6 Fused, liquid.

वी 2 P. (वेति, rarely used in class-ical literature) 1 To go, move. 2 To approach. 3 To prevade. 4 To bring, convey. 5 To throw, cast. 6 To eat, consume. 7 To obtain. 8 To conceive, bring forth. 9 To be born or produced. 10 To shine, be beauti-ful.

वीकः 1 Wind. 2 A bird. 3 The mind.

वीकाश See विकाश.

वीक्ष 1 A visible object. 2 Surprise, astonishment. -क्षः -क्षा Seeing, gaz-ing at.

वीक्षण-गा Seeing, looking at, sight.

वीक्षितं A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य *a.* 1 To be looked at. 2 Visible, perceptible. -क्ष्यः 1 A dancer, an actor. 2 A horse. -क्ष्यं 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. 2 Wonder, surprise.

वीक्षा 1 Going, moving, progress. 2 One of the paces of a horse. 3 Dancing. 4 Junction, union.

वीचिः *m. f.*, वीची 1 A wave ; सद्ग-वीचीव चक्षुस्मावाः Pt. 1. 194, R. 6 56, 12. 100, Me. 28. 2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. 3 Pleasure, delight. 4 Rest, leisure 5 A ray of light 6 Little -Comp. -नालिन *m.* the ocean.

वीची = वीचि q. v.

वीज I. 1 A (बीजते) To go. -II. 10 U. (बीजयति-ते) To fan, cool by fanning ; बीजयते मणिभेरिष तालद्वैतः Mk. 5. 13 ; Ku. 2. 42. -With अभि, उप, परि to fan ; Rs. 3. 4 ; S. 3.

बीज } See बीज, बीजक,
बीजक } बीजल, बीजिक, बी-
बीजल } जिन् and बीज.
बीजिक
बीजित्
बीज्य

बीजनः 1 The ruddy goose. 2 A sort of pheasant. -तं 1 Fanning ; Ku. 4. 36. 2 A fan.

बीदा A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marāṭhī बिटीवांइचा खेळ).

बीदिः, बीदिका, बीदी *f.* 1 The betel-plant. 2 A preparation of betel (Mar. बिदा=बीदल q. v.). 3 A tie, fastening, knot (of a wearing garment). 4 The knot of a bodice ; Amaru. 23.

बीणा 1 The (Indian) lute ; सूकी-भूतायां बीणायां K. ; Me. 86. 2 Lightning. -Comp. -आस्यः an epithet of Nārada.

-दंढः the neck of a lute ; Bv. 1. 80. -वादः, -वादकः a lutanist.

वीत *p. p.* 1 Gone, disappeared. 2 Gone away, departed. 3 Let go, loosed, set free. 4 Excepted, exempt. 5 Approved, liked. 6 Unfit for war. 7 Tame, quiet. 8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.) ; वीतचित्तं, वीत-सूद, वीतमी, वीतशूक &c. -तः An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. -तं Prieking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs ; वीतवीतमया नागाः Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. (see Malli. thereon) ; Si. 5. 47. -Comp. -द्विभ *a.* humble, lowly. -भय *a.* fear- less, intrepid. (-यः) an epithet of Vishnu. -मल *a.* pure. -राग *a.* 1 free from desire ; Ku. 6. 43. 2 free from passion, calm, tranquil. 3 colourless. (-गः) a sage who has subdued his passions. -शोकः (=अशोकः) the Asoka tree.

वीतसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. 2 An aviary. 3 A place for preserving game.

वीतनौ (*m.* dual) The sides of the larynx or throat.

वीतिः A horse. -तिः *f.* 1 Going, motion. 2 Producing, production. 3 Enjoyment. 4 Eating. 5 Light, lustre. -Comp. -होत्र 1 fire. 2 the sun.

वीथिः-थी *f.* 1 A road, way ; Ki. 7. 17. 2 A row, line. 3 A market, stall, shop in a market ; Si. 9. 32. 4 A variety of drama ; it is thus defined in S. D. :-वीथ्यामिको भवेद्विकः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्प्यते । आकाशाभाषितैरुक्तैश्चिवा प्रत्युक्तिमाश्रितः । सूत्रेणैव शृंगार रसानपि । मूलनिर्दे- ह्ये सती सर्वत्र 520

वीथिका 1 A road &c. 2 A picture-gallery ; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some) ; a wall (accord- ing to others) ; आदिष्व चरित्रवत्स्यां वीथिका- यामालिखिते U. 1.

वीथ्र *a.* Pure, clean. -धं 1 The sky. 2 Wind, air. 3 Fire.

वीनाहः The top or cover of a well. वीपा Lightning.

वीप्सा 1 Pervasion. 2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action ; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं सिंचति ; वीप्सायां द्विरुक्तिः. 3 Repe- tition in general.

वीर 1 A (वीरते) To boast, brag.

वीर *a.* 1 Heroic, brave. 2 Mighty, powerful. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, champion ; कोऽप्येव संप्रति नवः युष्मत्पुत्रादौ वीरि न यस्य भगवान् युजुर्नन्दोऽपि U. 5. 34. 2 The sentiment of heroism (in rheto- ric) ; it is distinguished under four heads ; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर and युद्धवीर, for explanations see these words *a. v.* 3 An actor. 4 Fire. 5 The sacrificial fire. 6 A son. 7 A husband. 8 The tree Arjuna. 9 N. of Vishnu. -तं 1 A reed. 2 Pepper. 3 Rice-gruel. 4 The root of Usira q. v. -Comp. -आशंसनं 1 keeping watch. 2 the post of danger in battle. 3 a forlorn hope. -आसनं 1 a kind of posture practised in meditation ; for defini- tion see तर्क (3). 2 kneeling on one knee. 3 a field of battle. 4 the sta- tion of a sentinel. ईशः, ईश्वरः 1 epithets of Siva. 2 a great hero. -उज्जः a Brāhmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. -कीदः an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -जयंतिका 1 a war-dance. 2 war, battle. -रुक् the Arjuna tree. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet or the god of love. -दानं (*ṇ*) an exciting or re- freshing ring taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. -भद्रः 1 N. of a powerful hero created by Siva from his matted hair, see वृक्ष. 2 a distinguished hero. 3 a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. 4 a kind of fragrant grass. -हृदिका a ring worn on the middle toe. -रजस *n.* red lead. -रस 1 the senti ment of heroism. 2 a warlike feeling. -रेषु N. of Bhimasena. -विष्वाकः विविरोजः q. v. -वृक्षः 1 the Arjuna tree. 2 the marking-nut plant. -सुः *f.* the mother of a hero ; (so वीरप्रसवा, -यसुः, -यस- विनी). -सैन्यं garlic. -स्कंधः a buffalo. -हन् *m.* 1 a Brāhmaṇa who has neglec- ted his domestic fire. 2 N. of Vishnu. वीरिणं N. of a fragrant grass (the root of which is used as a re- fragrant.) वीरणी 1 A side-look. 2 A deep place

वीरतर 1 A great hero 2 An arrow
-र A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरधरः 1 A peacock. 2 Fighting
with beasts. 3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् a. Full of heroes. -ती A
woman whose husband and sons are
living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. 2 A
wife. 3 A mother, matron. 4 A kind
of perfume (called Murā). 5
Spirituos liquor. 6 An aloe. 7 The
plantain tree.

वीरिणं See वीरिण.

वीरधू-धर f. 1 A spreading creeper;
लता प्रतापिनी वीरधू Bk; अहिनिबलसंवा मनाप-
चरिते विविधितो वीरधा S. 5. 9, Ku. 4. 34, R.
8. 36. 2 A branch, shoot. 3 A plant
which grows after being cut. 4 A
creeper, a shrub in general; Ki
4. 19.

वीर्य 1 Heroism, prowess, valour;
वीर्यवानेषु कृतात्मनः Ki. 3. 43, R. 2. 4,
3. 62, 11. 78, Ve. 3. 3. 2 Vigour,
strength. 3 Virility. 4 Energy,
firmness, courage. 5 Power, potency;
S. 3. 2. 6 Efficacy (of medicines);
अतिवीर्यवीर्य भेषजे बहुलवीर्यसि दृश्यते गुणः Ki.
2. 24; Ku. 2. 48. 7 Semen virile; Ku.
3. 15, Pt. 4. 50. 8 Splendour, lustre.
9 Dignity, consequence. -Comp. -जः
a son. -पपातः seminal effusion,
discharge of semen.

वीर्यवत् a. 1 Strong, stout, vigorous.
2 Efficacious.

वीर्यधः 1 A yoke for carrying
burdens. 2 A burden. 3 Storing
corn. 4 A way, road.

वीर्यधिकः A man who carries loads
by means of a yoke.

वीरहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina
convent. 2 A sanctuary.

वृत् 1 P. (वृत्ति) To leave, abandon.
वृत् 10 U. (वृत्त्यति-ने) 1 To hurt,
kill. 2 To perish.

वृत्तु a. Desirous of choosing.

वृत् See वृत्.

वृत्त a. Chosen, selected.

वृ I. 1. 5. 9 U. (वरति-ने, वृणोति-वृणते,
वृणति-वृणीते, वृत्; pass. व्रिचते) 1 To
choose, select, select as a boon; वृत्ते
तेनेदमेव प्राप्नु Ku. 2. 56; ववार रामस्य वन-
प्रयाणं Bk. 3. 6. 2 To choose for one-
self (Atm.); वृणते हि विवृण्यकारिणं वृण
लुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30, R. 3. 6. 3
To choose in marriage, woo, court;
Mv. 1. 28, A. R. 3. 42. 4 To beg,
solicit, ask for. 5 To cover, conceal,
hide, screen, envelop; भेषजवृत्तं दानाः
Mk. 5. 14. 6 To surround, encompass;
Bk. 5. 10, R. 12. 61. 7 To ward off,
keep away, restrain, check. 8 To
hinder, oppose, obstruct. -Caus.
(वाचयति-ने) 1 To cover, conceal. 2
To avert from (with abl.). 3 To
prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress,
check, hinder वृत्तको वाचयति अजेन वृत्तवत्

Bh 2. 11 Des d वृत्तयति ते विवरिषति ते
विवरिषति-ने) To wish to choose.
-With अप् to open. (-Caus.) to
cover, conceal. -अप् to open. -आ 1
to cover, conceal, hide; आवृणोद्दामनो
रं रं रं रं रं R. 17. 61; Bk. 9.
24. 2 to fill, pervade; Bg. 13. 13,
Ms. 2. 144. 3 to choose, desire. 4 to
solicit, beg. 5 to enclose, block up,
obstruct; R. 7. 31. 6 to keep off;
Bk. 14. 109. -नि to surround, en-
close; Bk. 14. 29. (-Caus.) to ward
off, keep away from, avert from
(with abl.); पापात्रिवारयति योजयते हिताय
Bh. 2. 72. -निस् (usually in p. p.
only) to feel happy, be pleased or
satisfied; विवृणोद्दामनो विवृणोद्दामनोः Si. 10. 3,
see विवृत्. -परि to surround. -प्र 1 to
cover, envelop; पापात्रिवारि वृणोति शिवा
वृणाः समेतः Bk. 9. 25. 2 to wear, put
on. 3 to select, choose. -प्र to wear,
put on. -वि 1 to cover up, stop. 2 to
open; Ku. 4. 26. 3 to unfold, dis-
close, reveal, show, display; N. 9. 1;
Ku. 3. 15, R. 6. 85; Bk. 7. 73. 4 to
teach, explain, expound; Mv. 2. 43.
5 to spread; Bv. 1. 5. 6 to choose.
-विनि (Caus.) to prevent, ward off,
suppress; विनव विनिवार्य Māl. 1. 18.
-स 1 to hide, cover, conceal; वृत्तुं वृत्ति-
संयतापरोष्ठ S. 3. 25, 2. 10; R. 1. 20,
7. 30. 2 to suppress, restrain, oppose;
Bk. 9. 27. 3 to shut. -II. 10 U.
(वरयति-ने) 1 To choose, select;
वरं वरयते कन्या माता वितं पिता वृत्तं
Pt. 4. 67. 2 To choose in marriage.
3 To ask for, beg, solicit.

वृत्, वृद्धिः See वृत्, वृद्धिः.

वृत् 1 A. (वर्कते) : To seize, take,
grasp.

वृत् 1 A wolf. 2 A hyena. 3 A
jackal. 4 A crow. 5 An owl. 6 A
robber. 7 A Kshatriya. 8 Turpentine.
9 A compound perfume, a mixture
of various fragrant articles. 10 N.
of a demon. 11 N. of a tree
(वक्रवृत्). 12 N. of a fire in the
stomach. -Comp. -अराति, -अरिः a
dog. -उद्वरः 1 an epithet of Brahman.
2 of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava
prince; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -वृशः a
dog. -धूपः 1 turpentine. 2 a
compound perfume. -धूर्तः a jackal.
वृत्त-का 1 The heart. 2 A kidney
(in dual in this sense).

वृत्त p. p. 1 Cut, divided. 2 Torn.
3 Broken.

वृत्त p. p. Cleaned, cleared, puri-
fied.

वृत् 1 A. (वृत्ते) 1 To accept,
select. 2 To cover.

वृत् 1 A tree; आत्मपराधवृत्तानां फलायेतानि
वेदिनाम्. -Comp. -अद्वः 1 a carpenter's
chisel. 2 a hatchet. 3 the fig-tree. 4
the Piyāla tree. -अम्लः the hog-
plum a ba d सः 1 a

brid 2 an ascetic -आश्रयिन् m a
kind of small owl. -कुकरः a wild
cock. -खंडं a grove or clump of trees
-वरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a
tree. (-चं) thick shade; the shade of
many trees. -धूपः turpentine. -नाय
the fig-tree. -निर्यासः gum, resin.
-दाकः the fig-tree. -भिद् f. an axe.
-नर्कविका a squirrel. -वाटिका, -वाडी a
garden, grove of trees. -शः a
lizard. -शाविका a squirrel.

वृत्तकः 1 A small tree; Ku. 5. 14. 2
A tree (in general).

वृत् 7 P. (वृणक्ति) To choose.

वृत् 1. 2. A. (वृक्ते) To avoid, shun,
abandon. -II. 7 P. (वृणक्ति) 1 To
avoid, shun, give up, abandon 2 To
choose; आश्रयिण्यतां वृत्तिं सवर्णां स्वर्गवृत्तानां
Bhāg. 3 To atone for, efface, purify,
turne रतः पिता वृत्तामित्रस्यैतद्विदर्शनं Ms. 9.
20. 4 To turn away, avert.
-III. 1 P., 10 U. (वर्जति, वर्जयति-ने,
वर्जित) 1 To shun, avoid. 2 To give
up; abandon. 3 To exclude, set
aside. 4 To abstain from. 5 To cut
to pieces. (The following verse
from K. R. illustrates the root
in its different conjugations —
वृणक्ति वृजिनेः तर्गं वृक्ते च वृषेः सहा वज्रयना जीवेपितैः
स वर्जयति वृजिनेः ॥ -With अप् to
destroy. 2 to finish. 3 to leave, quit,
R. 17. 79, Ki. 1. 29. 4 to pour,
throw; Si. 13. 37. -अ 1 to bend,
incline; आवर्ज्य शाखाः सद्यं च वासां R. 16
19, 13. 17; आवर्ज्य वृष्टिः Me. 46. 2 to
offer, give; R. 1. 62, 67; 8. 26; Ku. 5.
34. 3 to subdue, win over. -परि to
avoid, shun. -वि 1 to shun, avoid. 2
to make destitute of, deprive of.

वृत्तनः 1 Hair. 2 Curled hair. -नं 1
Sin. 2 A calamity. 3 Sky. 4 An
enclosed piece of ground, an
enclosure; especially a field cleared
for pasture or agriculture.

वृत्तिन a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved. 2
Wicked, sinful. -नः 1 Hair, curled
hair. 2 A wicked man; वृणक्ति वृजिने-
संगं K. R. -नं 1 Sin; सर्वं ज्ञानवृत्तेनैव वृत्तिनं
संतर्पयति Bg. 4. 36, R. 14. 57. 2
Pain, distress (said be m. also in
this sense).

वृत् 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणते) To eat,
consume.

वृत् I. 4 A. (वृत्ते) To choose, like,
cf. वाचु. 2 To distribute, divide
-II. 10 U. (वर्जयति-ने) To shun. -III.
1 A. (वर्तते, but Paras. also in the
Aorist, the two Futures and the
Conditional; also in the Desider-
ative; वृत्) 1 To be, exist, abide, re-
main, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्तते
S. 1; अत्र विषयेऽस्माकं महकुतुहलं वर्तते Pt.
1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1.
3; often used merely as a copula;
अतीत्य हरिको इरीष्य वर्तते वृजिनः S 1 2
To be in any particular condition or

circumstances, पाश्चम वयास वतमानस्य K. ; so दुःखे, हर्षे, विषादे &c. वर्तते. 3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सतिताद्वयः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित्कवृत्तिः U. 2; सायं संप्रति वर्तते पश्चिम रे स्थानांतरं गम्यतां Subhāsh. 'now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26. 4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्व्याजमिव्या वृत्ते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12. 56. 5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also) ; फलमूलवार्तिभिवर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. 6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यत्नद्वयं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Ve. 3. 7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.) ; मगवान् काश्यपः शयते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरो दहेन स्वकर्मणा वृत्ते ज्ञानमयेन वृत्तिना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. 8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself) ; आयोजसिन्धुं विनयेन वर्ततां U. 6; कविनिर्गर्ग-सौहृदेन भरतेषु वर्तमानः Māl. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. 9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वी वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. 10 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; गुण्यसमीपस्थे चंद्रमसि गुण्यशब्दे वर्तते Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). 11 To tend or conduce to (with dat.) ; पुत्रेण किं कल यो वै सिद्धिदुःखाय वर्तते. 12 To rest or depend upon. -Caus. (वर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or exist. 2 To cause to move or turn round cause to revolve, S. 7. 6. 3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. 4 To do, practise exhibit; Māl. 9. 33. 5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोवि-कारभक्तिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयस्समाः R. 19. 4; Mr. 3. 23. 6 To spend, pass (as time). 7 To live on, subsist; Ki. 2. 18; R. 12. 20. 8 To relate, describe. -Desid. (विवृत्सति, विवर्तयति). -WITH अति 1 to go beyond, exceed; Māl. 1. 26. 2 to surpass, excel; Ki. 3. 40; Si. 14. 59. 3 to violate, overstep, transgress; Si. 6. 19. 4 to neglect, disregard; Ms. 5. 16. 5 to hurt, injure, offend. 6 to overcome, subdue. 7 to pass away (as time). 8 to be late or delay; Ms. 2. 38. -अनु 1 to follow, conform to, act according to; प्रवृत्तिचिन्तेन हि जने-सुवर्तते Si. 15. 41, Māl. 3. 2. 2 to humour, adapt oneself to the will of, be guided by. 3 to obey. 4 to resemble, imitate. 5 to please, gratify. 6 to be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule or Sūtra ('intransitive') (Caus) 1 to turn round 2

to follow, obey. -अप 1 to turn away from, turn back; तस्मादपवर्तते दूरकृष्टा नशिष्ये लक्ष्मीः प्रतिहूलदैवात् R. 6. 58, 7. 33. 2 to be reversed or inverted, to be overturned; Ki. 12. 49. 3 to have the face downward; Māl. 3. 17. (-Caus.) to turn away or aside, bend; Māl. 1. 40, Ki. 4. 15. -अभि 1 to go up to, go towards, go near, approach, turn to; इत एवाभि वर्तते S. 1; R. 2. 10. 2 to attack, assail, rush at or upon; Ki. 13. 3. 3 to commence, break (as day). 4 to stand supreme, be over all. 5 to be, exist, chance to be. -आ 1 to revolve. 2 to return; R. 1. 89, 2. 19. 3 to go to or towards. 4 to be restless or uneasy, whirl round; Māl. 1. 41. -उद् 1 to ascend. 2 to rise, increase 3 to be haughty or proud. 4 to overflow, be swollen; उद्बुधः क इव दुःसायहः परेषां Si. 8. 18; Mu. 3. 8, R. 7. 56. -उप 1 to approach. 2 to return. -नि 1 to come back, return; न च निष्ठादिषु सलिले निवर्तते न तैर्त हृदयं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30, R. 2. 43; Bg. 8. 21, 15. 4. 2 to flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. 3 to turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23, 7. 61. 4 to abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तते सर्व-मांसस्य भक्षणम् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. 5 to be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. 6 to leave off speaking, cease, stop. 7 to be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. 8 to be withheld or withdrawn from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. 2 to withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert, R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -निवृ 1 to cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. 2 to be got or accomplished; R. 17. 68; Ms. 7. 161. 3 to be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. (-Caus.) 1 to perform; accomplish, finish, complete; R. 2. 45, 3. 33, 11. 30. -पर 1 to return, turn back. -परि 1 to turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. 2 to roam about, move hither and thither. 3 to change, barter, exchange. 4 to turn back; R. 4. 72, V. 1. 17. 5 to be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. 6 to decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6. -न 1 to go forward, move on, proceed; Pt. 1. 81. 2 to arise, be produced, spring. 3 to happen; come to pass, take place. 4 to begin, commence (usually with inf.). 5 to strive, exert oneself; प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. 6 to act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. 7 to engage in, be occupied with S. 1 Ku. 5. 23. 8 to act, do

S. 6. 9 to act or behave towards. 10 to prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजासु ते कश्चि-द्वपारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. 11 to hold good. 12 to proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 24, Ms. 3. 61. (-Caus.) 1 to proceed with, continue; Mu. 1. 2 to introduce. 3 to set on foot, establish, found. 4 to drive, propel, urge, stimulate. 5 to promote, advance. -प्रतिनि 1 to turn back, return; गन्धे पुनः प्रतिनिवृत्तः S. 1. 29, V. 1. 2 to turn round. -वि 1 to turn round, roll, revolve, move round; Māl. 1. 40. 2 to turn aside, bend; R. 6. 16; S. 2. 11. 3 to be, become. -विनि 1 to return. 2 to cease, come to an end; Bg. 2. 59, Ms. 5. 7. 3 to desist, turn away, abstain (from); देवनात्, उद्धत्, &c. -विपरि to revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. -व्यप 1 to return, turn back; चेतः कथं कथमपि व्यापयते मे Māl. 1. 18. 2 to desist from, leave; U. 5. 8. -व्या 1 to turn back, turn away from; सहयुवा व्यावर्तमाना द्विया Ratn. 1. 2. 2 to be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; विषयव्यावृत्तकोटिहलः V. 1. 9. (-Caus.) to restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; तुल्यम् पूर्वपक्षे व्यावर्तयति S. B.; अन्वाद् इहोसर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -त् 1 to be or become; ते ययोकाः सद्वा Pt. 1. 2 to be produced, arise, spring. 3 to happen, take place. 4 to be accomplished.

वृत् p. p. 1 Chosen, selected. 2 Covered, screened. 3 Hidden. 4 Surrounded, encompassed. 5 Agreed or assented to. 6 Hired. 7 Spoiled, vitiated. 8 Served.

वृत्तिः f. 1 Choosing, selecting. 2 Hiding, covering, concealing. 3 Asking, soliciting. 4 An entreaty, a request. 5 Surrounding, encompassing. 6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure, Me. 78.

वृत्तिकर a. Surrounding, encompassing. -रः The tree called वृत्तिकर.

वृत्त p. p. 1 Lived, existed. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Completed, finished. 4 Performed, done, acted. 5 Past, gone. 6 Round, circular, R. 6. 32. 7 Dead, deceased. 8 Firm, fixed. 9 Read through, studied. 10 Derived from. 11 Famous:—(See वृत्). -त्तः A tortoise. -त्तं 1 An event, occurrence. 2 History, account. R. 15. 64. 3 News, tidings. 4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तमुद्दिताः Ms. 10, 127, v. 1, 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. 5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्बुद्ध, दुर्बुद्ध. 6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. 7 An established rule or usage, law, custom observance of such rule or usage duty R. 5. 33. 8 A circle,

of substance. - ~~is~~ a badly distressed for want of

livelihood, Ms. 8. 411. चक्र the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. -**उदः** deprivation of the means of subsistence. -**संयः**, -**वैकल्यं** want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. -**स्थ** *a.* 1 being in any state or employment. 2 well-conducted, of good behaviour. (-**स्थः**) a lizard, chameleon. **वृत्रः** 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness); see **इद्र**. 2 A cloud. 3 Darkness. 4 An enemy. 5 Sound. 6 A mountain. -**Comp.** -**अरिः**, -**द्विषः** *m.*, -**साङ्गः**, -**हवः** *m.* epithets of Indra; कुद्रेऽपि पञ्चाङ्गिदि वृत्रबावी Ku. 1. 20; बाबा हरि वृत्रहणे हिमतेन 7. 46.

वृथा *ind.* 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force an adjective; व्यर्थं यत्र कर्णोद्-सख्यमपि ने कीर्तिं हरीणां वृथा U. 3. 45; दिवं नदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा अत्रः Ku. 5. 45. 2 Unnecessarily. 3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. 4 Wrongly, improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by 'vain, useless, improper, false, idle' &c.). -Comp. -अवृथा strolling about idly, walking for pleasure. -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -कथं idle talk. -जन्मन् *n.* unprofitable or vain birth. -दानं a gift that may be revoked or not made good if promised. -वृत्ति *a.* foolish-minded. -वांसं flesh not intended for the Gods or Manes. -वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely. -अग्रः useless exertion or trouble.

वृद्ध *a.* (compar. *ज्यायस्* or *वर्षयिस्* superl. *ज्येष्ठः* or *वर्षिष्ठः*) 1 Increased, augmented. 2 Full-grown, grown up. 3 Old, aged, advanced in years; *वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयवर्तिताः* U. 5. 35. 4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. *वयोवृद्ध*, *धर्मवृद्ध*, *ज्ञानवृद्ध*, *आगमवृद्ध* &c. 5 Great, large. 6 Accumulated, heaped. 7 Wise, learned. -**वृद्धः** 1 An old man; *हैमग्वीन-मात्राय षोडशवृद्धाउपस्थितान्* R. 1. 45, 9. 78; Me. 30. 2 A worthy or venerable man. 3 A sage, saint. 4 A male descendant. -**वृद्धं** Benzoin. -**Comp.** -**अंगुलिः**, *f.* great toe. -**अवस्था** old age. -**आचारः** an ancient or long-standing custom. -**उत्सः** an old bull. -**काकः** a raven. -**नाभि** *a.* corpulent, pot-bellied. -**आयः** old age. -**मन्त्रं** the precept of ancient sages. -**वाहनः** the mango tree. -**अवस्** *m.* an epithet of Indra. -**संघः** a council of elders. -**सूत्रकं** a flock of cotton.

वृद्धा 1 An old woman. 2 A female descendant.
वृद्धि: 1 Growth, increase, augmentation development- प्रयोग वृद्धि
हविषदीर्घतेऽनुपवेसादिव R B 22
तयोर्वृद्धिः सानुवृद्धिः & 2 Waxing
increase of the digits of the moon

य. य. प. त. स. स. र. हि. नि. श. क. ल. क्ष. य. श्ला. व्य. त. र. ०
 वृद्धिः R. 5. 16, Ku. 7. 1. **3** Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence; Pt. 2. 112. **4** Success, advancement, rise, progress; षष्ठ्युद्धिमस्तरि मनो हि मानिन Si. 15. 1. **5** Wealth, property. **6** A heap, quantity, multitude. **7** Interest; सला वृद्धिः and चक्रवृद्धि **8** Usury. **9** Profit, gain. **10** Enlargement of the scrotum. **11** Extension of power or revenue. **12** (In gram) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ऋ, short or long and ऋ to आ, ऐ, औ, आइ and आऊ respectively. **13** The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जननाशौच q. v.) -Comp. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् *m* a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनं, -जीविका the profession of usury. -वृ *a* promoting prosperity. -पत्रं a kind of razor. -आहुः an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions such as the birth of a son.

वृद्ध I. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the
 two Futures, the Aorist and the
 Conditional, also in the Desiderative
 (वर्धते, वृद्ध; *desid.* विवृत्ताति or विवर्धयिते) 1
 To grow, increase, become larger,
 stronger or greater, thrive, prosper;
 अन्येभ्यजयसंरंभो बभूवे वाविनोस्तिव R. 12. 92,
 10. 78; धनक्षये वर्धति जाडराष्ट्रिः Subhāsh ,
 Bk. 14 13, 19. 26. 2 To continue,
 last. 3 To rise, ascend. 4 To have
 cause for congratulation, usually
 with दिष्ट्या; दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रपुत्र-
 दर्शनेन चायुष्मान् वर्धते S. 7. ' your honour
 is to be congratulated upon your
 union ' &c. -*Caus.* (वर्धयति-ते, also
 बर्धयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow,
 increase, augment, heighten, amplify,
 enhance; वर्धयन्नित् तत्कृतावृद्धतैर्धर्मिरेखभिः
 R. 4. 71. 2 To cause to prosper,
 glorify, magnify, exalt; H. 3. 3. 3
 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्धयति
 in this sense). -*WITH* अभि to grow,
 increase; क्षीणोऽपि क्षात्री भूयो भूयो-
 सिवर्धते नित्यं K. P. 10. -परि, च, वि to
 grow, increase, prosper &c. -सं to
 increase. (-*Caus.*) to rear, bring
 up; R. 5. 6. -II. 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते) 1
 To speak. 2 To shine.

वृधसान्नः A man.
वृधासात्तुः 1 A man. 2 A leaf. 3 An
act or action.

वृत्त 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk; वृत्ताच्छल्यं हरति पुष्पमनोक-
हन्तं R. 5. 69. 2 The stand of a water-jar. 3 A tent, nipple.

वृताकः को The egg-plant.
वृंतिका A small stalk.

वृंद 1 A multitude, host, large
number, group; अतुगतमालिङ्गैर्दसिर्त्तार्थि-
हय B 12 102 Me 99 १० अर्थ 2 A
heap quantity

वृक्ष 1 The holy basil 2 N of a
forest near Gokula अरण्य,

-वनं N. of a forest near Gokula; बुधवारण्ये वसतिष्ठना केवले दुःखेदुः Pad. D. 38, 41, R. 6. 50. -वनी the holy basil.

बुधवार α. 1 Much, great, large. 2 Eminent, best, excellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

बुधवारक α. (का or रिका f.) 1 Much, great, many. 2 Eminent, best, excellent. 3 Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. 4 Respectable, venerable. -काः 1 A god, deity; श्रुति बुधवारपुं नतनिखिलबुधवारकवृत्तः Bv. 4. 5. 2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.) see (2) above.

बुधवारक α. 1 Very great or large. 2 Very handsome (superl. of बुधवारक, q. v.).

बुधवारस α. 1 Greater, larger. 2 More handsome or beautiful (compar. of बुधवारक q. v.).

बुध 4 P. (वृष्यति) To choose, select. बुधः A rat. -श्रा A drug. -जं Ginger. बुधिकः 1 A scorpion. 2 The sign scorpio of the zodiac. 3 A crab. 4 A centipede. 5 A kind of beetle. 6 A hairy caterpillar.

बुध I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्टे) 1 To rain (usually with words signifying 'Indra', 'Parjanya', 'cloud', &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally); द्वादश वर्षाणि नववर्षं द्वादशतमं Dk.; काले वर्षति मेघाः; गर्ज वा वर्ष वा शब्द Mk. 5. 31; मेघा वर्षतु गर्जतु कुंचत्वश-निमेव वा 5. 16. 2 To rain or pour down, shower down; वर्षतिवाजिनं नमः Mk. 1. 34; so शरवृष्टिः, -क्षुम्भ-वृष्टि-वर्षति &c., 3 To pour forth, shed. 4 To grant, bestow. 5 To moisten. 6 To produce, engender. 7 To have supreme power. 8 To strike, hurt. -WITH अग्नि 1 to shower, rain or pour down, sprinkle; R. 1. 84, 10. 48. 2 to give, bestow. -न to rain, shower; यस्यायमायितः दुष्पैः प्रवृष्ट इव केसरः Rām. (=U. 6. 36). -II. 10 A. (वर्षति) 1 To be powerful or eminent. 2 To have the power of production.

बुधः 1 A bull; असपदस्तस्य बुधेण मच्छतः Ku. 5. 80, Me. 52, R. 2. 35, Ms. 9. 123. 2 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind; (at the end of comp.); सुनिबुधः, कपिबुधः &c. 4 The god of love. 5 A strong or athletic man. 6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works; see Ratimanjari 37. 7 An enemy, adversary. 8 A rat. 9 The bull of Siva. 10 Morality, justice. 11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act; न सद्बुतिः स्याद् वृषवर्जितानां Kīr. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also). 12 N. of Kapa 13 N of Vishnu 14 N of a particular drug -व A k s

plumage. -Comp. -अंकः 1 an epithet of Siva; R. 3. 23. 2 a pious or virtuous man. 3 the marking-nut plant. 4 a conch. -जः a small drum. -अञ्जनः an epithet of Siva. -अंतकः an epithet of Vishnu. -आहारः a cat. -उत्तरगः setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally.

-दंशः, -दंशकः a cat. -ध्वजः 1 an epithet of Siva; R. 11. 44. 2 an epithet of Gaṇesa. 3 a pious or virtuous man. -पतिः an epithet of Siva. -पर्वन् m. 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 N. of a demon who with the aid of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter Sarmi shrbā was married by Yayāti; see Yayāti and Devayāni. 3 a wasp. -भासा the residence of Indra and the gods; i. e. Amarāvati. -लोचनः a cat. -बाहनः an epithet of Siva.

बुधणः The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles.

बुधणश्चः A horse of Indra.

बुधन् m. 1 A bull. 2 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 3 The chief of a class; Mv. 1. 7. 4 A stallion, horse. 5 Pain, sorrow. 6 Insensibility to pain. 7 N. of Indra; देवेषु सति तद्वयद-क्षता Ku. 5. 61, 80; R. 10. 52, 17. 77. 8 N. of Kapa. 9 of Agni.

बुधमः 1 A bull. 2 Any male animal. 3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.); द्विजबुधः Ratn. 1. 5, 4. 21. 4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. 5 A kind of drug; cf. ऋषम. 6 An elephant's ear. 7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. -Comp. -गतिः, -ध्वजः epithets of Siva; R. 2. 36; Ku. 3. 62.

बुधनी f. 1 A widow. 2 Cowach. बुधलः 1 A Sūdra. 2 A horse. 3 Garlic. 4 A sinner, wicked, or irreligious man. 5 An outcast. 6 N. of Chandragupta. (particularly used by Chāṇakya, see inter alia Mu. acts 1 and 3).

बुधलकः A contemptible Sūdra.

बुधली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; पितरौहे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्य-संस्कृता । भूगहत्या पितृस्तस्याः सा कन्या बुधली स्मृता ॥ 2 A woman during menstruation. 3 A barren woman. 4 The mother of a still-born child. 5 A Sūdra female or the wife of a Sūdra. -Comp. -पतिः the husband of a Sūdra woman. -सेवनं intercourse with a Sūdra female.

बुधस्त्री A wasp.

बुधस्वरी 1 A woman longing for sexual inter (with acc. of male स्तुनून् बुधस्त्री शृण्वता माता Mv 6

Bk. 4. 30, R. 12. 34. 2 A libidinous or lascivious woman. 3 A cow in heat.

बुधकपायी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. 2 Of Gauri. 3 Of Sachī. 4 Of Svāhā; wife of Agni. 5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun.

बुधकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun. 2 Of Vishnu. 3 Of Siva. 4 Of Indra. 5 Of Agni.

बुधायणः 1 An epithet of Siva.

2 A sparrow.

बुधिन् m. A peacock.

बुधी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

बुध p. p. 1 Rained, 2 Raining. 3 Showering, pouring down.

बुधिः f. 1 Rain, a shower of rain; अदिप्याज्यायेत बुधिर्द्वैतः ततः प्रजाः Ma. 3. 76. 2 A shower (of anything); अन्नबुधि R. 3. 58; पुष्पबुधि 2. 60; सोऽन्नं वनं, उपलं &c. -Comp. -कालः the rainy season. -जीवन α. nourished or watered by rain (as a country); cf. देवमातृक. -सूः a frog.

बुधिसत् α. Raining, rainy. -m. A cloud.

बुधिर्ग α. 1 Heretical, heterodox. 2 Angry, passionate. -m. 1 A cloud. 2 A ram. 3 A ray of light. 4 N. of an ancestor of Krishṇa. 5 N. of Krishṇa. 6 Of Indra. 7 Of Agni. -Comp. -गर्भः an epithet of Krishṇa.

बुधय α. 1 To be rained or showered down. 2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. -व्यः A kind of kidney-bean.

बुध } See बुध्, बुधत्, and
बुधत् } बुधतिका.
बुधतिका }

बुधती 1 The lute of Nārada. 2 The number 'thirty-six'. 3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. 4 Speech. 5 A reservoir (as of water); see वृती also. -Comp. -पतिः an epithet of Brihaspati.

बुधस्पति See बुधस्पति.

बु 9 U. (बुधाति, बुणीति, बुर्ण; pass. बुर्णते; desid. बुवर्णति-ते or विवर्णति-ते or विवर्णति-ते) To choose, select; (see वृ I.).

वे 1 U. (वयति-ते, उत; caus. वाययति-ते) 1 To weave; सितान्शुवर्णद्विपति स्म वदन्ते N. 1. 12. 2 To braid, plant. 3 To sew. 4 To make, compose, string together. -WITH प्र 1 to weave. 2 to tie, fasten. 3 to set, fix. 4 to interweave; interlace; see प्रोत.

वेकटः 1 A buffoon. 2 A jeweller. 3 A youth.

वेगः 1 Impulse, impetus. 2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. 3 Agitation. 4 Impetuosity, violence, force. 5 A stream, current; as in अद्भुतवेगः. 6 Energy, activity, determination. 7 Power strength मन्त्रवरस्य वेगात् K 8 Circulation or kṛyṅg effect (as of poison)

U 2. 26, V 5 18 9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109. 10 The flight of an arrow; Ki. 13. 24. 11 Love, passion. 12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. 13 Delight, pleasure. 14 Evacuation of the feces. 15 Semen virile.—Comp. —अनिलः 1 blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. 2 strong or violent wind.—आघातः 1 sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. 2 obstruction of excretion, constipation.—नाशनः the phlegmatic humour.—वाहिन् a swift.—विधारणं checking of speed.—सरः a mule.

वेणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. —*m.* 1 A courier. 2 A hawk. —नी A river.

वेकटः *N.* of a mountain.

वेचा Hire, wages.

वेड A kind of sandal.

वेडा A boat

वण्, वेन् 1 *U.* (वेणिन्ते, वेनिते) 1 To go, move. 2 To know, recognize, perceive. 3 To reflect, consider. 4 To take. 5 To play on an instrument.

वेणः 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेणानां मोहवादनं 10. 49. 2 *N.* of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Śrāyambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words, they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass.' The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purāṇa, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67.]

वेणः *N.* of a river (joining the Krishnā).

वेणिः —*जी f.* 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तं गीणी वेणिश्चायता युवः Si. 12. 75, Me. 18. 2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनाच्छिद्येन रज्जु-रमेन युक्ता स्यं वेणिश्चायतामोस R. 14. 12; अवलवेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. 3 Continuous flow, current, stream; जलवेणिर्न्या रेवा यदि वेष्टितुमास्ति कानः R. 6. 43; Me. 29; cf. the word त्रिवेणी also. 4 The confluence of two or more rivers. 5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunā and Sarasvatī. 6 *N.* of a river. —Comp. —बन्धः hair twisted into a braid R. 10 47 —वेचनी a leech —वेचिनी a comb. —संहारः 1 tying the

hair into a braid, Ve 6 2 *N.* of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

वेणुः 1 A bamboo; मलयेंद्रिये स्थितो वेणुर्वेणुरेव न चंदनं Subhāsh., R. 12. 41. 2 A reed. 3 A flute pipe; नामनेतं कृतकैरेव वादयते मृदु वेणुं Git. 5. —Comp. —जः bamboo seed. —धनः a flute-player, piper. —निस्रतिः the sugar-cane. —यवः bamboo-seed. —यष्टिः *f.* a bamboo stick. —वाद्, —वादकः a piper, flute-player. —बीजं bamboo-seed.

वेणुकं A goad with a bamboo handle.

वेणुनं Black pepper.

वेतं (वृं) ङः An elephant; Rv. 1. 62.

वेतनं 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; R. 17. 66. 2 Livelihood, subsistence. —Comp. —अदानं, —अनपाकर्मन् *n.*, —अनपक्रियः 1 non-payment of wages 2 an action for non-payment of wages. —जीविन् *m.* a stipendiary.

वेतसः 1 The ratan, reed, cane; अविलंबितमेधि वेतसस्तद्वन्माधव मा स्म भण्यथाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. 2 The citron.

वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतृतेल K. P. 1. वेतस्वत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Abounding in reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; Māṇ. 5. 23, Si. 20. 60. 2 A door-keeper.

वेत्तु *m.* 1 A knower. 2 A sage. 3 A husband, an espouser.

वेवः 1 The cane, ratan. 2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामप्रकोटार्पितहेमवेनः Ku. 3. 41. —Comp. —आसनं a cane-seat. —धरः, —धारकः 1 a door-keeper. 2 a mace-bearer, staff-bearer.

वेवकीय *a.* Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेवचनी 1 A female door-keeper. 2 *N.* of a river; Me. 24.

वेव्रिन् *m.* 1 A door-keeper, warder. 2 staff-bearer.

वेय् 1 A (वेयंते) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः 1 Knowledge. 2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were only three Vedas: ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद, which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad'; but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the *Mantra* or *Samhita* and the *Brāhmaṇa*. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are *a-pauruṣheya*, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called Śruti; *e.* what is heard or revealed as distinguish

ed from Smṛti, *e.* what is remembered or is the work of human origin; see श्रुति, स्मृति also; and the several sages to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed are, therefore, called ऋतारः 'soers,' and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'). 3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36 4 *N.* of Vishnu. —Comp. —अंगं 'a member of the Veda,' *N.* of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the *Mantras* in ceremonials; (the *Vedāṅgas* are six in number:— 1 शिष्या 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation; 2 छंदस् 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar', 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). —अधिगमः, —अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. —अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. —अंत 1 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda.) 2 the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्मन् also). —गः, —ज्ञः a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. —अनिन् *m.* a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. —अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. —अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. —आदि *n.*, —आदिवर्णः, —आदिबीजं the sacred syllable *om.* —उक्त *a.* scriptural, taught in the Vedas. —कौलियकः 'an epithet of Śiva. —गर्भः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. —ज्ञः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. —त्रयं, —त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. —निन्दकः an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). —निंदा disbelief, heresy. —पारयः a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas —पारयः *N.* of a very sacred Vedic verse called

Gayatrī q v वचन, वाक्य & Vedic text. -वदन् grammar. -वासः a Brāhmaṇa. -वाह्य *a.* contrary to, or not founded on, the Veda. -विद् *m* a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -विहित *a.* enjoined by the Vedas. -व्यासः an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. -संवासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas.

वेदनं, वेदना 1 Knowledge, perception. 2 Feeling, sensation. 3 Pain, torment, agony, anguish; अवेदनाङ्गं कुलिसंज्ञकानां Ku. 1. 20, R. 8. 50. 4 Acquisition, wealth, property. 5 Marriage; Ms. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. 1. 62.

वेदारः A chameleon.
वेदिः A learned man, sage, Paṇḍit.
-दिः, दी *f.* 1 An altar, especially one prepared for a sacrifice. 2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन वा वेदिविलम्बमथा Ku. 1. 37; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). 3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. 4 A seal-ring. 5 N. of Sarasvatī. 6 A tract or region. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Draupadī who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. 2 A raised seat; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तर्षिवेदिका S. 1; Ku. 3. 44. 3 A seat in general. 4 An altar, heap, mound; महाकिर्तिस्तैः वेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c'. 5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a courtyard. 6 An arbour, a bower.

वेदिन् *a.* 1 Knowing; as in कृतवेदिन्. 2 Marrying. -म. 1 A knower. 2 A teacher. 3 A learned Brāhmaṇa. 4 An epithet of Brāhmaṇa.

वेदी see वेदि *f.*
वेद्य *a.* 1 To be known. 2 To be taught or explained. 3 To be married.

वेद्यः 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. 2 Wounding, a wound. 3 A hole, an excavation. 4 The depth (of an excavation). 5 A particular measure of time.

वेद्यकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. 2 Camphor. -कं Rice in the ear.

वेद्यन् 1 The act of piercing, perforating. 2 Penetration. 3 Evacuation. 4 Pricking, wounding. 5 Depth (of an evacuation).

वेद्यनिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels a gimblet

वेद्यनी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. 2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेद्यस् *m.* 1 A creator; Mā. 1. 21. 2 N. of Brahman, the creator; तं वेद्या विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. 3 A secondary creator (such as Dakṣa, sprung from Brahman); Ku. 2. 14. 4 N. of Śiva. 5 Of Viṣṇu. 6 The sun. 7 The *Arka* plant. 8 A learned man.
वेद्यन्तं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेद्यित *p. p.* Pierced, perforated.

वेद्य 1 U. (वेद्यति-ते) see वेद्य.

वेद्य See वेद्य (2).

वेद्यता See वेद्यता.

वेद्य 1 A (वेद्यते, वेद्यते) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कुदाजलिर्वेद्यमानः किरिटी Bg. 11. 35; R. 11. 65. -With -म to quiver, throb, tremble; Ku. 5. 27, 74.

वेद्युः Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts); अद्यापि स्तनैर्बभूवु जनयति स्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः S. 1. 30, Si. 9. 22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेद्यन् Tremor, trembling.

वेद्यः, वेद्यन् *m. n.* A loom; महाति-वेद्यः सहकुलरी बह्वं N. 1. 12; दुरिणिनादिकं T. S.

वेद्यः 1 The body. 2 Saffron. 3 The egg-plant.

वेद्यः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. -दं The fruit of the jujube.

वेद्य I. 1 P. (वेद्यति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10 U. (वेद्यति-ते) To count the time.

वेद्य A garden, grove.

वेद्य 1 Time; वेद्योपलक्षणार्थमादिहोत्सि S. 4. 2 Season, opportunity. 3 Interval of repose, leisure. 4 Tide, flow, current. 5 The sea-coast, sea-shore; वेद्यनिखाय प्रसूता मुञ्जः R. 13. 12, 15; 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37; Si. 3. 79; 9. 38. 6 Limit, boundary. 7 Speech. 8 Sickness. 9 Easy death. 10 The gums. -Comp. -कुलं N. of a district called Tāmralipta. -मुलं the sea-shore. -वनं a wood on the sea-coast.

वेद्य 1 P. (वेद्यति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble, move about; Bv. 1. 55; Si. 7. 72.

वेद्यः, वेद्यन् 1 Shaking, moving. 2 Rolling (on the ground).

वेद्यहलः *f.* A libertine.

वेद्यिः *f.* A creeper; cf. वृद्धि.

वेद्यित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. 2 Crooked. -तं 1 Going, moving. 2 Shaking.

वेद्य 2 A. (वेद्यते) 1 To go. 2 To obtain. 3 To conceive be pregnant. 4 To pervade. 5 To cast, throw. 6

To eat. 7 To vish, desire, seldom used in classical literature).

वेद्यः 1 Entrance. 2 Ingress, access. 3 A house, dwelling. 4 A house or residence of prostitutes, तरुणजनसहस्राश्रित्यतां वेद्यवासः Mk. 1. 31. 5 Dress, apparel (also written वेद्य in this sense); श्रृङ्गावेद्यारी; विनीतवेद्येण S. 1; कृतवेद्ये केद्यवे Git. 11. -Comp. -द्यान् the sun-flower. -धारिन् *a.* disguised. -नारी, वानिता a harlot; Mu. 3. 10. -वासः the residence of harlots.

वेद्यकः A house.

वेद्यन् 1 Entering, entrance. 2 A house.

वेद्यतः 1 A small pond, pool. 2 Fire.

वेद्यारः A mule.

वेद्यम् *n.* A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace; R. 14. 15, Me. 25, Ms. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* house-building. -कलिगः a kind of sparrow. -नकुलः the muskrat. -सूः *f.* the site of a habitation, building-ground.

वेद्यः The habitation of harlots.
वेद्य्या A harlot, prostitute, courtesan, concubine; Mk. 1. 32; Me. 35, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1 the master or keeper of prostitutes. 2 a pimp. 3 a catamite. -आश्रयः habitation of harlots. -गमनं debauchery, whoring. -गृहं a brothel. -जनः a harlot. -वणः the wages given to a prostitute.

वेद्यरः A mule.

वेद्य See वेद्य.

वेद्येण Occupation, possession.

वेद्य 1 A. (वेद्यते) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. 2 To wind or twist round. 3 To dress. -Caus. (वेद्यति-ते) 1 To surround. &c. 2 To blockade. -With -आ to fold. -यति, -सं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

वेद्यः 1 Surrounding, enclosing. 2 An enclosure, a fence. 3 A turban. 4 Gum, resin, exudation. 5 Turpentine. -Comp. -वैद्यः a kind of bamboo. -सारः turpentine.

वेद्यकः 1 An enclosure, a fence. 2 A pumpkin-gourd. कं 1 A turban. 2 A wrapper, mantle. 3 Gum, exudation. 4 Turpentine.

वेद्यन् 1 Encompassing, encircling surrounding; अङ्गुलिवेद्यन् a finger-ring. 2 Coiling round, twisting round; R. 4. 48. 3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. 4 A turban, tiara; असुद्रालकवेद्यनी R. 1. 42; शिरसा वेद्यनशोभिना S. 12. 5 An enclosure, a fence; क्रीडाशेखः कनककदम्बविद्यनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 77. 6 A girdle, zone. 7 A bandage. 8 The outer ear. 9 Bdellium. 10 A particular attitude in dancing.

वेद्यनक A particular position in copulation

वेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. 2 Wrapped up, dressed. 3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. 4 Blocked.

वेष्टः, वेष्ट्यः Water.

वेष्ट्या See वेष्ट्यः.

वेसरः A mule; *Si.* 12. 19.

वेस(श)वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.).

वेह 1 *A.* (वेहते) See वेह्.

वेहत् *f.* A barren cow.

वेहारः *N.* of a country (Behâr).

वेह 1 *P.* (वेहते) To go, move.

वे 1 *P.* (वायति) 1 To dry, be dried.

2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वे *ind.* A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive; *अथो वे नरत्नः* *Ms.* 1. 10; 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 77. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle and sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुनय).

वैशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought for twenty.

वैकर्ष 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other, like the यज्ञोपवीत. 2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वैकशक, वैकशिक A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत *q. v.*).

वैकटिकः A jeweller.

वैकर्तनः *N.* of Karna.

वैकल्प 1 Optionality. 2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. 3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वैकल्पिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Optional. 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वैकल्प 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. 2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. 3 Incompetency. 4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. 5 Non-existence.

वैकारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to modification. 2 Modifying. 3 Modified.

वैकालः Afternoon, evening.

वैकालिक *a.* (की *f.*), वैकालीन *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वैकुण्ठः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Indra. 3 Holy basil. -ठ 1 The heaven of Vishnu. 2 Talc. -Comp. चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kârtika. -लोकः the world of Vishnu.

वैकुत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Changed. 2 Modified. -ते 1 Change, alteration, modification. 2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. 3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement; *N.* 4. 5. 4 A portent, any event foreboding

वैकुट्ये *वेदः* *R.* 11. 62

-Comp. चिर्वतः a woful plight, miserable condition, suffering; वैकुतचिर्वतः *Mâl.* 1. 39.

वैकुतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Changed modified. 2 Belonging to a Vikṛiti *q. v.* (in Sāṅkhya phil.).

वैकुत्य 1 Change, alteration. 2 Woful state, miserable plight. 3 Disgust.

वैकांत A kind of gem.

वैकुच, वैकुच्य 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. 2 Commotion, tumult. 3 Affliction, distress, grief; *S.* 4. 3, *Ve.* 5; *Mk.* 3.

वैखरी 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound; see *Mâl.* on *Ku.* 2. 17. 2 The faculty of speech. 3 Speech in general.

वैखानस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic; वैखानस किमन्य व्रतमा प्रदानाद् व्यापराधी मदनस्य निवेदित्य *S.* 1. 27. -सः An anchorite, a hermit (ब्रह्मचर्य); a Brāhmaṇa in the third order of his religious life; *R.* 14. 28; *Bk.* 3. 46.

वैगुण्य 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. 2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. 3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. 4 Inferiority, lowness. 5 Unskilfulness.

वैक्षुण्य Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैचित्र्य Grief, mental distraction, sorrow; *Mâl.* 3. 1.

वैचित्र्य 1 Variety, diversity. 2 Manifestness. 3 Strangeness. 4 Strikingness; as in वाच्यवैचित्र्य *K. P.* 10. 5 Surprise.

वैजननं The last month of pregnancy.

वैजयंतः 1 The palace of Indra. 2 The banner of Indra. 3 A banner or flag in general. 4 A house.

वैजयंतिका A standard-bearer.

वैजयंतिका 1 A banner, flag (*fig. also*); संचारिणीय देवस्य मकरकेतोर्जगद्विजयवैजयंतिका काव्यागतवती *Mâl.* 1. 2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वैजयंती 1 A banner, flag; स्तनपरिणाह-विलासवैजयंती *Mâl.* 3. 15. 2 An ensign. 3 A garland, necklace. 4 The necklace of Vishnu. 5 *N.* of a lexicon.

वैजात्य 1 Difference of kind or species. 2 Difference of, caste. 3 Strangeness. 4 Exclusion from caste. 5 Looseness, wantonness.

वैजिक *a.* See वैजिक.

वैज्ञानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वैडाल See वैडाल.

वैणः A maker of bamboo-work.

वैणव *a.* (वी) 1 Made of or produced from a bamboo -व, 1 A bamboo 2 A worker in bamboo

or wicker-work. -वी Bamboo-manna -व The seed or fruit of the bamboo

वैणविकः A piper, flute-player.

वैणचिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

वैणिकः A lutanist.

वैणुकः A piper, flute-player. -क A goad; See वैणुक.

वैणसिकः A vendor of flesh.

वैण्डिकः A disputatious man, capacious person.

वैणनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living on wages

-कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. 2 A stipendiary.

वैतरणिः-णी *f.* 1 *N.* of the river of hell. 2 *N.* of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वैतस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Pertaining to a cane. 2 Reed-like, i. e. yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy; as in वैतसी वृत्तिः *R.* 4. 35, *Pt.* 3. 19.

वैतान *a.* (वी *f.*) Sacrificial, sacred, वैतानास्वा वहुयः पावयंतु *S.* 4. 7. -ने 1 A sacrificial rite. 2 A sacrificial oblation.

वैतानिक *a.* (की *f.*) See वैतान.

वैतालिकः 1 A bard, minstrel. 2 A magician, conjurer; especially one who is a votary of Vetāla *q. v.*

वैचक *a.* (की *f.*) Cany, ready.

वैदः A wise man, learned man.

वैदुग्य, वैदुग्धी, वैदुग्य 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness; बहो वैदुग्ध *Mâl.* 1; श्रेयविश्यासवैदुग्यविधिः *Vās.* *Si.* 4. 26. 2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; *Mâl.* 1. 37. 3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; *Ratn.* 2. 4 Wit.

वैदर्भः A king of Vidarbha. -र्षी 1 *N.* of Damayanti. 2 of Rukmiṇī 3 A particular style of composition, thus defined in *S. D.*:-माधुर्यंयज्जैर्भैरचना ललितारिक्ताः अत्रचिरपद्युचिर्वा वैदर्भी रितिरिष्यते 626. Daṇḍin very minutely distinguishes this style from the *Gauḍīya*; see *Kāv.* 1. 41-53.

वैदल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Made of wicker or cane. -लः A kind of cake. 2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. -ल 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. 2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वैदिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. 2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; *Ku.* 5. 73. -कः A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas. -Comp. -प्राज्ञः a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वैदुषी *f.*, वैदुष्य Learning, wisdom.

वैदुर्य *a.* (री or री *f.*) Brought, from or produced in Vidūra. -र्य *Lapis lazuli*; *Ku.* 7. 10, *Si.* 3. 45

वैदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to another country foreign, exotic -क A stranger foreigner U 1

वेदेय Foreignness.
वेदेहः 1 A king of Videha. 2 An inhabitant of Videha. 3 A trader by caste. 4 The son of a Vaisya by a Brāhmaṇa woman; Ms. 10. 11. -हः (m. pl.) The people of Videha. -हः N. of Sītā; वेदेहिदयोहृदयं विद्धे R. 14. 33 (The final vowel in वेदेही being shortened.)
वेदेहकः 1 A trader. 2 = वेदेह (4) q. v.
वेदेहिकः A merchant.
वेद्य a. (की f.) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. 2 Relating to medicine, medical. -द्यः 1 A learned man, scholar, doctor. 2 A medical man, physician; वेद्यवत्परिभाषितं गदं र प्रदीप इव बाधुमयगात् R. 19. 53; वेद्यानानातुरः श्रेयान् Subhāsh. 2 A man of the medical caste, supposed to be one of the mixed classes; (the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa by a Vaisya woman). -Comp. -क्रिया a doctor's profession, practice of medicine. -नाथः 1 N. of Dhanvantari. 2 of Siva.
वेद्यकः A doctor, physician. -कः The science of medicine.
वेद्युत a. (ती f.) Belonging to or proceeding from lightning, electric; वृक्षस्य वेद्युत इवाश्रितस्थितोऽंशः V. 5. 16, U. 5. 13. -Comp. -आग्निः, -अनलः, -वह्निः the fire of lightning.
वेद्य a. (धी f.), वेद्यिक a. (की f.) 1 Conformable to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. 2 Legal, lawful.
वेद्यम्यं 1 Dissimilarity, difference. 2 Difference of characteristic qualities. 3 Difference of duty or obligation. 4 Contrariety. 5 Unlawfulness, impropriety, injustice. 6 Heterodoxy.
वेद्यवेयः The son of a widow.
वेद्यव्यं Widowhood; Ku. 4. 1, M. 5.
वेद्युर्ध्वं 1 Bereavement. 2 Agitation, tremor.
वेद्येय a. (वी f.) 1 According to rule, prescribed. 2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -यः A fool, an idiot; प्रलपत्य वेद्येयः S. 2, V. 2.
वेद्येयः 1 N. of Garuḍa; वेद्येय इव विनतानन्दः K.; R. 11. 59, 16. 88; Bg. 10. 30. 2 N. of Aruna.
वेद्यनिक a. (की f.) 1 Pertaining to modesty, decorum, moral conduct or discipline. 2 Enforcing proper conduct. -कः A war-carriage.
वेद्यायक a. (की f.) Belonging to Gaṇeśa; Māl. 1. 1.
वेद्यायिकः 1 The doctrines of a Buddhist school of philosophy. 2 A follower of that school.
वेद्यायिकः 1 A slave. 2 A spider. 3 An astrologer. 4 The doctrines of the Buddhists. 5 A follower of those doctrines.

वेद्यनिक See विनिक.
वेद्यनिक्यं 1 Contrariety, opposition. 2 Inconsistency.
वेद्युर्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness. 2 Plenty, abundance.
वेद्युर्य Uselessness, fruitlessness.
वेद्युर्यकः 1 A watchman. 2 Especially, one who awakens sleepers by announcing the time; Ki. 9. 74.
वेद्यनः 1 Greatness, glory, grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth. 2 Power, might; Ki. 12. 3.
वेद्यनिक a. (की f.) Optional.
वेद्ये The heaven of Vishnu.
वेद्यनजं N. of a celestial grove or garden.
वेद्यन्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. 2 Dislike, aversion.
वेद्यनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind, mental depression, sorrow, sadness; S. 6. 2. 2 Sickness.
वेद्यनस्यः A step-mother's son.
वेद्यनस्यः 1 A step-mother's daughter.
वेद्यनिक a. (की f.) Borne in divine cars. -कः An aeronaut.
वेद्युर्य 1 Turning away the face, flight, retreat. 2 Aversion, disgust.
वेद्येयः Exchange, barter.
वेद्युर्यः 1 Distraction, perplexity, bewilderment. 2 Exclusive devotion, complete absorption in any object; Mv. 7. 38.
वेद्युर्य Uselessness, unproductiveness.
वेद्युर्यकरणं The state of being in different case-relations or positions; see व्याकरण.
वेद्यकरण a. (गी f.) Grammatical. -णः A grammarian; वेद्यकरणाकृताद्वय-शब्दमुद्राः क यं तु सप्तः Subhāsh. -Comp. -प्राशः a bad grammarian. -प्राशः one whose wife is a grammarian.
वेद्यन a. (वी f.) 1 Tiger-like. 2 Covered with a tiger's skin. -नः A cart covered with a tiger's skin.
वेद्यन्यं 1 Boldness, immodesty, absence of shame; अन्यदा धृष्टं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जव योषितां। पराक्रमः परिभवे वेद्यन्यं हृतेष्विव Si. 2. 44. 2 Rudeness in general.
वेद्यायिक A son of Vyāsa.
वेद्य 1 Hostility, enmity, animosity, spite, grudge, opposition, quarrel; वृत्तिन वेद्यन्ययि याति नाशं Subhāsh.; अज्ञात-हृदयेष्वेव वैरिभ्योति सौहार्दं S. 5. 23 'turns into enmity'; विषय वेद्ये सामर्थ्ये नरोज्जी य उदासते। प्रक्षिप्योदधिर्वि कक्षे शस्त्रे तेजसिमाश्रितं Si. 2. 42. 2 Hatred, revenge. 3 Heroism, prowess. -Comp. -अनुबन्धः commencement of hostilities. -अनुबन्धिनः a. leading to enmity. -आतंकः the Arjuna tree. -आतंक्यः, -अतङ्कारः, -विप्रातनं -पतिविद्या -पतिविद्याः -प्राति f साधन requital of ty

taking revenge, retaliation. -करः, -कारः, -कृत m. an enemy. -भावः hostile attitude. -रक्षित्व a. guarding against hostilities.
वेद्यन्यं 1 Indifference to worldly attachments, absence of desire. 2 Displeasure, dislike, aversion.
वेद्यनिकः One who has subdued all his passions and desires, an ascetic.
वेद्यन्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. 2 Looseness. 3 Fineness.
वेद्यन See वेद्यन्य.
वेद्यनिकः वेद्यनिक m. An ascetic who has subdued all his passions and desires.
वेद्यन्यं 1 Absence of worldly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism; Bg. 6. 35, 13. 8. 2 Dissatisfaction, displeasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्यं सद्यः शपयितुं भुमः R. 17. 55. 3 Aversion, dislike. 4 Grief, sorrow.
वेद्यन a. (की f.) Belonging to Brahman; U. 2.
वेद्यन a. (वी f.) Belonging to Virāṭa. -रः A kind of 'earthworm' (इन्द्रोप).
वेद्यन a. Hostile, inimical. -m. An enemy, शत्रौ वेद्यनि वज्रमाह निपतत्ययोर्यस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39; Bg. 3. 27; R. 12. 104.
वेद्यन्यं 1 Deformity, ugliness; R. 12. 40. 2 Difference or diversity of form.
वेद्यन्यः वेद्यन्यः Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana.
वेद्यन्यं 1 Strangeness. 2 Contrariety, opposition. 3 Difference, disparity.
वेद्यन्यं 1 Embarrassment, confusion. 2 Unnaturalness, affectation; वेद्यन्यमितं 'a forced or affected smile'. 3 Shame. 4 Contrariety, inversion.
वेद्यन्यं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.
वेद्यन a. See वेद्यन्य.
वेद्यनिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. 2 A carrier of loads on a pole.
वेद्यन्यं 1 Change of colour or a complexion, paleness. 2 Difference, diversity. 3 Deviation from caste.
वेद्यन्यः 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age, see under Manu; वेद्यन्यो मनुर्नाम मानवीयो मनीषिणः R. 1. 11; U. 6. 18. 2 N. of Yama; R. 15. 45. 3 The planet Saturn. -तं The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh manu.
वेद्यन्यती 1 The 'southern quarter. 2 N. of Yamunā.
वेद्यायिक a. (की f.) Relating to marriage matrimonial nuptial Ku 7 2 -क -क A marriage

wedding. -कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैश्या 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). 2 Perspicuity. 3 Whiteness. 4 Calmness, composure (of mind).
वैश्या 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery, Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. 2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; उपरोधवैश्या Mu. 2; Mā. 9. 35.
वैश्या 1 Defencelessness. 2 Government rule.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). 2 A churning stick; द्रुतस्कर-दशा शिवविशालशैले...कलशिष्टादिगुर्वी बलुवा लोभयति Si. 11. 8. -खः A kind of attitude in shooting; see विशाख. -खी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisākha.

वैशिक a. Practised by harlots; वैशिकी कला Mk. 1. 3 'arts practised by harlots'. -कः A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. -कः Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्ट्य 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैशिष्ट्यमन्वर्थं वा बोधयेत्यर्थसंभवा S. D. 27. 3 Excellence; S. D. 78. 4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक a. (की. f.) 1 Characteristic. 2 Belonging to the Vaisesika doctrine. -कः One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kaṇāda; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables and lays particular stress upon Vaisesika.

वैशेष्य Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority.

वैश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विशालाष्ट्र पिशुनश्च कृष्यादावकृषिः शुचिः। वेदाध्ययनयज्ञः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purāṇa. -Comp. -कर्मन् a., -वृत्तिः f. the business or occupation of a Vaisya; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्वानरः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth; विभाति यस्य ललितालकायं मगधरा वैश्वानरस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. 2 N. of Ravana. -Comp. -आलयः, -आवासः 1 the abode of Kubera. 2 the fig-tree. -उद्ययः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव a. (की. f.) Belonging to the Visvedevas, q. v. -वे 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. 2 An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals).

वैश्वानरः 1 An epithet of fire. -वत्तः श्रेष्ठो वैश्वानर Bv. 1. 57
2 The fire of digestion (in the

stomach), अहं बन्धनरं सूत्रा प्रणयन् दहमा-श्रितः। प्रणयानसमायुक्तः पचाम्यहं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. 3 General consciousness (in Vedānta phil.). 4 The Supreme Being.

वैश्वासिक a. (की. f.) Trusty, confidential.

वैशम्य 1 Unevenness. 2 Roughness, harshness. 3 Inequality. 4 Injustice. 5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. 6 Solitariness.

वैश्यायिक a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to an object. 2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. -कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैश्या The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैश्याः 1 Heaven, sky. 2 Air, wind.

3 A world, a division of the universe.

वैष्णव a. (की. f.) 1 Relating to Viṣṇu; R. 11. 85. 2 Worshipping Viṣṇu. -नः One of the three important modern Hindu sects, the other two being Śaiva and Śākta sects.

-नः The ashes of a burnt offering.

-Comp. -पुराण N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वैसारिणः A fish.

वैहायस a. (की. f.) Being in the air, aerial.

वैहार्य a. To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasure.

वैहार्यः (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वैहासिकः A jester, buffoon.

वैहः 1 A kind of snake. 2 A kind of fish.

वैहः The fourth part of a Paṇa, q. v.

वैहः m. 1 A bearer, porter. 2 A leader. 3 A husband. 4 A bull. 5 A charioteer. 6 A draught-horse.

वैहः A stalk, stem.

वैहः a. Moist, wet, damp.

वैहः The sheat-fish.

वैहः (ल.) A scribe, writer.

वैहः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वैहः Gum-myrrh.

वैहः A kind of horse.

वैहः See वैहः.

वैहः ind. An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

वैहः A mountain.

वैहः a. Undressed, naked; Ki. 9. 24.

वैहः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूर-वैहः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock'.

वैहः Cheating, deceiving.

वैहः p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed.

2 Developed, created; Ku. 2. 11. 3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible.

4 Specified, known, distinguished.

5 Individual.

6 Wise learned -

ind. Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. -गणित arithmetic. -दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general. -राशिः a known quantity. -रूपः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -विक्रम a. displaying valour.

व्यक्तिः f. 1 Manifestation, visibility, clear perception; राज्ञः समक्षमेवावरो-तरव्याक्तिर्मविष्यति M. 1, स्नेहव्यक्तिः Me. 12. 2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; S. 7. 8. 3 Distinction, discrimination; तं सतः श्रेयतुर्नहीति सदसद्व्यक्ति-हेतवः R. 1. 10. 4 Real form or nature, true character; न हि ते भगवन् व्यक्तिं विदु-र्द्वा न ज्ञानवाः Bg. 10. 14. 5 Individuality (opp. जाति); Bg. 8. 18. 6 An individual, a person. 7 Gender (in gram). 8 Inflection.

व्यग्र a. 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. 2 Alarmed, frightened. 3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr. or in comp.); R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 28, Ku. 7. 2, U. 1. 23, Bv. 1. 123, Si. 2. 79.

व्यग्र a. 1 Bodiless. 2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -गः 1 A cripple. 2 A frog. 3 Dark spots on the cheek.

व्यंगुलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an angula.

व्यंग्य a. 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. 2 Suggested (as sense) -ग्य Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning'); इदमुक्तमतिशयोक्तिरिति व्यंग्ये वाचाद् व्यतिरेकः कथितः K. P. 1.

व्यस्य 6 P. (विचति, pass. विच्यते) To cheat, deceive, trick.

व्यजः A fan.

व्यजनं A fan; निर्वाति व्यजनं H. 2. 165, R. 8. 40, 10. 52; cf. बालव्यजन.

व्यञ्जक a. (जिका. f.) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifesting. 2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and लक्षणात्मिक q. q. v. r.). -कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. 2 A sign, symbol.

व्यञ्जनं 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. 2 A mark, token, sign. 3 A reminder; Mā. 9. 4 Disguise, garb; Si. 2. 56; तपस्विभ्यञ्जनोपेताः &c 5. a. a consonant. 6 A mark of the sex, i. e. the male or female organ. 7 Insignia. 8 A mark or sign of puberty. 9 The beard. 10 A limb, member. 11 A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article; N. 16. 104. 12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a see (8) (written

व्यंजना also in this sense). -Comp. -व्यय a. followed by a consonant. -सधिः the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यंजना See व्यंजन (12) above.

व्यंजित p. p. 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. 2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. 3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यह्वकः, व्यह्वनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकरः 1 Mixture, inter mixture, mixing or blending together; तथै तोयव्यतिकरभवे जलकन्यासरव्योः R. 8. 95; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तान्तो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 12, Māl. 9. 52. 2 Contact, union, combination; M. 1. 4, Si. 4. 53. 7. 23. 3 Striking against; Māl. 5. 34. 4 Obstruction; Ku. 5. 85. 5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; पर्वविधे व्यतिकरे 'such being the case.' 6 An opportunity. 7 Misfortune, calamity. 8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. 9 Exchange, interchange.

व्यतिकीर्ण p. p. 1 Mixed or blended together. 2 United.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving. 2 Violation, breach, non-performance; as in संविद्व्यतिक्रमः; R. 1. 79. 3 Disregard, neglect, omission. 4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. 5 Sin, vice, crime. 6 Adversity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रान्त p. p. 1 Passed over transgressed, violated, neglected. 2 Inverted, reversed. 3 Elapsed, passed away (as time).

व्यतिरिक्त p. p. 1 Separated or distinct from; अव्यतिरिक्तैयमस्मच्छरीरात् K. Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. 2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. 3 Withdrawn, withheld. 4 Excepted.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference. 2 Separation from. 3 Exclusion, exception. 4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling. 5 Contrast, dissimilarity. 6 (In logic) Logical discontinuance (opp. अन्वय q. v.); e. g. यत्र वद्विर्वास्ति तत्र वृमे नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेक-व्याप्ति. 7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the Upameya as superior to the Upamāna in some particular respects; उभयानाद्यद्वयस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10.

व्यतिरेकिक् a. 1 Different. 2 Surpassing, excelling. 3 Excluding, excepting. 4 Showing negation or non-existence; as in व्यतिरेकि हिमं.

व्यतिषक्त p. p. 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined together. 2 Intermixed. 3 Inter-marrying.

व्यतिषय 1 Mutual relation or approval connection. 2 Into mixture. 3 Union junction in general

व्यति (ती)हारः 1 Exchange, barter. 2 Reciprocity, interchange; R. 12. 93.

व्यतीत p. p. 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over; R. 5. 14. 2 Dead. 3 Left, abandoned, departed from. 4 Disregarded.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. 2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. 3 Disrespect, contempt.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. 2 Opposition, contrariety. 3 Inverted order, inversion. 4 Interchange, transmutation. 5 Obstruction, hindrance.

व्यत्यस्त p. p. 1 Reversed, inverted. 2 Contrary, opposite. 3 Incoherent; व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. 4 Crossed, placed crosswise; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्यस्तभुजः &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or order. 2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ 1 A. (व्यथिते, व्यथित) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or disquieted; विश्व-मराणि नाम व्यथेते इति जितमपदस्तेहेन U. 7, न विव्यथे तस्य मनः Ki. 1. 2, 24. 2 To be ruffled or agitated; Ki. 5. 11. 3 To tremble. 4 To be afraid. 5 To dry, become dry. -Caus. (व्यथयति-ते) To pain, distress, vex, annoy; U. 1. 28. -WITH यत् to be excessively vexed; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक a. (व्यथा f.) Painful, distressing; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं Giving pain, tormenting.

व्यथार 1 Pain, agony, anguish; तां च व्यथां प्रसवकालकृतानवाप्य U. 4. 23, 1. 12. 2 Fear, alarm, anxiety; स्वतन्त्रित्वलवयस तद्व्यथ R. 11. 62. 3 Agitation, disquietude. 4 Disease.

व्यथित p. p. 1 Afflicted, distressed, pained. 2 Alarmed. 3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

व्यथ् 4 P. (व्यथित, विद्ध) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill; अक्षितारात् विव्याथ द्विपतः स तद्विपतः Si. 19. 99; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51, 9. 60, 14. 70; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66, 15. 69. 2 To bore, perforate, pierce through. 3 To pick. -WITH अयु 1 to pierce, hurt, wound. 2 to intertwine, surround. -आ 1 to pierce. 2 to throw, cast; see अविद्ध. -अप 1 to throw, cast, toss or throw away; Mv. 2. 23; R. 19. 44. 2 to pierce through; हृदयमशरणं मे यस्मलाक्ष्याः कटाक्षिरपहतमपविद्धं पतिमुद्गुलितं च Māl. 1. 28. 3 to desert, abandon. -आ 1 to pierce. 2 to throw, cast; see अविद्ध. -परि, -सं to pierce through, wound.

व्यथः 1 Piercing, splitting, hitting; Si. 7. 24. 2 Smiting, striking. 3 Perforating. Substant in different receptacles or subtrata (as in

व्यथिकरणबहुव्रीहि which means 'a Bahuvrithi' compound, the first member of which is not in apposition or stands in a different case-relation to the second, in the dissolution of the compound; e. g. चक्रपाणि चंद्रमौलिः &c.).

व्यथयः A butt, target, a mark to aim at.

व्यथयः A bad or wrong road.

व्यथनाद्ः Reverberation, loud echo.

व्यथरः A spirit, a kind of supernatural being.

व्यथ् 10 U. (व्यथयति-ते) 1 To throw. 2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यथकृष्ट p. p. Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्यथगत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared; मग्नो मे व्यथगतः Bh. 2. 8; Me. 76. 2 Removed. 3 Fallen away from.

व्यथगमः Departure, disappearance. व्यथग्रप a. Shameless, impudent.

व्यथदिष्ट p. p. 1 Named. 2 Shown, represented, signified. 3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

व्यथदेशः 1 Representation, information, notice. 2 Designation by name, naming. 3 A name, an appellation, a title; एवं व्यथदेशमात्रः U. 6. 4 A family, race; अयं कोऽयं व्यथदेशः S. 7; व्यथदेशमाविलिखितं किमीहसे जनमिमं च पात-वितुं S. 5. 20. 5 Fame, reputation, renown. 6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device. 7 Fraud, craft.

व्यथद्वेष m. A cheat.

व्यथरोपणं 1 Extirpating, uprooting. 2 Expelling, removing, driving away. 3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking; उक्तेषु तस्मिन् स भूतं हर-क्षियः प्रसह्यकेशव्यथरोपणादिव R. 3. 56.

व्यथाकृतिः f. 1 Expelling, driving away. 2 Denial.

व्यथायः End, disappearance, close; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यथाश्रयः 1 Succession. 2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to; Bg. 3. 18. 3 Depending on; यमो रामव्यथाश्रयः Rām.

व्यथेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. 2 Regard, consideration; R. 8. 24. 3 Mutual relation, interdependence. 4 Mutual regard. 5 Application. 6 (In gram.) The Mutual application of two rules.

व्यथेत p. p. 1 Separated, severed. 2 Gone away, departed, off. in comp.; व्यथेतकल्पः, व्यथेतभी, व्यथेतहर्ष &c.

व्यथोद्ग p. p. 1 Expelled, removed. 2 Contrary, opposite; Ki. 4. 15. 3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यथोद्गः Expelling, driving away, keeping off.

व्यथि (मी)हारः 1 Going away from, deviation leaving the right course following improper course

संवत्सरमयसिनि व्यभिचारविवाजिते H. 3. 16, Bg. 14. 26. 2 Transgression, violation, Ma. 10. 24. 3 Error, crime, sin 4 Separableness. 5 Infidelity, faithlessness (of a wife or husband), unchastity; व्यभिचारस्तु मनुः श्री लोके प्राप्नोति गर्हना Ms. 5. 164; बाह्वर्जनः कर्मेभिः परकी व्यभिचारो यथा न मे R. 15. 81; Y. 1. 71. 6 An anomaly, irregularity, exception (to a rule.) 7 (In logic) A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of the *hetu* without the *sa'dhya*.

व्यभिचारिणी An; unchaste wife, adulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् a. 1 Straying or deviating from, going astray, erring, trespassing. 2 Irregular, anomalous. 3 Untrue, false; अय्यभिचारिन्. 4 Faithless, unchaste, adulterous. -m. -व्यभिचारिभावः A transitory feeling, an accessory (opp. स्थायिन् or स्थायिस्त्व). (Though like the *Sthāyibhāvas* these accessories do not form a necessary substratum of any *Rasa*, still they act as feeders to the prevailing sentiment, and strengthen it in various ways, whether openly or covertly. They are said to be 33 or 34 in number; for an enumeration of these, see K. P. 4 *Kārikās* 31-34, S. D. 169; or R. G. first *Anana*; cf. विभाव and स्थायिभाव also).

व्यस्य 1. 10 U. (व्यस्यति-ते) 1 To go, move. 2 To expend, give away, bestow. -II. 1 U. (व्यस्यति-ते) 1 To go, move. -III. 10 U. (व्यास्यति-ते, also व्यास्यति-ते) 1 To throw, cast. 2 To drive.

व्यस्य a. Liable to change, mutable, perishable; cf. अव्यय. -प. 1 (a) Loss, disappearance, destruction; आयास्यते न अयमन्तरादिः कश्चिन्महर्षिर्द्विविधं तपस्त्वर. 5. 6, 12. 33. (b) Cost, sacrifice; प्राणव्ययेनापि मया विधेयः Mā. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 23. 2 Hindrance, obstacle, R. 15. 37. 3 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall. 4 Expenditure, expense, outlay, spending, applying to use (opp. आय); अये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं विगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति 'he lives beyond his means'; R. 5. 12, 15. 3; Ms. 9. 11. 5 Extravagance, prodigality. -Comp. -पर a. lavish in expenditure. -परादृष्टस्त्व a. stingy, niggardly. -शील a. spendthrift, prodigal. -शुद्धिः f. defraying of expenses. व्यस्यन् 1 Spending. 2 Wasting, destroying.

व्यसित p. p. 1 Expended, spent. 2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ a. 1 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable; व्यर्थं यत् कर्षीदसत्त्वमपि मे U. 3. 45. 2 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle

व्यर्थिक a. 1 False, untrue 2 Of no use, disagreeable, displeasing

3 Not false; Si. 5. 1. -कः 1 A libertine. 2 A catamite. -क 1 Anything disagreeable or displeasing, disagreeableness; इयं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सौख्यकीकाः शुभाव सततवस्यं तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1. 2 Any cause of grief or uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief; इतनु इदयात्तत्पदेष्वलकमपैतु ते S. 7. 24; Ki. 3. 19; Ku. 3. 25; R. 4. 87. 3 A fault, an offence; a transgression, any improper act; सव्यलीकमवशीलित्विनं प्रस्थितं सपदि कोपयदेत् Ki. 9. 45; Si. 9. 85; Rān. 3. 5. 4 Fraud, trick, deception; Pt. 1. 120, 242. 5 Falsehood. 6 Inversion, contrariety.

व्यवकलनं 1 Separation. 2 (In math.) Subtraction, deduction.

व्यवकीर्णनं Wrangling, Mutual abuse.

व्यवच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut, off, rent, asunder, torn off. 2 Separated, divided. 3 Particularized, specified. 4 Marked, distinguished; शरीरं तव द्वितीयव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10. 5 Interrupted.

व्यवच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. 2 Dividing, separating. 3 Dissection. 4 Particularizing. 5 Distinguishing. 6 Contrast, distinction. 7 Determination. 8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). 9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्यवध 1 That which intervenes. 2 A cover, screen, partition. 3 Concealment.

व्यवधानं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation. 2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दुहिं विमानव्यवधानमुक्तां पुनः सहस्राक्षिणि संनिषेधे R. 13. 44. 3 Concealment, disappearance. 4 A screen, partition. 5 A cover, covering; Ku. 3. 44. 6 Interval, space. 7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

व्यवधापक a. (यिका f.) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. 2 Obstructing, hiding. 3 Intermediate.

व्यवधिः Covering, intervention &c.; see व्यवधान.

व्यवसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy, industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायनितस्ततः H. 2. 14. 2 Resolve, resolution, determination; नदीचकार मरणव्यवसायमुद्धिं Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36. 3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिदुरः R. 8. 65. 4 Business, employment, trade. 5 Conduct, behaviour. 6 Deceit, stratagem, artifice. 7 Boasting. 8 N. of Vishnu.

व्यवसायिन् a. 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent. 2 Resolute, persevering

व्यवसित p p 1 Endeavoured, attempted S 6 9 2 Undertaken

3 Resolved, determined, settled. 4 Devised, planned. 5 Endeavouring, resolving. 6 Persevering, energetic. 7 Cheated, deceived. -त Ascertainment, determination.

व्यवस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वणश्रमव्यवस्था. 2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. 3 Fixity, firm basis; आज्ञावृत्तस्वरूपो पृथिव्यां स्थलावस्थित्ययमव्यवस्था Ku. 1. 33. 4 Relative position. 5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). 6 An agreement, a contract. 7 State, condition.

व्यवस्थानं, व्यवस्थितिः f. 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. 2 A rule, statute, decision. 3 Steadiness, constancy. 4 Firmness, perseverance. 5 Separation.

व्यवस्थापक a. (यिका f.) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjusting; settling, establishing, deciding. 2 One who gives a legal opinion. 3 A manager (modern use). व्यवस्थापनं 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. 2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding.

व्यवस्थापित p. p. Arranged, settled &c.; वाक् Ku. 5. 68.

व्यवस्थित p. p. 1: Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. 2 Settled, fixed; हि व्यवस्थितविषयः क्षात्रवर्गः U. 5. 3 Decided, determined, declared by law. 4 Stood aside, separated. 5 Extracted. 6 Based on, resting on. -Comp. -विभागा a fixed option.

व्यवस्थिति See व्यवस्थान.

व्यवहर्तु m. 1 The manager of a business. 2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. 3 A judge. 4 An associate.

व्यवहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. 2 Affair, business, work. 3 Profession, occupation. 4 Dealing, transaction. 5 Commerce, trade, traffic. 6 Dealing in money, usury. 7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. 8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. 9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्तमाहवतिः अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्त्वं वृच्छति Mk. 9. 10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं चारुदत्त-नवलेखने, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पदः, केन सह मम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R. 17. 39. 11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -Comp. -अग्न the body of civil and criminal law. -अभिज्ञास्त a. prosecuted, charged. -आसनं tribunal of justice, judgment-seat -R 8 18 -ज्ञ 1 one who understands business 2 a youth come of age one who is no longer a

minor. 3 one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तत्र course of conduct; Māl. 4. -द्वर्जनं trial, judicial investigation. -पदं व्यवहार-विषय q. v. -पादः 1 any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding. 2 the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णयपाद that part which concerns the verdict or decision. -मानुका 1 a legal process in general. 2 any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). -नितिः a rule of law, any code of law. -विषयः (so -पदं, -मार्गः, -स्थानं) a subject or head of legal procedure. an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for enumeration of, names, see Ms. 8. 4-7).

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक a. (का or की f.) 1 Relating to business. 2 Engaged in business, practical. 3 Judicial, legal. 4 Litigant. 5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. 2 A broom. 3 The *Inguā* plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. 2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant. 3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहित p. p. 1 Placed apart. 2 Separated by anything intervening; Si. 2. 85. 3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. 4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. 5 Not immediately connected. 6 Done, performed. 7 Passed over, omitted. 8 Surpassed, excelled. 9 Hostile, opposed.

व्यवहृतिः f. 1 Practice, process. 2 Action, performance.

व्यवायः 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). 2 Dissolution. 3 Covering, concealment. 4 Intervention, interval; अङ्कुरबाहुमुन्मथयति. 5 An impediment, obstacle. 6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. 7 Purity. -वं Light, lustre.

व्यवायिन् m. 1 A sensualist, libertine. 2 An aphrodisiac.

व्यवेत p. p. 1 Separated, decomposed. 2 Different.

व्यष्टि f. 1 Individuality, singleness. 2 Distributive pervasion. 3 (In Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.).

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling. 2 Separating, dividing. 3 Violation, infraction. 4 Loss, destruction, defeat fall defect on weak point

अमाव्यसनं Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13. 15. 5(a) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ill-luck; अज्ञातभर्तृव्यसना सुहृत् कृतोपकारिव रतिर्ध्रुव Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30, R. 12. 57. (b) Adversity, need; स सुहृद्व्यसने यः स्वात् Pt. 1. 337 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. 6 Setting (as of the sun &c.); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोद्गम्यो S. 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also). 7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; दिष्ट्यव्यसने वदति सुगमार्गद्वयं विनोदः कुतः S. 4. 5, R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 309; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47-48); समानशीलव्यसनेषु सद्यं Subhāsh. 8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसने Bh. 2. 62, 63. 9 Inordinate addiction. 10 Crime, sin. 11 Punishment. 12 Inability, incompetency. 13 Fruitless effort. 14 Air, wind. -Comp. -अतिभारः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 68. अन्वितः, -आर्तः, -पीडित a. overtaken by calamity, involved in distress.

व्यसनिन् a. 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. 2 Unlucky, unfortunate. 3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything (usually in comp.).

व्यस्य a. Lifeless, dead; Si. 20. 3. व्यस्त p. p. 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Māl. 5. 23. 2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. 3 Dispelled, cast away. 4 Separated, divided, severed; V. 5. 23. 5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); यमिः समस्तैरपि किमप्य किं पुनर्व्यतिः U. 5; तद्वति किं व्यस्तमपि जिलोचने Ku. 5. 72. 6 Simple, uncompounded (as words). 7 Manifold, different. 8 Removed, expelled. 9 Agitated, troubled, confused. 10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. 11 Reversed upset. 12 Inverse (as ratio).

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition. 2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six *Vedāṅgas* q. v.; सिंहे व्याकरणस्य कर्तृद्वयं प्राणात् विसृज्य पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33.

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change of form. 2 Deformity.

व्याकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered or thrown about. 2 Disordered.

व्याकुल a. 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, बाष्प°. 2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; दृष्टिव्याकुलगीकुल Git. 4. 3 Full of, overtaken by. 4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोक्ये दे विपतति पुरा सा नलिव्याकुला वा Mo. 85. 5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43.

व्याकुलित a. Agitated, distracted, confounded perplexed &c

व्याकृतिः f. Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृत p. p. 1 Analyzed, separated. 2 Explained, expounded. 3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः f. 1 Analysis. 2 Exposition, explanation. 3 Change of form, development. 4 Grammar.

व्याकोश (ष) a. 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनदता दृष्टे नलिन्यः Si. 4. 46. 2 Developed; Bh. 3. 17.

व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. 2 Obstruction, hindrance. 3 Delay; अव्याक्षिपे मविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धिर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6. 4 Distraction.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. 2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात p. p. 1 Related, narrated. 2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातृ m. An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानं 1 Communication, narration. 2 Speech, lecture. 3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्यावहनं 1 Churning. 2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. 2 A blow, stroke. 3 An impediment, obstacle. 4 Contradiction. 5 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammata:—तथैवा साधितं केनाप्यपेक्षेण तद्व्याघातः। तथैव यद्विधीयते स व्याघात इति स्मृतः। K. P. 10; e. g. see Vb. 1. 2. or the quotation under विरुपाक्षः

व्याघ्रः 1 A tiger. 2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नव्याघ्र, दुष्यव्याघ्र. 3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. -घ्री A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयती Bh. 3. 109. -Comp. -अरः a sky-lark. -आस्यः a cat. -नखः-खं 1 a tiger's claw. 2 a kind of perfume. 3 a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. -नायकः a jackal.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. 2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहर वयुः S. 1. 18 'artlessly lovely'. 3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; व्याजव्याजपुत्र Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 66; 11. 66. 4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्थमद्वैतमेखलावि R. 13. 42. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. 1 a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्यनोक्ति 2 covert allusion, non bon. -निद्रा artful censure -सुप्त a

feigning to be asleep. -स्तुति: f. a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याज-स्तुतिरुक्तिर्विद्वत्प्रायः K. P. 10.

व्याह: 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. 2 A villain, rogue. 3 A snake. 4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याल.

व्याधि: N. of a celebrated gram-marian.

व्याधुकी Mutual splashing and sporting in water.

व्याच p. p. Opened, spread, expanded.

व्यादानं Opening.

व्यादिश: An epithet of Vishnu.

व्याध: 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). 2 A wicked or low man. -Comp. -जीत: a deer.

व्याधासः, व्याधावः Indra's thunder-bolt.

व्याधि: 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आवि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रिकुवत्तवीरवेतसः स्ततव्याधिलीतिस्तु ने Si. 16. 11 (where व्याधि means free from आवि 'also'); cf. आवि. 2 Leprosy. -Comp. -कर a. unwholesome. -ग्रस्त a. seized with disease, or diseased.

व्याधित a. Diseased, sick.

व्याधुत p. p. Shaken about, trembling, tremulous.

व्यानः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body.

व्यानत्वं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्यापक a. (विका f.) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely extending over the whole of anything; तिर्यग्यर्धवस्तात्. व्यापको महिमा हरेः Ku. 6. 71. 2 Invariably concomitant. -कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. -कं An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापत्ति: f. 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; Ms. 6. 20. 2 Substitution of one thing for another. 3 Death; R. 12. 56.

व्यापद् f. 1 Calamity, misfortune; Bh. 3. 105. 2 Disease. 3 Derangement. 4 Death, decease.

व्यापन् Pervading, penetrating, spreading throughout.

व्यापन्न p. p. 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. 2 Failed, miscarried. 3 Hurt, injured. 4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in व्यापन्न q. v. 5 Deranged, disordered. 6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापाद्. व्यापादनं 1 Killing slaying. 2 Ruin, on. 3 Evil design, मन्त्रो

व्यापादित p. p. 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. 2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; ततः प्रविशति यथोक्तव्यापारा शङ्कुतला S. 1; Ku. 2. 54. 2 Application, employment; Mn. 2. 4.

3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शङ्कुव्यापार. 4 An act, doing, performance. 5 Working, operation, action, influence; (वर्त) व्यापारोपे मदनस्य निवेदितव्यं S. 1. 27; तस्यानुने भगवान् विमनुष्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. 6 Being placed on; M. 4. 14. 7 Exertion, effort; आर्याप्यरुच्यं तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32. 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf.' (व्यापारं कृ 1 to take part in. 2 to have effect on. 3 to meddle; as in व्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21.)

व्यापारित p. p. 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed; R. 2. 38. 2 Placed, fixed, set; Ve. 3. 19.

व्यापारिन् m. 1 A dealer, trader. 2 One who exercises or practises anything.

व्यापिन् a. 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). 2 All-pervading, coextensive, invariably concomitant. 3 Covering. -m. An epithet of Vishnu.

व्यापुत p. p. 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.). 2 Placed, fixed. -m. An employé, a minister.

व्यापुति: f. 1 Employment, engagement, business; स्वस्वव्यापुतिमद्वयान्नसत्तया Bv. 1. 57. 2 Operation, action. 3 Exertion. 4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

व्याप्त p. p. 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. 2 Pervading, extending over all. 3 Filled with, full of. 4 Encompassed, surrounded. 5 Placed, fixed. 6 Obtained, possessed. 7 Comprehended, included. 8 Invariably accompanied (in logic). 9 Famous, celebrated. 10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्याप्ति: f. 1 Pervasion, permeation. 2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः T. S. 3 A universal rule, universality. 4 Fulness. 5 Obtaining. -Comp. -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. -ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

व्याप्य a. To be pervaded, filled &c. -त्वं The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु, साधन q. v.), (in logic.)

Invariableness -Comp. असिद्धि: f. imperfect inference

व्याप्युक्षी = व्याप्युक्षी q. v.

व्यामः, व्यामन् A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended.

व्यामिश्र a. Mingled, intermixed.

व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation. 2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity, कंसस्य लमभुजितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोलाहल Gt. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

व्यायत p. p. 1 Long, extended; युवा युवायवदाहुरसलः R. 3. 34. 2 Expanded, wide open. 3 Exercised, disciplined. 4 Busy, engaged, occupied. 5 Hard, firm. 6 Strong, intense, excessive. 7 Mighty, powerful. 8 Deep; Ku. 5. 54.

व्यायतत्वं Muscular development; S. 2. 4.

व्यायामः 1 Extending, stretching out. 2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; Si. 2. 94. 3 Fatigue, labour. 4 Effort, exertion. 5 Contention, struggle. 6 A measure of distance (= व्याम q. v.).

व्यायामिक a. (की f.) Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described by S. D. :- स्वयं तितितिवृत्तौ व्यायोगः स्वल्प-स्त्रीजनसंयुतः । हिनो गर्भविमर्षायां नैवेद्यभिराश्रित । पकाकश्च भवेद्द्वौ निमित्तसमोदयः । कौशिकीवृत्ति-रहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र नायकः । राजर्षिरथ दिव्यो वा भवेद्द्वौ रज्जुतश्च सं । हास्यशृंगारशक्तिश्च इत्येद्वौ निमित्तौ समाः ॥ 514.

व्याल a. 1 Wicked, vicious; व्याल-द्विपा यंतुमिच्छन्मदिष्णवः Si. 12. 28; यंतु गजं व्यालमिषापादः Ki. 17. 25. 2 Bad, villainous. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage; K1. 13. 4. -लः 1 A vicious elephant; व्यालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रज्जुं समुज्जभते Bh. 2. 6. 2 A beast of prey. 3 A snake; H. 3. 29. 4 A tiger; Māl. 3. 5 A leopard. 6 A king. 7 A cheat, rogue. 8 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -खड्गः, -नखः a kind of herb. -ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् m. a snake-catcher. -घुषः 1 a wild animal. 2 a hunting leopard. -खपः an epithet of Siva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालवः A kind of easter-oil plant.

व्यालोल a. 1 Shaking about, tremulous. 2 Disordered, dishevelled, व्यालोलः केशपाशः Gt. 11.

व्यावकालं Subtraction.

व्यावक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolution, going round. 3 Ruptured navel.

व्यावर्तक a. (तिका f.) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. 2 Excluding, excepting, separating. 3 Turning away from. 4 Turning round.

व्यावर्तन 1 Surrounding, encompassing. 2 Revolving, turning round; Ki. 5. 30. 3 A fold, band.

व्यावर्तित *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to business, practical. 2 Legal, judicial. 3 Customary, usual. 4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. प्रातिमासिक. -कः A counsellor, minister.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

व्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter.

व्यावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Covering, screening. 2 Exclusion.

व्यावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यत्परस्वेभ्यः अती तस्करता स्थिता R. 1. 21; V. 1. 9. 2 Separated from, singled out. 3 Excluded, set aside. 4 Revolved, turned round. 5 Encompassed, surrounded. 6 Desisting, ceased from; Ku. 2, 35. 7 Split asunder.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. 2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. 3 Severalty, distinction. 4 Diffusion, extension. 5 Width, breadth. 6 The diameter of a circle. 7 A fault in pronunciation. 8 Arrangement, compilation. 9 An arranger, a compiler. 10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He was the son of the sage Parasara by Satyavati (born before her marriage with Santanu q. v.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavati to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitra-virya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra and also of Vidura; q. v. v. He was at first called 'Krishna-dvaipayana from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvīpa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the arranger', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; विश्वासवेदां यस्मात् तस्माद्व्यास इति सूतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahabharata which he is said to have composed with Ganapati for his scribe. The eighteen Purāṇas, as also the Brahma-sūtras and several other works are also ascribed to him. He is one of the seven *chirajīvinas* or deathless persons; cf. चिरजीविन्.]. 11 A Brāhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Purāṇas in public.

व्यासक्त *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to. 2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.). 3 Separated, detached, disjoined. 4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासंगः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. 2 Intention, devotion; Bv. 1. 79. 3 Diligent study 4 Attention 5 De-
separation

व्यासिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. 2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्याहत *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. 2 Repelled, repulsed, 3 Foiled, disappointed; Si. 3; 40. 4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. -Comp. -अर्थत one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहरण 1 Utterance, pronunciation. 2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words U. 4. 18, 5. 29. 2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1.

व्याहृत *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered.

व्याहृतिः *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; न होश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुणति लेकि विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63. 2 Statement, expression; मृत्युव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेश्वरः R. 10. 33. 3 A mystic word uttered by every Brāhmaṇa in performing his daily sandhyā-adoration; (these Vyāhritis are three सू, सुवस् and स्वर or स्वर usually repeated after om; cf. Ms. 2. 76; according to some they are seven in number).

व्युच्छिन्ति *f.* व्युच्छेदः, Cutting off; extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. 2 Inverted order, contrariety. 3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रांत *p. p.* 1 Transgressed, overstepped. 2 Departed, left, gone forth.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः *f.* 1 Great activity. 2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. 3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. 4 The completion of religious abstraction or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). 5 A kind of dance. 6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; Si. 18. 26.

व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Origin, production 2 Derivation, etymology. 3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. 4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदाणि न रंजनाय कृते जज्ञानं Vikr. 1. 15, 18. 103.

व्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. 2 Formed by derivation. 3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अद्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). 4 Completed, perfected; Mv. 4. 57. 5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्त *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

व्युत्स्त *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युत्थासः 1 Throwing aside, rejection. 2 Exclusion (in gram.) 3 Prohibition. 4 Disregard, indifference. 5 Killing, destruction; Si. 15. 37.

व्युत्पदेशः Pretext, pretence.

व्युत्परमः Cessation, stop, close.

व्युत्पन्नः 1 Non-cessation. 2 Inquietude. 3 Complete cessation (where वि shows intensity.)

व्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Burnt 2 Drowned, become day light 3 Become bright or

clear. 4 Dwelt. -दं 1 Day-break, dawn; Si. 12. 4. 2 Day. 3 Fruit.

व्युत्तिः *f.* 1 Dawn. 2 Prosperity. 3 Praise. 4 Fruit, consequence.

व्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्युत्तेरको वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13. 2 Firm, compact. 3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); Bg. 1. 3. 4 Disarranged, placed out of order. 5 Married. -Comp. -कंकट *a.* mailed, clad in armour.

व्युत्त *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्युत्तिः *f.* 1 Weaning, sewing. 2 The wages of weaving.

व्युत्तः 1 A military array; Ms. 7. 187. 2 An army, host, squadron; व्युत्तवृत्ती तावितरेतरस्मात् मंग जयं चापतुरव्यवस्थं R. 7. 54. 3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. 4 A part, portion, sub-head. 5 The body. 6 Structure, formation. 7 Reasoning, logic. -Comp. -पारस्तिः *f.* the rear of an army. -भंगः, भेदः breaking an array.

व्युत्तनं 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. 2 Structure of the members of the body.

व्युत्तिः *f.* Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विगता वृद्धिर्व्युत्तिः); as in यवनाणां व्युत्तिर्दुर्घटनं Sk.

व्ये 1 U. (व्ययति-ते, ऊत; caus. व्याययति-ते desid. व्यायसति) 1 To cover. 2 To sew.

व्योकारः A blacksmith.

व्योमन् *n.* 1 The sky, atmosphere, अस्तवेदं जडवामता तु यवतो यद् व्योमि विस्फुरति K. P. 10, Me. 51; R. 12. 67; N. 22. 54. 2 Water. 3 A temple sacred to the sun. 4 Talc. -Comp. -उक्कं rain-water, dew. -केशः, -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -गंगा the heavenly Ganges. -चारिन् *m.* 1 a god, 2 a bird. 3 a saint. 4 a Brāhmaṇa. 5 a heavenly body. -धूसः a cloud. -नासिका a kind of quail. -संज्ञः, -संज्ञलं a flag, banner. -सुदूरः a gust of wind. -यानं a celestial car. -सद् *m.* 1 a deity, god 2 a Gandharva. 3 a spirit. -स्थली the earth. -स्युश्च *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

व्रज 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; नाविनीतैर्व्रजैर् इयैः Ms. 4. 67. 2 To go to, approach, visit; ममिकं शरणं व्रज Bg. 18. 66. 3 To depart, retire, withdraw. 4 To pass away (as time); इयं व्रजति यामिनी त्यज नरेन्द्र निदास Vikr. 11. 74. (This root is used much in the same way as गृ or ग q. v.). -With अन्तु 1 to go after, follow Ms. 11. 111, Ku. 7. 38. 2 to practise, perform. 3 to resort to. -आ to come, approach. -परि to wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse -व 1 to go into exile 2 to renounce all worldly attachments

enter on the fourth stage of life; i. e. to become a *Sannyāsin*; Ms. 6. 38, 8. 363. -प्रति to go to or towards, approach; Bk. 8. 98. -प्रत्युद् to go forth to meet or receive; R. 1. 90; 13. 33.

व्रजः 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; वेव्रजः वीरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वात्मनो विवेकः R. 6. 7; 7. 60, Si. 6. 6, 14. 33. 2 A station of cowherds. 3 A cowpen, cowshed; Si. 2. 64. 4 An abode, a resting-place. 5 A road. 6 A cloud. 7 N. of a district near Mathurā. -Comp. -अंगना, युवतिः f. a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess; Bv. 2. 165. -अजिरं a cowpen. -किशोरः, -नाथः, -मोहनः, वरः, -वल्गुः epithets of Krishna.

व्रजनं 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. 2 Exile.

व्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. 2 An attack, invasion, a march. 3 A flock, multitude-tribe, class. 4 A theatre.

वृष् 1. 1 P. (व्रणति) To sound. -II. 10 U. (व्रणयति-ने) To hurt; wound.

व्रणः-ण 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; R. 12. 55. 2 A boil, an ulcer. -Comp. -अरिः gum-myrrh. -कुत् a. wounding. (-m.) the marking-nut tree: -निरोपण a. sore-healing; S. 4. 13. -क्षोभनं the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -हृः the castor-oil plant.

व्रणित a. Wounded, bruised; U. 4. 8.

व्रतः-तं 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अन्यस्मिन् व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67, 2. 4, 25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different *Purāṇas*; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones e.g. सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day.) 2 A vow, promise, resolve; शत्रुद्वन्द्वस्य व्रतिरोपयन् R. 17. 42; 80 सत्यव्रत, दंडवत &c. 3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in पतिव्रता (पतिव्रति यस्याः सा); यति देवव्रता देवान् पितॄन् यति पितृव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. 4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in

अर्कव्रत q. v. 5 Mode of life, course of conduct; S. 5. 26. 6 An ordinance, a law, rule. 7 Sacrifice. 8 An act, a deed, work. -Comp. -आचरणं the observance of a vow. -आदेशः investiture of a youth (of only one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. -उपवासः a fast for a vow. -ग्रहणं initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -चर्यः a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -चर्या observance or practice of a religious vow. -पारणं, -प्रा conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -भंगः 1 breach of a vow. 2 breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging alms as a part of a ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -लोपनं breaking a vow. -वैकल्यं the incompleteness of a religious vow. -संयहः initiation into a vow. -स्नातकः a *Brāhmaṇa* who has completed the first stage of his religious life, i. e. that of a *Brahmachārin* or religious student; see स्नातक.

व्रततिः, -ती f. 1 A creeper; पादाङ्कु-व्रततिवलयसङ्गंजातपाशः S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1. 2 Expansion, extension.

व्रतित्व a. Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious. -m. 1 A religious student. 2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9. 3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. यजमान.

व्रत See व्रत.

व्रतन् See व्रतन्.

वृश्च 6 P. (वृश्चति, वृश्चन्; caus. व्रश्चयति-ते; desid. विव्रश्चिषति or विव्रश्चति) 1 To cut, cut up of asunder, tear, lacerate. 2 To wound.

वृश्चनः 1 A small saw. 2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. -नं Cutting, tearing, wounding.

व्राजिः f. A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्राजः A multitude, flock, an assembly; सपाकानां व्राजैः G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35. -नं 1 Bodily or manual labour. 2 Day-labour. 3 Casual employment.

व्रातीन a. Living by day-labour, a hired labourer, coolie.

व्रात्यः 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost caste owing to the non-performance of the principal *Samskāras* or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; भवत्या हि व्रात्याधमपतितपाखंडपरित्यक्त्रिजगत्स्नेहः G. L. 37. 2 A low or vile person in general. 3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a *Sūdra* father and *Kshatriya* mother) -Comp. -ज्वः one who calls himself a *Vrātya*. -स्तोमः N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due *Samskāras*.

व्री 1. 9 P. (व्रीणाति-व्रीणाति) To choose, select; cf. वृ.-II. 4 A. (व्रीणते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move. 2 To be chosen.

व्रीड् 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. 2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः-डा 1 Shame, व्रीडादिवाच्यसंगतिर्विलिखे Si. 3. 40; व्रीडमावहति मे स (शब्द) संप्रति R. 11. 73. 2 Modesty, bashfulness; Si. 10. 18.

व्रीडित p. p. Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

व्रीस् 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ने) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः 1 Rice; as in बहुव्रीहि q. v. 2 A grain of rice. -Comp. -अगारं a granary. -कांचनं a. kind of pulse. -राजिकं panic seed (=कंयू q. v.).

वृद् 6 P. (वृडति) 1 To cover. 2 To be hooped or gathered. 3 To heap, accumulate. 4 To sink, go down.

वृष् 1 P., 10 U. See व्रीस्.

व्रीह्य a. (री. f.) 1 Fit for rice. 2 Sown with rice. -सं A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

वृी 9 P. (व्रीणाति, rarely व्रीणाति, caus. व्रीणयति) 1 To go, move. 2 To support, hold, maintain. 3 To choose, select.

वृक्ष 10 U. (वृक्षयति-ने) To see.

श

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer; Ki. 15. 45. 2 A weapon. 3 N. of Siva. -**शं** Happiness; Bh. 2. 16.
शंघः a. Happy, prosperous; Bk. 4. 18.
शंखः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra. 3 The iron head of a pestle.
शंस 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त; *pass.* शस्यते) 1 To praise, extol, approve of; साधु साध्विति श्रुतानि शंसन्मोक्षदात्मनः Rām.; Bg. 5. 1. 2 To tell, relate, express declare, communicate, announce, report (with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself); शंसस सीतापरिदेवनांतममुदितं शंसनमग्रजाय R. 14. 83; न मे द्विया शंसति किंचिद्विद्वितं 3. 5, 2. 68, 4. 72, 9 77, 11. 84; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51. 3 To indicate, bespeak, show; यः (अशोकः) सावज्जो मापचभीनियोगे दुपेयः शसत्यादरं स्ववयने M. 5. 8; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 22. 4 To repeat, recite. 5 To hurt, injure. 6 To revile, traduce. -**WITH** अभि 1 to curse. 2 to charge, defame, traduce; Y. 3. 286. 3 to praise. -**आ** (usually *Atm.*) 1 to hope for, expect, desire, wish or long for; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशंसति Ku. 3. 57; संग्रामं चाशंसति Bk. 14. 70, 90; मनोरथाय नाशंस किं वाहो स्पंदेन वृथा S. 7. 13, 2. 15. 2 to bless, express a pious wish, wish well; एवं ते देवा आशंसतु Mk. 1; राज्ञः शिवं सावरजस्य भूयादित्याशंसते. करिणः (वशिः) R. 14. 50. 3 to tell, relate (*Paras.*); आशंसता वाणमतिं वृषां कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्न-कल्प Ku. 3. 14. 4 to praise. 5 to repeat. -**प्र** to praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, command; हरिणा वृषतिः प्रशंसते Git. 1; यच्च वाचा प्रशस्यते Ms. 5. 127; प्रशंसिषं निशाचरः Bk. 12. 65; R. 5. 25, 17. 36.
शंसनं 1 Praising. 2 Telling, relating. 3 Reciting.
शंसा 1 Praise. 2 Wish, desire, hope. 3 Repeating, narrating.
शंसित *p. p.* 1 Praised, extolled. 2 Told, said, spoken, declared. 3 Wished, desired. 4 Ascertained, established, determined. 5 Falsely accused, calumniated.
शंसित् a. (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Praising. 2 Telling, announcing, communicating; प्रजावती सोहृदशंसिती ते R. 14. 45. 3 Indicating, bespeaking; वृषाः शंसित्करीशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77. 4 Presaging, foretelling; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.
शक्त 1. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक्त) 1 To be able, be competent for. have power to, effect (usually with an inf. and translatable by can) अक्षयम्

वस्तुमशक्तवत्यः शाखाभिरावर्जितपट्टवाभिः R. 13. 24, Bk. 3. 6; Me. 20; sometimes with acc. or dat.; Ms. 11. 194. 2 To bear, endure. 3 To be powerful. -**Pass.** To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive); तस्मै शक्यते 'it can be done'. -**Desid.** (शिक्षति) 1 To wish to be able. 2 To learn. -**II.** 4 U. (शक्यति ते, शक्त) 1 To be able, have power to effect. 2 To bear, endure.
शकः 1 N. of a king (especially applied to Śālīvāhana; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word.) 2 An epoch, era (the term is especially applied to the era of Śālīvāhana which commences 78 years after the Christian era). -**काः** (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country. 2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44 along with the Paundrakas, &c.). -**Comp.** -**अंतकः**, -**अरिः** epithets of king Vikramāditya who is said to have exterminated the Sakas. -**अब्दः** a year of the Saka era. -**कर्तृ**, -**कृत्** *m.* the founder of an era.
शकटः -**दं** A cart, carriage, waggon; रोहिणीशकटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212; Y. 3. 42. -**रः** 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge; Ms. 7. 187. 2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas*. 3 N. of a demon slain by Krishna when quite a boy. 4 N. of a tree (निमिश). -**Comp.** -**अरिः**, -**हन्** *m.* epithets of Krishna. -**आह्व** the lunar asterism Rohini (so called because it is figured by a cart). -**विलः** a gallinule.
शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart; as in वृच्छकटिका.
शकन् *n.* Ordure, faeces, especially of animals; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकुन् after acc. dual).
शकलः 1 A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit (*n.* also in this sense); उपलशकलमेतद्देवकं गोमयानं Mu. 3. 15; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. 2 Bark. 3 The scales (of a fish).
शकलित a. Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.
शकलित् *m.* A fish.
शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married (अग्रहमातुः); (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly and vanity of low

family and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the *Mricchhakaṭika* of Śūdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his desire; S. D. thus defines him:—मद्वर्जिताभिमानो वृष्कुलैस्त्वय्यंत्युक्तः। सोमवृद्धाभाता राज्ञः श्यालः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81).
शकुनः 1 A bird (in general); शकुनोच्छिष्टं Y. 1. 168. 2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -**नं** 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil; Si. 9. 83. 2 An auspicious omen. -**Comp.** -**ज्ञ** a. knowing omens. -**ज्ञानं** knowledge of omens, augury. -**शास्त्रं** 'the science of omens', N. of a work.
शकुनिः 1 A bird; U. 2. 25; Ms. 12. 63. 2 A vulture, kite or eagle. 3 A cock. 4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gāndhāra and brother of Gāndhāri, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhan whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pāṇdavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. -**Comp.** -**ईश्वरः** N. of Garuḍa. -**यप** a trough for watering birds. -**वादः** 1 the cry or sound of a bird. 2 the crowing of a cock.
शकुनी 1 A hen-sparrow. 2 A kind of bird.
शकुतः 1 A bird in general; अश्व-व्यापिशकुतवादिनिचितं विप्रजटामंडलं S. 7. 11. 2 The blue jay. 3 A kind of bird.
शकुंतकः A bird.
शकुन्तला N. of the daughter of Viśvāmītra by the nymph Menakā who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities. [When Menakā went up to the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by 'Sakuntas' or birds, whence she was called Sakuntalā. She was afterwards found by the sage Kaṁva and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gāndhārya form of a (see Dushyanta) She bore to him a son named who

became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha].

शकुनिः A bird ; कलमविरले रघुकंठाः कर्णतु शकुनयः U. 3. 24.

शकुनिका 1 A bird ; U. 1. 45. 2 A kind of bird. 3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः ली A kind of fish. -Comp. -अवनी a kind of medicinal plant (called Katki). -अर्चकः a kind of fish.

शकुत् n. Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -Comp. -करिः m. f., -करी a calf ; शकुत्करिवेसः Sk. -ह्वार the anus. -पिंडः, -पिंडकः a ball or lump of dung ; शम्भाप्यति, प्रकिरति शकुत्पिंडकानामप्रमादात् U. 4. 27.

शक्करः, शक्करिः A bull.

शक्करी 1 A river. 2 A girdle, zone. 3 A woman of impure caste.

शक्क p. p. 1 Able, capable, competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.) ; बह्वेवस्य कर्मणः शक्कः Ve. 3 ; तस्योपकरि शक्तस्य किं जीवन् किमुताप्यथा *ibid.* 2 Strong, mighty, powerful. 3 Rich, opulent, Ms. 11. 9. 4 Significant, expressive (as a word). 5 Clever, intelligent. 6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः f. 1 Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; देवैर् निदृश्यं कुरु गौरवमायशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; ज्ञाने मेनं क्षमा शक्ती R. 1. 22 ; so यथाशक्ति, स्वाशक्ति &c. Regal power ; (it has three parts or elements ; 1 प्रशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself' ; 2 मेवशक्ति 'the power of good-counsel', and 3 उत्साहशक्ति 'the power of energy') ; राज्य नाम शक्तिव्याप्यं Dk. ; विज्ञापना शक्ति-विशेषैरेव R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17-63 ; Si. 2. 26. 2 The power of composition, poetic power or genius ; शक्तिर्निपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्यायवेक्षणत्वात् K. P. 1 ; see explanation *ad. loc.* 3 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned) ; स जयति परिवद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1 ; S. 7. 35. 4 A kind of missile ; शक्तिखंडमार्षितेन गांडीविनोक्तं Ve. 3 ; ततो निभेदं गौरवस्यः शक्त्या वल्लि लक्ष्मण R. 12. 77. 5 A spear, dart, pike, lance. 6 (In Nyāya phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. 7 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. 8 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यंजना) ; S. D. 11. 9 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यंजना). 10 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Siva worshipped by a sect of people called Śāktas -Comp. -अर्थ प्रसृपि-

ing and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, -अपेक्षिन् a. having regard to strength. -कुठने the deadening of a power. -ग्रह a. 1 apprehending the force or meaning. 2 armed with a spear. (-हः) 1 apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptance of a word. 2 a spearman, lancer. 3 an epithet of Siva. 4 of Kārtikeya. -ग्राहक a. determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. -त्रय the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. -धर a. strong, powerful. (-रः) 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -पाणिः, -भृत् m. 1 a spearman. 2 an epithet of Kārtikeya. -पराः prostration of strength. -पूजकः a Śākta q. v. -पूजा the worship of Śakti. -वैकल्यं loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -हीन a. powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतिकाः a lancer, spearman.

शक्तित्वम् ind. According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्क, शक्क, शक्क a. Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्य pot. p. 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.) ; शक्ये वागवित्तं जलेन हृतमुद्ग Bh. 2 11, R. 2. 49, 54. 2 Fit to be effected 3 Easy to be effected. 4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; शक्योऽर्थोऽभिधाय ज्ञेयः S. D. 11. 5 Potential. (The form शक्य is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एवं हि प्रगद्यतां सा शक्यमुनेक्षितं कुपित M. 3. 22 ; शक्यं... अविरलमाक्षिगितं पवनः S. 3. 8 ; विश्रुतः शक्यमवाप्तश्चार्जितः Subhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed.

शक्रः 1 N. of Indra ; एकः कृती शकुनेऽनु सोऽयं शक्राक्ष याचते Kuval. 2 The Arjuna tree. 3 The Kuṭaja tree. 4 An owl. 5 The asterism ज्येष्ठा. 6 The number 'fourteen'. -Comp. -अज्ञानः the Kuṭaja tree. -आख्यः an owl. -आत्मजः 1 Jayanta, son of Indra. 2 Arjuna. -उत्थानं, -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -गोपः a kind of red insect ; cf. इन्द्रगोप-जः, जातः a crow. -जित्, -जित् m. epithets of Meghanāda, son of Rāvaṇa. -द्रुमः the Devadāru tree. -धनुस् n., -शरसनं the rain-bow. -ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. -पर्यायः the Kuṭaja tree. -पादपः 1 the Kuṭaja tree. 2 the Devadāru tree. -प्रस्थ-इन्द्रप्रस्थ q. v. -भवनं, -भुवनं, वासः heaven, paradise. -भुवनं n. -क्षिप्तम् m. an ant-hill. a bullock. -लोकः the world of Indra. -बाह्वन् a cloud. -शास्त्रिन् m. the Kuṭja

tree. -सारथिः 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. -सुतः 1 an epithet of Jayanta. 2 of Arjuna 3 of Vāli.

शक्राणी N. of Sachi, wife of Indra.

शक्तिः 1 A cloud. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra. 3 A mountain. 4 An elephant.

शक्करः A bull, an ox ; cf. शक्कर.

शक् 1 A. (शक्ते, शक्ति) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful, शक्ते जीवति वा न वा Rām. 2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.) ; नाशंक्यि विश्वतः Bk. 15. 39 ; अशंकितेभ्यः शक्ते शंकितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhāsh. 3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; स्वैर्द्विर्भवति हि शंकितो मनुष्यः Mk. ; 4. 2. 4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; त्वय्यासत्ते नयनमुपरि यदि शक्ते धृगाक्ष्यः Me. 95 ; नाहं पुनस्तथा त्वयि यथा हि नां शक्ते भीरु V. 3. 14, Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. 5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about) ; अनेद् शक्यते (often used in the vernacular language) ; न च शक्यः प्रमाणान्तरमप्येव शक्तिं शक्यं Sarva. S. -With अस्मि 1 to suspect. 2 to be doubtful, or uncertain ; Ms. 8. 66. -अस् 1 to suspect, distrust, have doubts about ; Bk. 21. 1. 2 to suspect, believe to be, think ; आशंकते यदर्थं तदर्थं सशङ्कम् स्तनं S. 1. 28, Si. 3. 72 ; Rk. 6. 6 ; Ms. 7. 185. 3 to fear, apprehend ; भरतागमनं पुनः आशङ्क्य R. 12. 24 ; Pt. 1. 392. 4 to raise an objection, start a doubt ; अत एव न ब्रह्मशब्दस्य जात्याद्यन्तरिनाशकित्वं S. B. (and in several other places). -परि 1 to suspect, believe, fancy (to be) ; पनेषि संचारिणि प्राप्तं त्वं परिशङ्कते Git. 6. 2 to doubt, have doubts about. 3 to fear, be afraid of ; R. 8. 78. -वि 1 to suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicious about ; विशङ्कसे भीरु यतोऽजवीर्या S. 3. 14 ; सतीमपि ज्ञाति-कुलिकसंश्रया जनोऽप्यथा भव्यमती विशङ्कते 5.17. 2 to think to be, fancy, imagine ; विशङ्कमाना रमितं कंशापि जनादेन दृष्टवदेतद्वा Git. 7.

शङ्कः A draught-ox.

शंकर a. (रा-री f.) Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. -रा 1 N. of Siva. 2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author ; see App. II. -री 1 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva. 2 Bengal madder. 3 The Samī tree.

शङ्का 1 Doubt, uncertainty. 2 Hesitation, scruple. 3 Suspicion, distrust, misgiving ; अपायशङ्का ; अतिशङ्का &c. 4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm ; जातशङ्केदेवमेतन्का नामाप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1 ; केकयीशङ्केवाह R. 12. 2, 13. 42, Me. 69. 5 Hope, expectation. 6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression कजमपि शिरोरस्य शिवां भूनीयद्दिक-कया S 7 24 कुर्वन् - ह K 5 42 5 38

शक्ति *p p* 1 Doubtful suspected feared. 2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. 3 Uncertain, doubtful. 4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed. (See शङ्क). -Comp. चित्त, -मनस *a.* 1 timid, faint-hearted. 2 suspicious, distrustful. 3 doubtful.

शंक्ति *a.* Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.); लघुपावर्तनशक्ति मे मतः R. 8. 53; अतिस्नेहः पापशंकी S. 4.

शङ्कुः 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शोकशङ्कुः the dart of grief; *i. e.* sharp, poignant, grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. 2 A stake, pillar, post, pole. 3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. 4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. 5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. 6 The pin of a dial. 7 A measure of twelve fingers. 8 A measuring-rod. 9 The sine or altitude (in astr.). 10 Ten billions. 11 The fibres of a leaf. 12 An ant-hill. 13 The penis. 14 The skate-fish. 15 A demon. 16 Poison. 17 Sin. 18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. 19 N. of Siva. 20 The Sāla tree. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* spike-eared. (-र्णः) an ass. -तसः, -वृक्षः The Sāla tree.

शङ्कुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet. 2 A pair of scissors. -Comp. -खंडः a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शङ्खः -ख 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतमावमुज्जति शङ्खः शिखिमुकुटकोपि Pt. 4. 110.; शङ्खान् दध्नुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. 2 The bone on the forehead : Ku. 7. 33. 3 The temporal bone. 4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. 5 A hundred billions. 6 A military drum or other martial instrument. 7 A kind of perfume (नखी). 8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. 9 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. 10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.). -Comp. -उवृकं the water poured into a conch-shell. -कारः, -कारकः a shell-cutter, described as a kind of mixed caste. -चर्ची a mark made with sandal (on the forehead.) -चूर्णं powder produced from shells. -द्रावः, -द्रावकः a solvent for dissolving shells. -धनः, -धना *m.* a shell-blower, conch-blower. -ध्वनिः the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). -मस्थः a spot on the moon. -शुक्ल *m* an epithet of Vishnu. -सुखः an alligator. -स्वनः the sound of a conch.

शङ्खकः -कं 1 A conch-shell. 2 The temporal bone. -कः A bracelet (made of conch-shell); Si. 13. 41.

शङ्खनकः (खः) A small conch or shell

शखिन् *m* 1 The ocean 2 An epithet of Vishnu. 3 A conch blower शंखिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women; the Ratimanjari thus describes her:—श्वीर्वातिदीर्घनयना वरमुंदरीया कामोपमोगरसिका गुण-शिलमुका । खेलावयेन च विश्रुतिरकंददेशा संभोग-कौलरसिका किल शंखिनी सा ॥ 6; cf. विनिर्णी, हस्तिनी and पद्मिनी also. 2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy.

शक् 1 A. (शक्ते) To speak, say, tell. शक्तिः -की *f.* N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्तु *m.* epithets of Indra.

शक् 1 A. (शक्ते) To go, move. शट 1 P. (शटति) 1 To be sick. 2 To divide, separate.

शट *a.* Sour, acid, astringent. शट The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटो.

शटिः *f.* The plant called zedoary. शट्ट 1 P. (शटति) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. 2 To hurt, kill. 3 To suffer pain. -II. 10. P. (शटयति) 1 To finish. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To be idle or lazy. 5 To deceive, cheat (शटयति in this sense).

शट *a.* 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. 2 Wicked, depraved. -ठः 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ma. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. 2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another); ध्रुव-मस्मि शटः शुचिस्मिन् निदिधः कैतववसलस्तव R. 8. 49, 19. 31; M. 3. 19; S. D. thus defines a शटः—शटोयमेकत्र वदन् भावो यः दक्षित-वदिहुरागो विप्रियमन्यत्र गृहमाचरति ॥ 74. 3 A fool, blockhead. 4 A mediator, arbitrator. 5 The Dhātūra plant. 6 An idler, a lazy fellow. -ठं 1 Iron. 2 Saffron.

शणं Hemp. -Comp. -शृङ्गं 1 a hempen cord or string. 2 a net made of hemp. 3 cordage.

शंडः 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. 2 A bull. 3 A bull at liberty to move. -डं A collection, multitude; cf. षंड or खंड.

शंडः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. 2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). 3 A bull. 4 A bull at liberty to move. 5 A madman.

शतं 1 A hundred; निःस्त्रो वष्टि शतं Śānti. 2. 6; शतमेकोपि संपत्ते प्राकारस्यो धनुः Pt. 1. 229; (शत is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शतं नराः, शतं गावः; or शतं गृहाणि, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; द्वे शते; दश शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun

in the genitive गवाशत वर्षाणां शत a century of cows, years &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; भव मतो शरच्छतं, or may be changed into शती; as in अयसिच्छती a work of Govardhanāchārya.). 2 Any large number. -Comp. -अक्षी 1 night. 2 the goddess Durgā. -अयः a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. -अनीकः an old man. -अर, -आरं the thunderbolt of Indra. -आननं a cemetery. -आनदः 1 N. of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu or Krishna. 3 of the car of Vishnu. 4 of a son of Gotama and Abalyā, the family-priest of Janaka; U. 1. 16. -आयुस् *a.* lasting or living for a hundred years. -आवर्तः-आवर्तम् *n.* N. of Vishnu. -ईशः 1 the ruler of a hundred. 2 the ruler of a hundred villages, Ma. 7. 115. -कुम्भः N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). (-भं) gold. -कुत्वस् *ind.* a hundred times. -कोटि *a.* hundred-edged. (-दिः) Indra's thunderbolt. (-फः) a hundred crores. -क्रतुः an epithet of Indra; R. 3. 38. -खंडं gold. -शु *a.* possessed of a hundred cows. -गुण, -गुणित *a.* hundred-fold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. -ग्रथिः *f.* the Dārva grass. -हनी 1 A kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *talas* in length; शतशी च चतुस्ताला लेह-कंदकसंचितः; or अयःकंदकसंछन्ना शतशी महती शिला); R. 12. 95. 2 a female scorpion. 3 a disease of the throat. -जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. -तारका, -भिषज्, -भिषा *f.* N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. -वला the white rose. -वृः *f.* N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. -वामन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -धार *a.* having a hundred edges. (-रं) the thunderbolt of Indra. -धुतिः 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Brahman. 3 heaven or Svarga. -पत्रः 1 a peacock. 2 the (Indian) crane. 3 A wood-pecker. 4 a parrot or a species of it. (-त्रा) a woman. (-त्रं) a lotus; आद्युष्यत शतपत्रानिमे (आनन) वहत्या Mā. 1. 29. -कोनिः an epithet of Brahman; कपेन सूर्यः शतपत्रयोनि (संभाव-यामास); Ku. 7. 46. -पञ्चकः the wood-pecker. -पद्, -पाद् *a.* having a hundred feet. -पदी a centipede. -पद्मं 1 a lotus with a hundred petals. 2 the white lotus. -पर्वन् *m.* a bamboo. (-फः) 1 the full-moon day in the month of Āsvina. 2 Dārva-grass. 3 the plant Kaṭukā. -ईशः the planet Venus. -भीरुः *f.* the Arabian jasmine. -मखः, -मन्सु 1 epithets of Indra, Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 64; R. 9.

13. 2 an owl. -सुख *a.* 1 having a hundred ways. 2 having a hundred outlets, mouths or openings; विवेक-ब्रह्मन् नवति विनिर्गतः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10. (where the word has sense 1 also). (-सु) a hundred ways or openings. (-ली) a brush, broom. -मूला the Dūrvā grass. -यज्वन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -यष्टिकः a necklace of one hundred strings. -रूपा *N.* of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svāyambhuva). -वर्ष one hundred years, a century. -वेधिन *m.* a kind of sorrel. -सहस्रं 1 a hundred thousand. 2 several hundreds, *i. e.* a large number. -साहस्र *a.* 1 consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. 2 bought with a hundred thousand. -वृद्धा 1 lightning; Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48. 2 the thunderbolt of Indra.

शतक *a.* 1 A hundred. 2 Containing a hundred. -शतं 1 A century. 2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in नीति, वैराग्य, शृंगार a collection of one hundred stanzas on Niti &c. शतमम *a.* (नी. f.) One-hundredth. शतधा *ind.* 1 In a hundred ways. 2 Into a hundred parts or pieces. 3 A hundred-fold. शतशत *ind.* 1 By hundreds. 2 A hundred times; शतशः श्रेष्ठे Prab. 3; Ms. 12. 58. 3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously; Bg. 11. 5. शतिक *a.* (नी. f.) शत *a.* 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; Y. 2. 208. 2 Relating to a hundred. 3 Effected with a hundred. 4 Bought with a hundred. 5 Changed with or for a hundred. 6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. 7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिच *a.* 1 A hundred-fold. 2 Numerous. -*m.* The owner of a hundred; निःस्त्री वष्टि शतं शती दशशतं Sānu. 2. 6, Pt. 5. 82.

शतिवः An elephant.

शत्रुः 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. 2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव धृषणं Subhāsh. 3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. -Comp. -उप-जायः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overture of an enemy. -कर्षण, -दहन, -निबर्हण *a.* subduing, overpowering or destroying enemies. -हनः 'destroyer of enemies'; an epithet of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakshmana being a son of Sumitrā. He killed the demon Lavana and colonized Mathurā. He had two sons named Subāhu and

Bahasrata; see R. 15. -पक्षः 1 the party or side of an enemy. 2 an opponent, antagonist. -विनाशनः an epithet of Siva. -हत्या foe-slaughterer. -हन् *a.* foe-slayer.

शत्रुजयः 1 An elephant. 2 *N.* of a mountain.

शत्रुत्व *a.* Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शस्वरी Night.

शब्द *I.* 1 *P.* (but *A.* in conjugational tenses) (शब्दते, शब्द) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. 2 To go. -Caus. (शब्दयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, impel. 2 (शब्दयति-ते) (*a*) To fell, throw down, cut down; Si. 14. 80, 15. 24. (*b*) To kill, destroy. -II. 1 *P.* (शब्दति) To go (usually with अ). शब्दः An eatable vegetable product (fruit, root &c.).

शब्दिः 1 An elephant. 2 A cloud. 3 *N.* of Arjuna. -द्भिः *f.* Lightning.

शब्द *a.* 1 Going, moving. 2 Falling, perishing, decaying.

शनकौच *ind.* Slowly; see शनैः.

शनिः 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes. 2 Saturday. 3 *N.* of Siva. -Comp. -जं black pepper. -प्रदोषः a term for the (evening) worship of Siva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. -निचं a sapphire. -वारः, -वासरः Saturday.

शनैः *ind.* 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. 2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little; वर्गं संविदुयाचनैः; Ku. 3. 59; Ms. 3. 217. 3 Successively, in due order; Ms. 1. 15. 4 Mildly, softly. 5 Tardily, sluggishly. (शनैः शनैः slowly, by slow degrees). -Comp. -वर *a.* going or moving slowly; शनैश्चरन्त्यां यात्रायां रेजे ग्रहमयी स Bh. 1. 17. (where it means 'Saturn' also). (-रः) the planet Saturn.

शंतनुः *N.* of a king of the lunar race. He married Gangā and Satyavati; by the former wife he had a son named Bhishma and by the latter Chitrāngada and Vichitravirya. Bhishma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless; cf. भीष्म.

शप 1. 4 *U.* (शपति-ते, शपयति-ते, शप) 1 To curse, execrate; अशपद्रव नातुगीति तं R. 8. 80; सोऽहं वराहस्य युमिपतिं शपाम (वृद्धः) 9. 78, 1; 77. 2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made); मत्तेनात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजाविप. यथा चान्येव तुष्येयते रामविवात-नात् Rām; when used without an object it generally governs the

instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by which or whom the oath is taken; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपंकजस्योऽनं R. Ghat. 22; अशप निह गनोऽसी सीतायै स्मर मोहितः K. 8. 74, 33; sometimes शप governs a cognate accusative; सद्वत्सलोऽसी शपयान् शपयत् Bk. 3. 32. 3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself); द्विपदयश्चाशपस्तथा Bk 17. 4; प्रतिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेदि-भुवने Si. 4. 25. -Caus. (शपयति-ते) To bind by an oath, conjure; शपयितोऽसि गोब्राह्मणकाम्यया Mk. 3; Māl. 8.

शपः 1 A curse, imprecation. 2 An oath. शपथः 1 Cursing. 2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. 3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering on oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal; अमोदो न हि कस्तुरीः शपथनाशुभायते Rv. 1. 120; Ms. 8. 109. 4 Conjurat- tion, binding by oaths; Māl. 3. 2.

शपन See शपथ.

शप्त *p. p.* 1 Cursed. 2 Sworn. 3 Reviled, abused (see शप).

शपकः 1 A hoof. 2 The root of a tree.

शकरः (री. f.) A kind of small glittering fish; मोषीकृतं चटुलशकरोद्धत-प्रेक्षितानि Ms. 40; Si. 8. 24; Ku. 4. 39. -Comp. -अधिपः the fish called Itisha.

शव (व. र.) 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage; राजन् धृजालानां शव इति शवरा नैव हारं हरति K. P. 10. 2 *N.* of Siva. 3 The hand. 4 Water. 5 A particular Śāstra or sacred treatise. 6 *N.* of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mīmāṃsā. -र 1 A Sabara female. 2 A female Kīraṭa who was an ardent devotee of Rāma. -Comp. -आलयः the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. -लोमः the wild Lodhara tree.

शव (व. ल.) *a.* 1 Spotted, brindled, variegated; R. 5. 44, 13. 56; Mv. 7. 26. 2 Varied, divided into various parts. -लः A variegated colour. -लः, -ली 1 A spotted or brindled cow. 2 The cow of plenty or Kāmadhenu q. v. -ल Water.

शब्द 10 *U.* (शब्दयति-ते, शब्दते) 1 To sound, make a noise. 2 To speak, call out, call out to; विततयुक्तरागः शब्द-संज्ञा वयोमिः परिपतति दिशोऽहं हेलया बालदुर्धः Si. 11. 47. 3 To name, call; अत इव सागणिकेति शब्दोते Batn. 4. -With अस्मि to name. -न to explain. -स to call out to.

शब्दः 1 Sound (the object of the sense of hearing; and property of आकाश); R. 13. 1. 2 Sound, note (of birds; men &c.), noise in general, विशासोपमोऽभिन्नगतयः शब्दं संहते दृगः S. 1. 14, Bg. 1. 13; S. 3. 1; Ms. 4. 113; Ku. 1. 45. 3 The sound of a musical instrument वाद्यशब्दः, Pt. 2 24,

Ku. 1. 45. 4 A word, sound, significant word (for def. &c. see Mbh. introduction); एकः शब्दः सम्प्रणीतः सम्यक् प्रयुक्तः स्वर्गे लोके कामधुमभवति; 80 शब्दार्थो. 5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. 6 A title, an epithet; वसार्थयुक्ते गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वन्ति वाङ्मयजनेश्वरः Ku. 1. 13; S. 2. 14; कुपेण चके युवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 35, 2. 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22; 13. 41; V. 1. 1. 7 The name, mere name; as in शब्दपति q. v. 8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a Pramāṇa). -Comp. -अद्वैत *a.* beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अधिष्ठानं the ear. -अच्चाहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). -अनुशासनं the science of words; *a. c.* grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. (यौ dual) a word and its meaning; अदोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing (as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp. अर्थलंकारः); *a. g.* see K. P. 9. -आख्येय *a.* to be communicated in words; Me. 103. (-च) an oral or verbal communication. -आह्वारः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -आदि *a.* beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); R. 10. 25. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -गत *a.* inherent or residing in a word. -ग्रहः 1 catching the sound. 2 the ear. -चातुर्यं cleverness of style, eloquence. -चित्रं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अयम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र). -चोरः 'a word-thief,' a plagiarist. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of sound. -पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितिरहं त्वमि मे भावनिबन्धना रतिः R. 8. 52. -पातिव *a.* hitting an invisible mark, the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; R. 9. 73. -प्रमाणं verbal or oral evidence. -ज्ञोः knowledge derived from verbal testimony. -ब्रह्मन् *n.* 1 the Vedas. 2 spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; U. 2. 7. 20. 3 a property of words called स्तोत q. v. -भेदिन् *a.* hitting a mark merely by its sound. (-*m.*) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the anus. 3 a kind of arrow. -योनिः *f.* a root, radical word. -विद्या, शास्त्रः, -शास्त्रं the science of words: *i. e.* grammar अमृतपरं किञ्च Pt. 1 S. 2 112, 14 24 -विरोध opposition of

words (in a sentence). -विशेषः a variety of sound. -वृत्तिः *f.* the function of a word (in Rhet.). -वेदिन् *a.* hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपतिन्. (-*m.*) 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 a kind of arrow. -शक्तिः *f.* the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. -शुद्धिः *f.* 1 purity of words. 2 correct use of words. -श्लेषः a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृद्धिश्च त्वमर्थश्लेषः). -संग्रहः a vocabulary, lexicon -सौष्टवं elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. -सौकर्यं ease of expression.

शब्दन *a.* Sounding, making a sound. -न 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. 2 A sound, noise. 3 Calling out, calling. 4 Naming.

शब्दायते Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दायते मधुरमनिः कीचकाः पूर्वनापाः Me. 56. 2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. 3 To call, call out to; एते हासितापुराणि न कृपयेः शब्दायते S. 4, Mu. 1; Mk. 1; Ve. 3.

शब्दिन *p. p.* 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). 2 Uttered, articulated. 3 Called, called out to. 4 Named; designated.

शब्द *ind.* A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a blessing or pious wish; (with dat. or gen.); इति शब्दः; इति शब्दः (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शब्दः). -Comp. -कर see s. v. -ताति *n.* conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. -पाकः 1 lac, red dye. 2 cooking, maturing. -शु see s. v.

शब्द I. 4 P. (शान्यति, शांत) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified; (as a person); शान्त्युत्पत्त्यकारेण नीपकरणे दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; R. 7. 3; शांतो लवः U. 6. 7. 2 To cease, stop, come to an end; चित्ता शशान सकलास्यि चरोरहाणां Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामः कामावाप्तयोगेन शान्यति Ms. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. 3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशान वृद्धासि विना दवायिः R. 2. 14. U. 5. 7. 4 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). -Caus. (शमयति-ते, but शमयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing' see शब्द II). 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify soothe क-डीतल शमयिता वचने स्तपयि Bv. 3 1 S. 5 7 2 To put an end, to stop Ku. 2 56 3 To re

move, avert; प्रतिकूलं देवं शमयितुं S. 1. 4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शमयति गजानम्यान् मध्विषः कलभो-ज्वि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. 5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5 6 To quench, extinguish; Me. 53; H. 1. 88. 7 To leave off, desist, cease. -With उप 1 to be clam or tranquil; Bk. 20. 5. 2 to cease, stop, be extinguished. 3 to cease, leave off speaking. -नि to hear, listen to, come to know; निशम्य चेनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9. -प्र 1 to become calm or tranquil. 2 to be soothed or appeased. 3 to stop, cease. 4 to be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रजात पावकालं U. 6. 5 to decay, wither away. (-Caus.) 1 to soothe, appease, pacify; Ms. 8. 391. 2 to allay, extinguish, quench, put down; त्वामासर-प्रशमितवनेपयुक्त्वं Me. 17. 3 to remove, put an end to; तं (अपचारं) आनिष्य प्रशमये R. 15. 47. 4 to conquer, vanquish, subdue; Mk. 10. 60. 5 to settle, adjust, compose; प्रशमयसि विवादं कल्पसे रक्ष-णाय S. 5. 8. -स 1 to clam. 2 to be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशान्यतीव मे Bk. 18. 28. 3 to be removed. -II. 10 U. (शमयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. 2 To show, display. -With नि 1 to see, observe. 2 to hear, listen; निशम्य विप्रसजि Mā 7. शमः 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. 2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. 3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शमतेऽनरतेजसि पार्थिवे R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, Si. 2. 94; S. 2. 7; Bg. 10. 4. 4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शममु-पयतु ममापि चिददाहः U. 6. 8; शममेव्यति भम शोकः कथं नु वत्से S. 4. 20. 5 Peace; as in शमोपपन्नस Ve. 5. 6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). 7 The hand. -Comp. -अंतकः the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). -पर *a.* tranquil, quiet, stoical.

शमयः 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. 2 A counsellor, minister.

शमन *a.* (नी *f.*) Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. -अ 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. 2 Calmness, tranquillity. 3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. 4 Hurt- ing, injuring. 5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. 6 Swallowing, chewing. -नः 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. 2 N of Yama, the god of death. -Comp. -स्वसृ *f.* 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunā.

शमनी Night -Oom -सदः (-चदः) a demon, goblin.

शमल 1 Feces, ordure, excrement. 2 Impurity, sediment. 3 Sin, moral impurity.

शान्त *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. 2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. 3 Relaxed. 4 Calm, sedate. 5 Moderated, tempered.

शान्त *a.* 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. 2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Rk. 7. 5.

शमी (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निशमी शमीतिव S. 4. 2; Ms. 8. 247; Y. 1. 302. 2 A pod, legume. -*Comp.* -गर्भः 1 an epithet of fire. 2 a Brahmana, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. -ग्रन्थः any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain.

झपा Lightning.

ञेव 1. 1 P. (ञेवति) To go, move. -II. 10 P. (ञेवति) To collect, heap together.

ञेव (*v.*) *a.* 1 Happy, fortunate. 2 Poor, unfortunate. -*v.* 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. 2 The iron head of a pestle. 3 An iron chain worn round the loins. 4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. 5 The second ploughing of a field. (ञेवकृ means 'to plough twice').

ञेवरः 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q. v. 2 A mountain. 3 A kind of deer. 4 A kind of fish. 5 War. -*रं* 1 Water. 2 A cloud. 3 Wealth. 4 A rite or religious observance. -*Comp.* -अरिः, -रुदनः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. -अहुरः the demon Sambara.

ञेवरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. 2 A female juggler.

ञेवलः-लं 1 A bank, shore. 2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. 3 Envy, jealousy.

ञेवली A procuress.

ञेवः, शंभुकः, शंभुकाः A bivalve shell.

शंभुकः 1 A bivalve shell. 2 A small conch-shell. 3 A snail. 4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. 5 N. of a Sūdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15.)

शंभुः 1 A happy man. 2 The thunderbolt of Indra.

शंभली A bawd, procuress.

शंभु *a.* Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -*सु*: 1 N. of Siva. 2 Of Brahman. 3 A sage, venerable man. 4 A kind of Siddha. -*Comp.*

-नन्दनः, -नन्दनः, -सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya or Ganeśa. -निपा 1 N. of

Bārg 2 emblem myrobalan (शमली). -*पद्म* the white lotus.

शम्पा 1 A wooden stick or post. 2 A staff. 3 The pin of a yoke. 4 A Kind of cymbal. 5 A sacrificial vessel.

शय *a.* (श-यि *f.*) Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.); रात्रिजागरयो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34; so उत्ताशय, पार्श्वशय, दक्षिणशय &c. -*यः* 1 Sleep. 2 A bed, couch. 3 A hand. 4 A snake, especially the boa. 5 A buse, imprecation, curse.

शयव *a.* Sleepy, sleeping.

शयथ *a.* Sleepy, asleep. -*यः* 1 Death. 2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. 3 A hoar. 4 A fish.

शयनं 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. 2 A bed, couch; शयनस्थो न मुञ्जीत Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. 3 Copulation, sexual union. -*Comp.*

अ(आ)गारः-रं, -गृहं a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashāḍha when Vishnu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीयं A bed, couch; परिश्रुत्य शयनीयम् मे R. 8. 66; कौतासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; (शयनीयकं in the same sense).

शयानकः 1 A chameleon. 2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयलु *a.* Sleepy, slothful; Si. 2. 80. -*लु*: 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. 2 A dog. 3 A jackal.

शयित *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. 2 Lying down.

शयुः A large snake, the boa.

शय्या 1 A bed, couch; शय्या धूमिले Sānti. 4. 9; नदी रथा शय्या Bh. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. 2 Tying, stringing together. -*Comp.* -अध्यक्षः, -पालः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -उत्सङ्गः the side of a bed. -गत *a.* 1 lying in a bed. 2 confined to a bed. -गृहं a bed-chamber; R. 16. 4.

शरः 1 An arrow, shaft; कच निश्चित-निपाता वज्रसारः शरास्ते S. 1. 10. 2 A kind of white reed or grass; शरकांड-पांडुराक्षसका M. 3. 8; मुखेन सीता शरपांडुरेण R. 14. 26; Si. 11. 30. 3 The cream of slightly curdled milk, cream. 4 Hurt, injury, wound. 5 The number 'five.' -*रं* Water. -*Comp.* -अग्रजः an excellent arrow. -अभ्यासः archery. -असनं, आस्यं an arrow-shooter, a bow; R. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 64. -आक्षेपः flight of arrows. -आरोपः, -आवापः a bow. -आभयः a quiver. -आहत *a.* struck by an arrow. -हृषिका an arrow. -वृष्टः the mango tree. -ओषः a shower or multitude of arrows. -कांडः 1 a reed stalk. 2 a shaft of an arrow. -पात shooting, with arrows archery. -अंज

शरद् 1 A protector. 2 A cloud. 3 Wind.

शरद् *f.* 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); शरद्वि चोदयामास त शरतेः प्रथमं शरद् R. 4. 24. 2 A year, त्वं जीव शरद् शरतं; R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15. M. 1. 15. -*Comp.* -अंतः the end of autumn, winter. -अन्तः an autumnal cloud. -अन्तः an autumnal lake. -कामिन् *m.* a dog. -खालः the

of Kārtikeya; R. 3. 28. -जालं a multitude or dense or dense mass of arrows. -धिः a quiver. -पातः an arrow's flight. -स्थानं a bow-shot. -पुंखः, पुंखा the feathered end of an arrow. -फलं the blade or barb of an arrow. -भंगः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Dandaka forest, R. 13. 45. -भूः N. of Kārtikeya. -मल्लः a bow-man, an archer. -वनं (-वणं) a thicket of reeds; Me. 45. -उद्भवः, भवः epithets of Kārtikeya. -वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. -वाणिः 1 the head of an arrow. 2 an archer. 3 a maker of arrows. 4 a foot-soldier. -वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -जातः a mass or multitude of arrows. -संचानं taking aim with an arrow; शरसंचानं नाटयति S. 1. -संचाय *a.* covered with arrows. -स्तवः a clump of reeds.

शरदः 1 A chameleon. 2 A safflower

शरणं 1 Protection, help, succour, defence; R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. 2 Refuge, shelter; Ka. 3. 8; Pt. 2. 23. 3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also); सं भ्रातृरस्य जगतः शरणं Ki. 18. 22; संताना त्वमसि शरणं Me. 7; शरणं गम्-हं-या &c. to go to for protection; take shelter with, to submit to; शरणि हे कमिह शरणं Git. 7. 4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अशिरशरणमार्ग-मादेशय S. 5. 5 An abode, a house, habitation; Mu. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9. 6 Lair, resting-place. 7 Injuring, killing. -*Comp.* -आश्रित *a.*, -पशित *a.* seeking refuge or protection; Bh. 2. 76. -आगत, -आपन्न *a.* gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -उत्सृज्य *a.* looking up to for protection; R. 6. 21.

शरदः 1 A bird. 2 A chameleon. 3 A cheat, rogue. 4 A lecher, libertine. 5 A kind of ornament.

शरप्य *a.* 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; असी शरप्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21; शरण्यो लोकानां Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64, 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -प्यः An epitnet of Siva. -प्यं 1 A place of refuge, shelter. 2 A protector, who or what affords protection. 3 protection, defence. 4 Injury, hurt.

शरप्युः 1 A protector. 2 A cloud. 3 Wind.

शरद् *f.* 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); शरद्वि चोदयामास त शरतेः प्रथमं शरद् R. 4. 24. 2 A year, त्वं जीव शरद् शरतं; R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15. M. 1. 15. -*Comp.* -अंतः the end of autumn, winter. -अन्तः an autumnal cloud. -अन्तः an autumnal lake. -कामिन् *m.* a dog. -खालः the

autumnal season. -वनः, मेघः an autumnal cloud. -चंद्रः (शरच्चंद्रः) the autumnal moon. -त्रियामा an autumnal night. -पद्मः -श्वः the white lotus. -पर्वन् *n.* the festival called *Kojāgara*; *q.* *v.* -सुखं the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. 2 A year.

शरदिज *a.* Autumnal.

शरभः 1 A yong elephant. 2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरभकुलमजिह्वं शोद्धरत्वं कृपात् *Ra.* 1. 23; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहवती *Mb.* 3 A camel. 4 A grass-hopper, 5 A locust.

शरधु (धूः) *f.* *N.* of a river; see शरधु (धूः).

शरल *a.* See सरल.

शरलकं Water.

शरत्वं A butt or mark (for arrows), target; (*fig.* also); तौ शरत्वं करोत्स नेतरात् *R.* 11. 27; कृताः शरत्वं हरिणा तवा- हराः *S.* 6. 29; *R.* 7. 45; *Si.* 7. 24 a यशस्वशरत्वं गताः *K.*

शरादि-तिः A kind of bird.

शराक *a.* Noxious, hurtful, injurious. शरावः-च 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोदकशरावं गृहीत्वा *V.* 3; *Ms.* 6. 56. 2 A cover, lid. 3 A measure equal to 2 *Kudavas*.

शरावती *N.* of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Rāma; *R.* 15. 97.

शरितन् *m.* Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरं 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects); शरीरमाद्यं चतुर्धर्म- सप्तनं *Ku.* 5. 33. 2 The constituent element; *Kāv.* 1. 10. 3 Bodily strength. 4 Dead body. -*Comp.*

-अन्तरं 1 the interior of the body. 2 another body. -आवरणं the skin.

-कर्तृ *m.* a father. -कर्मणं emaciation of the body. -जः 1 sickness. 2 lust, passion. 3 the god of love. 4 a son, offspring; *Ki.* 4. 31. -तुल्य *a.* equal to; *i. e.* as dear as one's own person.

-दंडः 1 corporal punishment. 2 mortification of the body (as in penance). -धृक् *a.* having a body.

-पतनं, -पातः shuffling off the mortal coil, death. -पाकः emaciation (of the body). -बद्ध *a.* endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; *Ku.* 5. 30

-बंधः 1 the bodily frame; *R.* 16. 23 2 being endowed with a body; *i. e.* birth as an embodied being; *R.* 13. 58, -बंधकः a hostage. -भाज *a.* embodied, incarnate. (-*m.*) a creature, an embodied being. -भेदः separation of the body (from the soul), death. -यष्टिः *f.* a slender body, slim or delicate figure. -यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. -विमोक्षणं the emancipation of the soul from the body. -शक्तिः maintenance or support of the body *R.* 2 45 -वैकरय body y

ailment, sickness, disease. -सुश्रूषा personal attendance. -संस्कारः 1 decoration of the person. 2 purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory *Samskāras*

-संपत्तिः *f.* the prosperity of body, (good) health. -साहः leanness of body, emaciation; *R.* 3. 2. -स्थितिः *f.* 1 the maintenance or support of the body; *R.* 5. 9. 2 taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in *Kādambarī*).

शरीरकं 1 The body. 2 A small body. -कः The soul.

शरीरिन् *a.* 1 (जी *f.*) Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; कल्पस्य शरीर्यवा शरीरिणी विरहव्यथैव वनमेति जानकी *U.* 3. 4, *M.* 1. 10. 2 Living. -*m.* 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate); शरीरिणी स्वावर- जंगमनां सुखाय तज्जन्मादिनं बहूव *Ku.* 1. 23; *R.* 8. 43. 2 A sentient being. 3 A mad. 4 The soul (clad with the body); *R.* 8. 89; *Bg.* 2. 18.

शर्करा Candied sugar.

शर्करा 1 Candied sugar. 2 A pebble, gravel, small stone; *Mk.* 5. 3 Gravelly mould. 4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand. 5 A piece, frag- ment. 6 A potsherd. 7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, *i. e.* hail. 8 The disease called gravel. -*Comp.* -उदकं sugar water, water sweetened with sugar.

-सप्तमी *N.* of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of *Vaiśākha*.

शर्करिक *a.* (की *f.*), शर्करिल *a.* Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करी 1 A river. 2 A girdle.

शर्धः 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be *n.* also in this sense). 2 A troop, multitude. 3 Strength, power.

शर्धजह *a.* Causing flatulence -हः A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्धनं The act of breaking wind.

शर्ध 1 *P.* (शर्वति) 1 To go. 2 To injure, kill.

शर्मन् *m.* An affix added to the name of a *Brāhmaṇa*; as विष्णुशर्मन्; *cf.* वर्मन्, दास, दुन. -*n.* 1 Pleasure, hap- piness, delight; शर्मजयदत्त शर्म च मानिनो वरं त्यजति न त्वेकमयाचिनं व्रतं *N.* 1. 50; *R.* 1. 69; *Bh.* 3. 97. 2 A blessing. 3 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedic in this sense). -*Comp.* -दः *a.* confer- ring happiness. (-दः) an epithet of *Viṣṇu*.

शर्मरः A sort of garment.

शर्व 1 Night. 2 A finger.

शर्व 1 *P.* (शर्वति) 1 To go. 2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्वः 1 *N.* of *Siva*; *R.* 11. 93; *Ku.* 6 14 2 *N.* of *Viṣṇu*.

शर्वर *N.* of the god of love - 4 Darkness

शर्वरी 1 A night; शशिनं पुनरोति शर्वरी *R.* 8. 56, 3. 2; 11. 93; *Si.* 11. 5. 2 Turmeric. 3 A woman. -*Comp.* -ईशः the moon.

शर्वाणी *N.* of *Pārvatī* or *Durgā*, wife of *Siva*.

शर्शरीक *a.* Mischievous, cruel. -कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शल् 1. 1 A (शलते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. 2 To tremble. -*II.* 1 *P.* (शलति) 1 To go. 2 To run fast. -*III.* 10 A. (शलवते) To praise.

शलः 1 A dart, spear. 2 A stake. 3 *N.* of शूलि an attendant of *Siva*. 4 *N.* of *Brahman*. -लं The quill of a porcupine (*m.* also according to some).

शलकः A spider.

शलंगः A king, sovereign.

शलभः 1 A grass-hopper, locust; *S.* 1. 32. 2 A moth; कौरव्यवेदशब्देऽस्मिन् पृष शलभायते *Ve.* 1. 19; *Si.* 2. 117; *Ku.* 4. 40.

शललं The quill of a porcupine. -ली 1 The quill of a porcupine. 2 A small porcupine.

शलाका 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar (of anything), अयस्कान्तमणिशलाका *Mā.* 1. 2 A pencil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium); अज्ञानांशस्य लोहस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकायाः चक्षुःकुम्भिलितं येन तस्मै पाणिने नमः ॥ *Sik.* 58; *Ku.* 1. 47; *R.* 7. 8. 3 An arrow. 4 A dart, javelin. 5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. 6 A rib (as of an umbrella). 7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes), *Y.* 3. 85. 8 A sprout, sprig, shoot; *Ku.* 1. 24. 9 A paint-brush. 10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. 11 A porcu- pine. 12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. -*Comp.*

-धूर्तः (forming शलाकधूर्तः) a swind- ler, sharper. -परि *ind.* an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with *Śalākās*; *cf.* परि or अक्षपरि.

शलादु *a.* Unripe. -दुः A kind of root

शलाभोलिः A camel.

शलकः, शलकलं 1 The scale of a fish; *Ms.* 5. 16; *Y.* 1. 178. 2 Bark, rind (of trees). 3 A part, portion, fragment.

शलकलिच, शलकिच *m.* A fish.

शलम् 1 A. (शलन्ते) To praise.

शलमलिः -ली *f.* The silk-cotton tree.

शल्यं 1 A spear, javelin, dart. 2 An arrow, a shaft; शल्यं निखातमुद्धारयतामुरस्तः *R.* 9. 78; शल्यव्रते 9. 75; *S.* 6. 9. 3 A thorn, splinter. 4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be *m.* also in these four senses). 5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain *U.* 3 36

6 (*fig.*) Any cause of

1 or

heart-rending grief; उद्धतविषादशब्दः कथयिष्यामि S. 7. 7 A bone. 8 Difficulty, distress. 9 Sin, crime. 10 Poison. -हयः 1 A porcupine, hedge-hog. 2 The thorny shrub. 3 (In medicine) Extraction of splinters in surgery. 4 A fence, boundary. 5 A kind of fish. 6 N. of a king of Madra and brother of Mādrī, the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva. [In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the Pandavas, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fought in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Karna when he, was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhishthira]. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Yudhishthira. -आहरणं, -उद्धरणं, -उद्धारः, -क्रिया, -शार्ख extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. -कंठः a porcupine. -लोमन् m. the quill of a porcupine. -हृत् m. a weeder. शङ्खकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike. 2 A splinter, thorn. 3 A porcupine. शङ्खः A frog. -हृत् Bark, rind. शङ्खकः N. of a tree. -कं Bark, rind. शङ्खकी 1 A porcupine. 2 A kind of tree of which elephants are very fond; cf. U. 2. 21; 3. 6; Māl. 9. 6; V. 4. 23. -Comp. -द्रवः incense. शङ्खः N. of a country; see शङ्ख. शङ्ख 1 P. (शङ्खति) 1 To go, approach. 2 To alter, change, transform. शङ्खः-हृत् A corpse, dead body; Ms. 10. 55. -हृत् Water. -Comp. -आच्छादनं covering of a corpse, shroud. -आश्रयः a. feeding on corpses; Bk. 12. 7b. -काम्यः a dog. -यानं, -रथः a hearse, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse. शङ्खर } See शङ्खर, शङ्खल. शङ्खल } शङ्खसानः 1 A traveller. 2 A way, road. -नं A cemetery. शङ्खः 1 A hare, rabbit; Ms. 3. 270, 5. 18. 2 The spots on the moon (which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hare). 3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers; thus defined:—सुदुष्यन्सुशीलः कोमलांगः सुकेदाः सकलपुण्यनिधानं सत्यवादी शशोऽयं Śabdak; see Ratimanjari 35 also. 4 The Lodhra tree. 5 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अंकः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -अर्धमुखः a. crescent-headed (as an arrow); -मूतिः an epithet of the moon. -लेखः the digit of the moon. -हयः 1 a hawk. fal. 2 N. of a son of

father of gr̥jya. -अद्वनः a hawk, falcon, -ऊर्णः-लोमः the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. -चरः 1 the moon; प्रसरति शङ्खरविर्बि Gīt. 7. 2 camphor. -मौलिः an epithet of Śiva. -सूतकं a scratch with a finger-nail. -भूत् m. the moon. -भूत् m. an epithet of Śiva. -लक्ष्मण an epithet of the moon. -लङ्घनः 1 the moon; Ku. 7. 6. 2 camphor. -वि- (विं)दुः 1 the moon, 2 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -विषाणं, -शृणं a hair's horn; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility; कदाचिदपि व्यर्थं शङ्खविषाणमसादयेत् Bh. 2. 5; शङ्खविषाणधरः; see खण्ड. -स्थली the country between the Ganges and the Yamunā, Doab. शङ्खकः 1 A hare, rabbit. 2 =शङ्ख (3) q. v. शङ्खिन् m. 1 The moon; शङ्खिन् पुनरेति शर्वरी B. 8. 56, 6. 85; Me. 41. 2 Camphor. -Comp. -हृत् an epithet of Śiva. -कला a digit of the moon, Mu. 1. 1. -कांतः the moon-gem. (-कं) a lotus. -कोटिः a horn of the moon. -ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. -जः an epithet of Budha or Mercury (son of the moon). -जम् a. having the lustre of the moon, as bright and white as the moon; R. 3. 16. (-जं) a water lily. -जमा moon-light. -धूपणः, -धूत् m., -मौलिः, -शेखरः epithets of Śiva. -लेखा a digit of the moon. शङ्खत् ind. 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. 2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again; R. 2. 48, 4. 70; Me. 55. 3 In comp. शङ्खत् may be translated by 'lasting, eternal'; as शङ्खच्छान्ति eternal tranquillity. शङ्खु (शु)ली 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage; अवलंबितकर्ण-शङ्खुलीकलसीकं रचयन्नचोचत N. 2. 8; Y. 3. 96. 2 A kind of baked cake; Y. 1. 173. 3 Rice gruel. 4 A disease of the ear. शङ्खः (स्यः) Loss of intellect or presence of mind (प्रतिमास्य). -यं Young grass; U. 4. 27; R. 2. 26. शङ्ख 1 P. (शङ्खति) To cut up, kill, destroy. -Wita वि to cut up, kill; U. 4. -II. 1 P. (शङ्खति) To sleep, cf; शङ्ख also. शङ्खनं 1 Wounding, killing. 2 Immolation (of an animal at sacrifice). शङ्खत p. p. 1 Praised, extolled. 2 Auspicious, happy. 3 Right, best. 4 Injured, wounded. 5 Killed. -स्तं 1 Happiness, welfare. 2 Excellence, auspiciousness. 3 The body. 4 A finger-guard (अंगुलिवाण q. v.; also शङ्खकं in the sense). शङ्खिन् f. Praise, eulogy. शङ्ख 1 A weapon arms करे

ment, a tool in general. 3 Iron. 4 steel. 5 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -Comp. -अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. -अयस् 1 steel. 2 iron. -अस्त्रं 1 weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. 2 arms or weapons generally. -आजीविः, -उपजीविन् m. a professional soldier. -उद्यमः lifting up a weapon (to strike). -उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -कारः an armourer. -कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. -ग्राहिन् a taking up or wearing arms (for battle); U. 5. 33. -जीविन्, -वृत्ति m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -देवता 1 a deity presiding over weapons. 2 A deified weapon. -धरः = शङ्खभूत् q. v. -न्यासः laying down arms: so शङ्ख- (परि)न्यासः. -पाणि a. bearing arms, armed. (-m.) an armed warrior. -पूत a. 'purified by arms', rendered pure or absolved from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battlefield; अशङ्खपूतं निर्व्याजं (महामांसं) Māl. 5. 13; (see Jagaddhara's explanation of the word); अहमपि तस्य शिष्योऽस्मिन्निमित्तं शङ्खसंयादितमशङ्खपूतं मरणमुपादिशामि Ve. 2. -महारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. -धूत् m. a soldier, warrior, R. 2. 40. -मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, a furbisher. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of arms. -संहतिः f. 1 a collection of arms. 2 an arsenal. -संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -हृत a. killed by a weapon. -हस्त a. armed. (-स्तः) an armed man.

शङ्खकं 1 Steel. 2 Iron. शङ्खिका A knife. शङ्खिन् a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शङ्खी A knife; पण्यशङ्खी विवेककल्पलता-शङ्खीयु रज्ज्वते cf. Subhāsh. ; Si. 4. 44. शङ्खं 1 Corn or grain in general; दुग्धो नां स यज्ञाय शङ्खाय नमः का दिवं R. 1. 26. 2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree; शङ्खं क्षेत्रगतं प्राहुः सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते; see तंडुल also. 3 A merit. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं a corn field. -भक्षक a. granivorous. -भंजरी an ear of corn. -मालिन् a. crowned with harvests. -शालिन्, संपन्न a. abounding in corn. -शूकं a beard of corn. -संपद् f. abundance of corn. -संन (व)रः the Śāla tree.

शङ्खः-कं A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; दिहृदिश्रो वा जगदी-श्रो वा मनोरथान् पूरयितुं समर्थः । अन्वैष्टुपादे-परिधिमानं शङ्खाय वा स्वास्त्रव्याय वा स्वात् Jag. -कः 1 Power, strength, energy. 2 The teak tree. 3 The Sirisha tree. 4 N. of a people see शङ्ख 5 An era especially the era of Śālvāhans -Comp. -कस्य pepper -कस्य ho

शङ्ख 1 A weapon arms करे
शङ्खिन् पुनरेति शर्वरी Subhāsh R 2
40, 3. 51 62 5 28 2 An instr o

plum. -आख्यः the teak tree. (-ख्यं) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). -डुक्रिका the tamarind. -तरुः the teak tree. -पत्रः 1 A measure equal to a handful. 2 a handful of vegetables. -पार्थिवः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपदलोपि. -पति *ind.* a little of herbs. -योग्यः coriander. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -शाकटं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट *a.* (टी *f.*) 1 Relating to a cart. 2 Going in a cart. -रः 1 A draught-ox. 2 The tree called श्लेषातक. -रं A field; cf. शाकशाकटं.

शाकटायनः *N.* of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pāṇini and Yāska; cf. व्याकरणे शाकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

शाकटिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a car. 2 Going in a car.

शाकटिनः A cart-toad, a measure of load equal to 20 *śula's*.

शाकल *a.* (ली *f.*) Relating to a piece (शकल). -रः A school of the Rīgved or the followers of this school (*pl.*) -*Comp.* -प्रातिशाख्यं *N.* of the Rīgveda Prātisākhya. -शास्त्र the recension or traditional text of the Rīgveda as represented by the Śākālas

शाकलयः *N.* of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pāṇini; (he is supposed to have arranged the *Paṇḍa* text of the Rīgveda.)

शाकरी One of the lowest forms of Prakṛita, the dialect spoken by the Śākāra; as in the Mṛichchhakatika.

शाकिनं A field; as in शाकशाकिनं.

शाकिनी 1 A field of vegetables. 2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgā (supposed to be a demon or fairy.)

शाकुन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Relating to birds; Ms. 3. 268. 2 Relating to omens. 3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8. 260. -कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुंतलः A metonymic of Bharata (son of Sakuntalā). -रं The drama called अभिज्ञानशाकुंतल of Kālidāsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शक्ति *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to power. 2 Relating to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy. -रः A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Saktas* are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q q v v)

शक्तिः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. 2 A spearman, lancer.

शक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शक्तेयः A worshipper of *Sakti*.

शक्वः 1 *N.* of the family of Buddha. 2 *N.* of Buddha. -*Comp.*

-भिषुकः a Buddhist religious mendicant. -सुनिः, -सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शाक्री 1 *N.* of Sachi, wife of Indra. 2 Of Durgā.

शाकरः An ox; cf. शाकर.

शाखा 1 A branch (as of a tree); आवर्ज्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. 2 An arm. 3 A party, section, faction. 4 A part or subdivision of a work. 5 A school, branch, sect. 6 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a school; as in शाकलशाखा, आश्वलायन शाखा, वाष्कलशाखा &c. -*Comp.* -चंद्रम्यायः secunder म्याय. -नगरं, -पुरं a suburb. -पित्तः inflammation of the extremities of the body *e. g.* hands, shoulders &c. -भृत् *m.* a tree. -भेदः difference of (Vedic) school. -मृगः 1 a monkey; an ape. 2 a squirrel. -रुद्रः 'a traitor to his Śākhā', a Brāhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. -रथ्या a branch-road.

शाखालः A sort of cane (बानीर).

शाखिन *a.* 1 Having branches (*fig.* also). 2 Branching, ramifying. 3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). -*m.* 1 A tree; S. 1. 15. 2 A Veda. 3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः *N.* of a tree; कस्त्वं भोः कथयामि दैववृत्तं मां विद्धि शाखोटकं K. P. 10.

शाकरः A bull.

शाकरिः 1 *N.* of Kārtikeya. 2 Of Gaṇeśa. 3 Fire.

शाखिकः 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. 2 *N.* of a mixed tribe. 3 A shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth. 2 A petticoat.

शाटकः -कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शाटयै Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शाट्यमवशिष्टो यः S. 5. 25, Mu. 1. 1.

शाण *a.* (जी *f.*) Hempen, flaxen. -नः 1 A touchstone; Bv. 1. 73; Bh. 2. 44. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A weight of four. Māshas. -नं 1 Sackcloth, coarse cloth. 2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. -*Comp.* -आजीवः an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शाणित *p. p.* Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. 2 A whetstone. 3 A saw. 4 A hempen garment. 5 A agged garment. 6 A

small screen or tent. 7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes.

शाणीर A bank or spot or ground in the Sonā river.

शाणिलयः 1 *N.* of a sage, the author of a law-book. 2 The *Bilva* tree. 3 A form of Agni. -*Comp.*

-गोत्रं the family of Śāṇḍilya.

शात *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Thin, slender. 3 Weak, feeble. 4 Beautiful, handsome. 5 Happy, thriving. -तः The Dhattūra plant. -तः Happiness, pleasure, delight; मानवेन जनजितेशातं Gīt. 10. -*Comp.* -उद्वीरि a woman with a slender waist; Si. 5. 23; R. 10. 69. -शिख *a.* sharp-pointed.

शातकुंभं 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16. 34. 2 The thorn-apple (धूर).

शातकौर्भं Gold.

शातनं 1 Whetting, sharpening. 2 Cutting down, destroyer; R. 3. 42. 3 Causing to fall or perish. 4 Causing to decay or wither. 5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. 6 Withering, decaying.

शातपत्रकः -की Moonlight.

शातभीरुः A kind of Mallikā.

शातमान *a.* (नी *f.*) Bought, for one hundred.

शात्रव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. 2 Hostile, inimical. -त्रः An enemy; Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. -त्रं 1 A collection of enemies. 2 Enmity, hostility; प्रवीशात्रवशत्रवे R. G. शात्रवीय *a.* 1 Relating to an enemy. 2 Hostile, inimical.

शाद्ः 1 Young grass. 2 Mud. -*Comp.*

-हरितः -तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शादूल *a.* 1 Grassy. 2 Abounding in young, green grass. 3 Green, verdant. -लः -लं A grass-plot, green, meadow; शय्या शादूलं Śānti. 2. 21; R. 2. 17, Ki. 5. 37; Y. 3. 7.

शान् 1 *U.* (शीघ्रासक्ति-ने, strictly a desiderative of शान् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touchstone. 2 A whetstone. -*Comp.* -पाद्ः 1 a stone for grinding sandal. 2 the Pāriyātra mountain.

शांत *p. p.* 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12. 20. 2 Cured, alleviated; शांतरोगे 3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शांतरोगक्षोभ-वर्धनं R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शांतार्थिं दधिभिः प्रकाशः Ki. 17. 16. 4 Ceased, stopped; Ku. 3. 42. 5 Dead, deceased. 6 Stilled, hushed. 7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शांतमिदमाश्रम-पदं S. 1. 16. 4. 19. 8 Tamed R. 14. 79. 9 Free from passions a

ease, contented. 10 Shaded. 11 Purified. 12 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांते वापे, which is sometimes repeated, means 'oh, no!' 'how can it be', 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event' S. 5; Mu. 1). -सः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. 2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and स. -ई ind. Enough, not more, not so, for shame, hush! god (heaven) forbid; ; शांते कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1; तमेव शांतमथवा किमिहोचोप 3. 25. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -चेतस् a. calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. -सौय a. having still waters. -रसः the sentiment of quietism; see शात above.

शांतनवः 'The son of Santanu', No. of Bhishma.

शांता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapada and subsequently married by Rishyasringa; see U. 1. 4 and ऋष्यशृंग also.

शांतिः f. 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; अथर्वविद्यातशांतये R. 11. 1, 62. 2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; Ku. 4. 17; Mā. 6. 1. 3 Cessation of hostility; Bv. 1. 125. 4 Cessation, stop. 5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; R. 7. 71. 6 Consolation, solace. 7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. 8 Satisfaction of hunger. 9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. 10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. 11 Exculpation or absolution from blame. 12 preservation. -Comp. -उद्, उदकं, -जलं soothing or propitiatory water; S. 3. -कर, -कारिन् a. soothing, pacifying. -सुखं a room for rest or retirement. -होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; Ms. 4. 150.

शांतिक् a. (की f.) Expiatory, propitiatory. -कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शांत् &c. See सात् &c.

शापः 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शपेनास्ते गमितमहिमा वर्षमेत्येव मनुः Me. 1, 92; R. 1. 78, 5, 56, 59; 11. 14. 2 An oath, asseveration. 3 Abuse, calumny. -Comp. -अंतः, -अवसानं, -निवृत्तिः f. the end of a curse; Me. 110; R. 8. 82. -अक्षः 'having a curse for a weapon'; sage, saint; R. 15. 3. -उत्सर्गः the utterance of a curse. -उद्धार, -हृदि f. -मोक्षः release from delirance from a curse

-ग्रस्त a. labouring under a curse. -मुक्त a. released from a curse. -योजित a. restrained by a curse.

शापित p. p. 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. 2 Sworn, adjured.

शापरिकः A fisherman.

शाव (व) र a. (री f.) 1 Savage, barbarous. 2 Low, vile, base. -रः 1 An offence, a fault. 2 Sin, wickedness. 3 The tree called *Lodhra*. -रि A low form of the Prākṛita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). -Comp. -भेदाख्यं (also भेदाक्ष) copper.

शाब्द a. (द्वी f.) 1 Relating to or derived from a word. 2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. अर्थ). 3 Verbal, oral. 4 Sounding, sonorous. -द्, -द्वः A grammarian. -Comp. -बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. -व्यञ्जना insinuation founded on words.

शाब्दिक a. (की f.) 1 Verbal, oral. 2 Sounding. -कः A grammarian.

शामनः N. of Yama. -नं 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 Tranquillity, peace. 3 End. -नी The southern direction.

शामिन् 1 Sacrificing. 2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. 3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. 4 A sacrificial vessel.

शामिलं Ashes.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle; (हु).

शान्चरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. 2 A sorceress.

शान्चिकः A dealer in shells.

शान्दु (द्व) कः A bivalve-shell.

शान्भव a. (वी f.) Belonging to Siva; अनु वाञ्छति शोभन्ते गणपतेराज्ञं ह्युवाचः कृष्ण Pt. 1. 159. -वः A worshipper of Siva. 2 A son of Siva. 3 Camphor. 4 A kind of poison. -व The *Devadaru* tree.

शान्भवी 1 N. of Pārvatī. 2 N. of a plant (निलदूर्वा).

शायकः 1 An arrow. 2 A sword; cf. शायक.

शाय 10 U. (शायति-ते) 1 To weaken. 2 To be weak.

शार a. Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. -रः 1 A variegated colour. 2 Green colour. 3 Air, wind. 4 A piece used at chess, a chessman; Bh. 3. 39. 5 Injuring, hurting.

शारंगः 1 The *Chātaka* bird. 2 A peacock. 3 A bee. 4 A deer. 5 An elephant; cf. शरंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. शरंगी.

शारद् a. 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal; (the f. is शारदी in this sense); विमलशारदचंद्रिचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9. 2 Annual. 3 New, recent 4 Young fresh 5 Modest, shy bashful 6 diffident not bold

-द्, 1 A year. 2 An autumnal sickness. 3 Autumnal sunshine. 4 A kind of kidney-bean. 5 The *Bakula* tree. -द्वी The full-moon day in the month of Kārtika. -द्व 1 Corn, grain. 2 The white lotus. -द्व 1 A kind of Vīṇa or lute. 2 N. of Durgā. 3 of Sarasvatī.

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. 2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. -कं An autumnal or annual Śrāddha.

शारदीय a. Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. 2 A small round ball. 3 A kind of die. -रिः f. 1 The bird called *Sārikā*. 2 Fraud, trick. 3 An elephant's housings. -Comp. -पट्टः, -फलः, -फलकः-कं a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. 2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. 3 Playing at chess &c. 4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी 1 A kind of bird.

शारीर a. (री f.) 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. 2 Incorporate, embodied. -रः 1 The incorporate or embodied spirit (जीवात्मन्); human or individual soul. 2 A bull. 3 A kind of drug.

शारीरक a. (की f.) Relating to the body &c. -कं 1 the embodied spirit. 2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhāṣya of Sankarāchārya on the *Brahma-sūtras*). -Comp. -सूत्रं the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

शारीरिक a. (की f.) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शारक् a. (की f.) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्ककः Candied sugar.

शार्कर a. (री f.) 1 Made of sugar, sugary. 2 Stony, gravelly. -रः 1 A gravelly place. 2 The froth or skum of Milk. 3 Cream.

शार्ण a. (शार्ङ्ग strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. 2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123. -र्णः -र्ण 1 A bow (in general. 2 The bow of Vishnu. -Comp. -धन्वन् m., -धरः, पाणिः, -धृत् m. epithets of Vishnu.

शार्ङ्गिन् m. 1 An archer, a Bowman. 2 An epithet of Vishnu; धर्मशार्ङ्गार्थिण ब्रह्मिष्ठिभिः शार्ङ्गिः R. 15. 4, 12. 70; Me. 46.

शार्ङ्गलः 1 A tiger. 2 A leopard or panther. 3 A demon, *Rākshasa*. 4 A kind of bird. 5 (At the end of comp) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in -नरशार्ङ्गल, cf. कुंजर. -Comp. -चर्मन् n. a tiger's skin. -विक्रीडितं 1 a tiger's play, कर्पोऽपि वयायते विरचयन् शार्ङ्गलविक्रीडितं Gīt 4 2 N of a metre see App 1

शार्वर *a.* (*री. f.*) 1 Nocturnal ; Ku. 5. 58. 2 Mischievous, pernicious. —*रि* Night. Darkness, thick gloom. —*री* Night.

शाल 1 *A.* (*शाले*) 1 To praise, flatter. 2 To shine. 3 To be endowed with ; Malli. on Ki. 5. 44. 4 To tell.

शालः 1 *N.* of a tree (very tall and stately) ; R. 1. 38 ; Si. 3. 40. 2 A tree in general ; R. 1. 13 ; Ve. 4. 3.

3 An enclosure, a fence. 4 A kind of fish. 5 *N.* of king Śālivāhana.

—*Comp.* —*ग्रामः* a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishnu, as the Phallus is of Siva, °निरि *N.* of a mountain.

°शिला the *Salagra* stone. —*जः*, —*निरासः* exudation of the Śāla tree, resin ; R. 1. 31. —*भञ्जिका* 1 a doll, puppet, statue ; Vb. 1 ; N. 2 83. 2 a courtesan, harlot. —*भञ्जी* a doll, puppet. —*वेष्टः* the resin of the Śāla tree ; cf. शल. —*सारः* 1 a superior tree. 2 *Asa foetida*.

शालवः The *Lodhra* tree.

शाला 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall ; गृहविशालैरपि सुरिशालैः Si. 3. 50 ; so संगीतशाला, रम्यशाला &c. 2 A house, an abode ; R. 16. 41. 3 The upper or main branch of a tree. 4 The trunk of a tree. —*Comp.* —*अञ्जिरः*, —*र* a hollow earthen cup. —*मुगः* a jackal. —*वृकः* 1 a dog ; Bv. 1. 72. 2 a wolf. 3 a deer. 4 a cat. 5 a jackal.

6 a monkey.

शालाकः *N.* of Pāṇini.

शालाकिञ्च *m.* 1 A lancer, spearman. 2 A surgeon. 3 A barber.

शालाहुरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय ; so called from शालाहुर the place of his birth).

शालारं 1 A flight of steps, ladder. 2 A bird-cage.

शालिः 1 Rice ; न शालेः स्तब्धकरिता वनगुं जम्बेक्षते Mu. 1. 13 ; यवाः प्रकीर्णान् भवन्ति शालयः Mk. 4. 16. 2 The civet-cat.

—*Comp.* —*ओद्धनः* —*न* boiled rice (of a superior kind). —*गोपी* a female appointed to watch a rice-field ; R. 4. 20. —*चूर्णः* —*र्ष* rice-flour. —*पिष्ट* crystal.

—*भवन्* a rice-field. —*वाहनः* *N.* of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. —*होत्रः* 1 *N.* of a writer on veterinary subjects. 2 a horse. होत्रिञ्च *m.* a horse.

शालिकः 1 A weaver. 2 A toll, tax.

शालिञ्च *a.* (*नी. f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with ; Ki. 8. 17, 55 ; Bk. 4. 2. 2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. 2 *N.* of a metre ; see App. I.

शालीन *a.* 1 Modest bashful shy retiring निर्गुणशालीन श्रीजन M 4 R 6 81 18 17 Si 16 83 2 Like re

sembling. —*नः* A householder. (शाली-नीकृ 'to make humble, humiliate').

शालुः 1 A frog. 2 A kind of perfume. —*लु* *n.* The root of the water-lily.

शालु(लु)कं 1 The root of the water-lily. 2 Nutmeg. —*कः* A frog.

शालु(लु)रः A frog.

शालेचं A field of rice.

शालोत्तरीयः An epithet of Pāṇini ; see शालाहुरीय.

शालमलः 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth.

शालमलिः 1 The silk-cotton tree ; Bv. 1. 115 ; Ms. 8. 246. 2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. 3 *N.* of a kind of hell. —*Comp.* —*स्थः* an epithet of Garuḍa.

शालमली 1 The silk-cotton tree. 2 *N.* of a river in Pātāla. 3 A kind of hell. —*Comp.* —*वेष्टः*, —*वेष्टकः* the gum of the silk-cotton tree.

शाल्वः 1 *N.* of a country. 2 A king of Śālvā.

शाव *a.* (*वी. f.*) 1 Relating to a dead body ; caused by the death (of a relative) ; दशाहं शावमात्रौ च सविद्धि विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61. 2 Tawny, dark-yellowish. —*वः* The young of any animal, a fawn, cub ; कवयं क परोक्षमन्वयौ दशाविवः समवेधितो जनः S. 2. 18 ; दशराज-शावः R. 6. 3, 18, 37.

शावकः The young of any animal.

शावर See शवर.

शाश्वत *a.* (*ती. f.*) Eternal, perpetual, ever-lasting ; शाश्वतीः सनः Rām. (= U. 2. 5) 'for eternal years', 'ever more', 'for all time to come' ; U. 5. 27 ; R. 14. 14. —*तः* 1 *N.* of Siva. 2 Of Vyāsa. 3 The sun. —*तं* *ind.* Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शाश्वतिक *a.* (*टी. f.*) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant ; शाश्वतिको विरोधः 'natural antipathy'.

शाश्वती The earth.

शाश्वकुल *a.* (*ली. f.*) Eating flesh (or fish).

शाश्वकुलिकं A quantity of baked cakes (शश्वकुली).

शास्त्र 2 *P.* (शास्ति, शिष्ट) 1 To teach, instruct, train (governing two accusatives in this sense) ; माणवके धर्मशास्ति Sk. ; Bk. 6. 10 ; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शास्ति नो त्वं प्रपद्ये Bg. 2. 7. 2 To rule, govern ; अनन्वयशासनानुर्वी शशासैकद्वयमिव R. 1. 30 ; 10. 1 ; 14. 86, 19. 57 ; S. 1. 14 ; Bk. 3. 53. 3 To order, command, direct, enjoin ; R. 12. 34 ; Ku. 6. 24 ; Bk. 9. 68. 4 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.) ; तस्मिन्नाशोधनं वृत्तं लक्षणाया-शिष्यवद् Bk. 6. 27 ; Ms. 11. 82. 5 To advise ; स किञ्चिद्वा माधु न शास्ति कोऽपि Ki. 1- 5- 6. To decree. enact. 7 To punish, chastise correct Ms 4 175 8 29 8 To tame subdue Mv

6. 20. —*WITH* अनु 1 (*a*) to advise, persuade ; Ku. 5. 5. (*b*) to teach, instruct (how to act), order, command ; R. 6. 59, 13. 75 ; Bk. 20. 17. 2 to rule, govern. 3 to chastise, punish ; Ve. 2. 4 to praise, extol.

—*आ* (usually *Atm.*) 1 to bless, pronounce a blessing ; कच्छंदा आशास्ते S. 4 ; U. 1. 2 to order, command, direct (*P.* in this sense) ; Bk. 6. 4. 3 to desire, seek for, hope, expect ; सर्वमन्विष्यमाशास्ते S. 7 ; आशास्तं ततः शास्ति-मस्तुस्तीनहाववद् Bk. 17. 1, 5. 16 ; Ms. 3. 80. 4 to praise. —*प्र* 1 to teach, instruct, advise ; Bk. 19. 19. 2 to order, command ; प्रशापि दन्त्या कर्त्तुं Mār. P. 3 to rule, govern, be lord of ; यं प्रशापि गलिताविकाले N. 5. 24 ; R. 6. 76 ; 9. 1. 4 to punish, chastise. 5 to pray or ask for, seek for (*Atm.*) ; इदं कश्चिद् पूर्वस्यो नमोवाचं प्रशास्ते U. 1. 1, (used in the sense of शास् with आ).

शासनं 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. 2 Rule, sway, government ; अनन्वयशासनानुर्वी R. 1. 30 ; so अप्रतिशासन.

3 An order, command, direction ; तस्मिन्नि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6 ; R. 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 18. 4 An edict, enactment, a decree. 5 A precept, rule. 6 A royal grant (of land &c.) ; charter ; अहं त्वां शासनशक्तिं योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1 ; Y. 2. 240, 295. 7 A deed, writing, written agreement. 8 Control of passions. (At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer', as in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः).

—*Comp.* —*पत्रं* 1 a plate (usually of copper), on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. 2 a sheet of paper on which an order is written. —*हरः* a royal messenger. —*हारिञ्च* *m.* an envoy, a messenger ; R. 3. 68.

शासित *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. 2 Punished.

शासितु *m.* 1 A ruler, governor. 2 A chastiser ; S. 1. 25.

शास्त्रु *m.* 1 A teacher, an instructor. 2 A ruler, king, sovereign. 3 A father. 4 A Buddha or Jaina ; or a deified teacher of the Buddhas or Jainas.

शास्त्रं 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. 2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. 3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture ; see comp. below. 4 Any department of knowledge, science, इति यद्यतमं शास्त्रं Bg. 15. 20 ; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 ; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject ; वेदांशास्त्रं, व्यायशास्त्रं, तर्कशास्त्रं, अलंकारशास्त्रं &c. 5 A work, treatise, तन्त्रे.

दशमितेष्वाकार हननोर् शास्त्र Pt 1 6 Theory (opp प्रयोग or practice) M 1.

-Gomp. -अतिक्रमः, -अनुष्ठानं violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. -अनुष्ठानं conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. -अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the Sāstras. -अर्थः 1 the meaning of a sacred precept. 2 a scriptural precept or statement. -आचरणं observance of sacred precepts. -उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Sāstras, lawful, legal. -कारः, -कृत् *m.* 1 the author of a Sāstra or sacred book, 2 an author in general. -कौविद *a.* versed in the Sāstras. -कण्डः a superficial reader of books, a superficial scholar. -चक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Sāstra). -ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* conversant with the Sāstras. -ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. -तत्त्वं truth as taught in the Sāstras, scriptural truth. -दृष्टिः *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. -दृष्टिः *f.* scriptural point of view. -स्रोतः the source of the Sāstras. -विधानं, -विधिः a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. -विमतिर्द्वयः, -विरोधः 1 mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency or precepts. 2 any act contrary to sacred precepts. -विमुख *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. -विरुद्ध *a.* contrary to the Sāstras, illegal, unlawful. -व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Sāstras. -शिष्टिपन् *m.* the country of Kāshmirā. -सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority. शास्त्रिन् *a.* (गी *f.*) Versed or skilled in the Sāstras. -*m.* One who has mastered the Sāstras, a learned man, a great Pandit.

शास्त्रीय *a.* 1 Scriptural. 2 Scientific. शास्त्र *a.* 1 To be taught or advised. 2 To be regulated or governed. 3 Deserving punishment, punishable. शि 5 U. (शिनोति, शिखते) 1 To whet, sharpen. 2 To attenuate, make thin. 3 To excite. 4 To be attentive. 5 To be sharp. शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. 2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. 3 An epithet of Siva. शिखरा 1 N. of a tree (शिखु). 2 The Asoka tree. शिखर *a.* Idle, lazy, indolent. शिखर्य Bees'-wax; cf. शिख. शिखर्य, -क्या 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). 2 A burden or load carried in a sling. शिखियत *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop. शिख 1 A. (शिखते, शिखित) To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अ-शिखताय पिबुष देवत् R 3 31 शिखकः (शिखका or शिखिका *f.*) 1 A harper 2 A teacher 3 N. of the daughter

यस्मिन् (*i. e.* क्रिया and संक्रांति) साधु स शिक्षकाय धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16. शिखण 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. 2 Teaching, instruction. शिक्षा 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; R. 9. 63. 2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15. 37. 3 Teaching, instruction, training; काव्यशिक्षयाऽभ्यासः K. P. 1; अद्भुत नमः प्रणिपतशिक्षया R. 3. 25; M. 4. 9; रणशिक्षा 'the science of war'. 4 One of the six Vedāṅgas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. 5 Modesty, humility. -Gomp. -करः 1 a teacher, an instructor. 2 N. of Vyāsa. -वरः an epithet of Indra. -शक्तिः *f.* skill. शिक्षित *p. p.* 1 Learnt, studied. 2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपटुल S. 5. 21. 3 Trained, disciplined. 4 Tame, docile. 5 Skilful, clever. 6 Modest, diffident. -Gomp. -अक्षरः a pupil. -आद्युष *a.* versed in the use of weapons. शिक्षमागः A pupil, scholar. शिखडः 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. 2 A peacock's tail. शिखडकः 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. 2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas); U. 4. 19. 3 A crest, tuft, plume. 4 A peacock's tail. शिखंडिकः A cock. शिखंडिका See शिखंड (1). शिखंडिन् *a.* Crested, tufted. -*m.* 1 A peacock; नृत्ति स एव वृत्ततः शिखंडी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. 2 A cock. 3 An arrow. 4 A peacock's tail. 5 A kind of jasmine. 6 N. of Vishnu. 7 N. of a son of Drupada. [Sikhandin was originally a female, being Amba born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhīshma; (see Amba). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male-child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiraṇyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Sikhandin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bharatī war he proved a means of killing Bhīshma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Arjuna.] 1 A peacock 2 A kind of jasmine 3 N. of the daughter

of Drupada; see शिखंडिन् above. शिखरः-र 1 The top, summit or peak of a mountain; जगाम गौरी शिखरं शिखरिन् Ku. 5. 7, 1. 4; Me. 18. 2 The top of a tree. 3 Crest, tuft. 4 The point or edge of a sword. 5 Top, peak, point in general. 6 The arm-pit. 7 Bristling of the hair. 8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. 9 A kind of ruby-like gem. -Gomp. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā. शिखरिणी 1 An excellent woman. 2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. 3 A line of hair extending across the navel. 4 N. of a metre, see App. I. शिखरिन् *a.* (गी *f.*) 1 Crested, tufted. 2 Pointed, peaked; शिखरि दक्षना Me. 82. -*m.* 1 A mountain, इतश्च शरणयिनां शिखरिणां गणाः शेखे Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 22. 2 A hill-fort. 3 A tree. 4 The lapwing. 5 The plant अयानार्ग. शिखा 1 A lock of hair on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 30; Si. 4. 50; Mā. 10. 6. 2 A crest, topknot. 3 Tuft, plume. 4 Top, summit, peak, Ki. 6. 17. 5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; S. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. 6 The end of a garment; S. 1. 14. 7 A dame; यममहत्या शिखरेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28, R. 17. 34. 8 A ray of light; Ku. 2. 38. 9 A peacock's crest or comb. 10 A fibrous root. 11 A branch in general; especially one taking root. 12 The head or chief of anything. 13 The fever of love. -Gomp. -तण्डः a lamp-stand. -वरः a peacock. -जं a peacock's feather. -वारः a peacock. -मणिः a crest-jewel. -मुलं 1 a carrot. 2 a turnip. -वरः the jack-fruit tree. -चल *a.* pointed, crested. (-लः) a peacock. -दण्डः a lamp-stand. -दृष्टिः *f.* a kind of usurious interest, daily increasing. शिखाण्डः The crest of a peacock शिखावत् *a.* 1 Crested. 2 Flaming. -*m.* 1 A lamp 2 Fire. शिखिन् *a.* 1 Pointed. 2 Crested, tufted. 3 Proud. -*m.* 1 A peacock; Pt. 1. 159; V. 2. 23; Si. 4. 50. 2 Fire; विदुषि सखी सेवासिने शिखी हिम निलः Git. 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Si. 15. 7. 3 A cock. 4 An arrow. 5 A tree. 6 A lamp. 7 A bull. 8 A horse. 9 A mountain. 10 A Brāhmaṇa. 11 A religious mendicant. 12 N. of Ketu. 13 The number 'three.' 14 The Chitraka tree. -Gomp. -कण्डः शिव blue vitriol. -दण्डः 1 an epithet of Kārtikeya. 2 smoke. -विच्छः, -दृच्छः a peacock's tail. -यूपः an antelope उर्वक a gourd -वाहनः शिखा 1 a flame 2 a peacock's crest

सिद्धि: 1 A pot herb. 2 A kind of tree.
 सिद्धि 1 P. (सिद्धि) To go, move.
 सिद्धि 1 P. (सिद्धि) To smell.
 सिद्धि: 1 Froth, foam. 2 Phlegm.
 -न 1 The mucus of the nose. 2 Rust of iron. 3 A glass-vessel.
 सिद्धि: क The mucus of the nose. -क: Phlegm.
 सिद्धि 1. 2. A., 10. U. (सिद्धि, सिद्धि, सिद्धि) To tinkle, jingle, rattle; Si. 10. 62.
 सिद्धि: Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound; especially of ornaments such as anklets.
 सिद्धिजिका A chain worn round the loins.
 सिद्धि 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. 2 A bow-string.
 सिद्धि p. p. Tinkling, jingling. -तं Tinkling, jingling (cf anklets &c.); कर्जितं राजहंसानां नेदं द्रुपदसिद्धि V. 4. 14.
 सिद्धिनी 1 A bow-string. 2 An anklet (worn-ound the feet).
 सिद्धि 1 P. (सिद्धि) To slight, despise, disregard.
 सिद्धि p. p. 1 Sharpened, whetted. 2 Thin, emaciated. 3 Wasted, declined. 4 Weak, feeble. -Comp. -अग्र: a thorn. -अग्र a. sharp-edged. -सूक: 1 barley. 2 wheat.
 सिद्धि: f. The river Sutlej; see शतद्रु.
 सिद्धि a. 1 White. 2 Black; Si. 15. 48. -सि: The birch tree. -Comp. -कंठ: 1 an epithet of Siva; तस्यास्य शिति-कंठस्य सैवापत्यमुपेत्य व: Ku. 2. 61, G. 81. 2 कंठस्य सैवापत्यमुपेत्य व: Ku. 2. 61, G. 81. 2 a peacock; अन्वतशितिकंठकंठलक्ष्मीनिह दधति स्फुरितापुरेणजाला: Si. 4. 56. 3 a gallinule. -सुद्ध: -पक्ष: a goose. -रत्नं a sapphire. -वासस्य m. an epithet of Rāma; विद्वन्मते शितिवेदासस्तु Si. 1. 6.
 सिद्धिल a. 1 Loose, loosened, slackened, relaxed. 2 Untied, unfastened; S. 2. 6. 3 Severed, fallen from the stalk; S. 2. 8. 4 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. 5 Weak, feeble; अश्लिषिपरिभ U. 1. 24, 27 'fast or close embrace'. 6 Flaccid, flabby. 7 Dissolved. 8 Decayed. 9 Ineffective, futile, vain. 10 Careless. 11 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. 12 Cast off, abandoned. -ल 1 Laziness, looseness. 2 Slowness. (सिद्धिलीक means 1 to loosen, unfasten, untie. 2 to relax, slacken. 3 to weaken, impair, enfeeble. 4 to give up, abandon; R. 2. 41; सिद्धिलीक 1 to be slackened or relaxed. 2 to fall off from; Mk. 1. 13).
 सिद्धिलवति Den P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen. 2 To give up, abandon; Ve. 5. 6. 3 To lessen, allow to cool down; V. 2.
 सिद्धिलि a. 1 Loosed. 2 Relaxed, loosened. 3 Dissolved.

सिद्धि: N. of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. (सिद्धिन् m. N. of Sātyaki).
 सिद्धि: A ray of light. -f. Skin, leather. -n. Water; शैत्यस्य दधनयोगाच्च सिद्धि वारि प्रचलत Vyāsa. -Comp. -विष्ट a. (written सिद्धि or सिद्धि also) 1 pervaded by rays. 2 bald, bald-headed. 3 leprous. (-दः) 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 a bold man. 4 a man without prepuce. 5 a leper.
 सिद्धि: N. of a lake on the Himālaya.
 सिद्धि N. of a river which issues from the Sīpra lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayini; सिद्धिवातः शिवतम इव शयनाचादुक्ता: Me. 51.
 सिद्धि: See सिद्धि.
 सिद्धि 1 A fibrous root. 2 The root of a water-lily. 3 A root in general. 4 A stroke with a whip. 5 A mother. 6 A river. -Comp. -धर: a branch. -सुद्ध: the (Indian) fig-tree.
 सिद्धि: The root of a water-lily.
 सिद्धि: (वि) 1 A beast of prey. 2 The birch tree. 3 N. of a country (pl.). 4 N. of a king (who is said to have saved Agni in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance); cf. Mu. 6. 17.
 सिद्धि (वि) का 1 A palanquin, litter. 2 A bier.
 सिद्धि (वि) रं 1 A camp; धृष्टकामः शशिचित्मयं गतिं सर्वं सहस्रं Ve. 3. 18; Si. 5. 68. 2 A royal camp or residence. 3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. 4 A kind of grain.
 सिद्धि (वि) रयः A palanquin, litter.
 सिद्धि A pod, legume.
 सिद्धिका 1 A pod, legume. 2 A kind of kidney-bean. (m. also according to some.).
 सिद्धि 1 A pod, legume. 2 A kind of plant.
 सिद्धि 1 The head. 2 The root of the pepper plant (m. also, according to some, in these senses) -र: 1 A bed. 2 A large serpent. -Comp. -ज hair.
 सिद्धि a. 1 The head; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्व (ग्रन्) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Subhash. 2 Skull. 3 A peak, summit, top (as of a mountain); हिमगिरौ श्लाघाविः शिरसि: Ki. 5. 17; Si. 4. 54. 4 The top of a tree. 5 The head or top of anything; शिरसि श्लाघावत् दधति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. 6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point. 7 Front, forepart, van (as of an army); S. 7. 26; U. 5. 3. 8 Chief, principal, head (usually at the end of comp.). (Before soft consonants शिरस् is changed to शिरि in comp.). -Comp. -अस्थि n. (शिरास्थि) the skull. -कपटिन् m. an ascetic who carries about

a human skull. -ग्रहं a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. -ग्रहः affection of the head, head-ache. -उद्ध: -उद्धन् (शिराश्लेषः &c.) beheading, decapitation. -तापिन् m. an elephant. -तं, -त्राण 1 A helmet; शिराश्लेषः शिराश्लेषः R. 7. 49, 66; अपनीत-शिराश्लेषः 4. 64. 2 head-dress. -धरा, -धि: the neck; Si. 4. 52, 5. 66. -पीडा headache. -फलः the coconut tree. -शुक्लं an ornament for the head. -मणि: 1 a jewel worn on the head. 2 a crest-jewel. 3 a title of respect conferred on learned men. -मर्च m. a hog. -मालिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -रत्नं a jewel worn on the head. -रत्ना head-ache. -रुद्ध m. -रुद्ध: (also शिर-सिद्धि-रुद्धः) the hair of the head, Rs. 1. 4. Ku. 5. 9; R. 15. 16. -वर्तिन् a. being at the head. (-m.) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. -वृत्तं pepper. -वेष्ट: -वेष्टन् a head-dress, turban. -झलं headache. -हारिन् m. an epithet of Siva.
 शिरसिजः The hair of the head; Si. 7. 62.
 शिरस्क 1 A helmet. 2 A turban, head-dress.
 शिरस्क A palanquin.
 शिरस्तस्य ind. From the head; Ku. 3. 49; Bh. 2. 10.
 शिरस्य a. Belonging to or being on the head. -स्य: Clean hair.
 शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -Comp. -पत्र: the wood-apple, वृक्षं lead.
 शिराल a. Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.
 शिरि: 1 A sword. 2 A killer, murderer. 3 An arrow. 4 A locust.
 शिरिप: N. of a tree. -क A flower of this tree (regarded as the type of delicacy); शिरिपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यं बाहू तदीयाविति मे निर्वर्तः Ku. 1. 41, 5. 4, R. 16. 48; Me. 65.
 शिर 6 P. (शिरि) To glean.
 शिरालं Gleaning ears of corn (more than one at a time); see Kull. on Ms. 10. 112. -Comp. -वेष्ट: 1 gleaning ears of corn. 2 irregular occupation.
 शिराल 1 A stone, rock. 2 A grind-stone. 3 The lower timber of a door. 4 The top of a column. 5 A tendon, vein (for शिरा). 6 Red arsenic. 7 Camphor. -Comp. -अटक: 1 a hole. 2 a fence, an enclosure. 3 a room on the top of a house. -आत्मजं iron. -आत्मिका a crucible. -आरभ्य the wild plantain. -आसनं 1 a slab of stone used as a seat. 2 benzoin. -आहं bitumen. -उच्चयः a mountain, huge rock; R. 2. 34. -उत्तं benzoin. -उत्तं 1 benzoin. 2 a shape or kind of anal wood. -अधिक m.

an epithet of Garuḍa. -कुट्टकः a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुतुम्, -पुष्पं benzoin. -ज a. fossil, mineral. (-जं) 1 bitumen. 2 benzoin. 3 petroleum. 4 iron. 5 any fossil production. -जतु n. 1 bitumen. 2 red chalk. -जित् f. -बुद्दुः bitumen. -घातुः 1 chalk. 2 red chalk. 3 a white fossil substance. -पट्टः a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. -पुत्रः, पुत्रकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -प्रतिष्ठातिः f. an image of stone. -फलकं a stone-slab. -भवं benzoin. -भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel. -रसः 1 benzoin. 2 incense. -चकलं a kind of moss. -वृष्टिः f. 1 a shower of stones. 2 hail. -वेदमन् n. a grotto, rocky recess. -व्याधिः bitumen.

शिलिः The birch tree. -f. The lower timber of a door.

शिलिन्दः A kind of fish.

शिली 1 The lower timber of a door. 2 A kind of earthworm. 3 The top of a pillar. 4 A dart. 5 An arrow. 6 A kind of earthworm. 7 A female frog. -Comp. -सुखः a bee; शिलिशिलीसुखपाटलि-पटलकृतस्मरतृणविज्ञप्ते Gīt. 1. ; R. 4. 57. 2 an arrow; सा कुसुमघटितशिलीसुखमनोहरान्मन्दन-चापादिव प्रमद्वनस्त्वयति K. 225 ; or युग-पट्टिका शतद्वयादमिते शशिनः शिलीसुखगणोऽलभत Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). 3 a fool.

शिलीधः 1 A kind of fish. 2 A kind of tree. -धं A mushroom, fungus ; as in उच्छिलीध q. v. 2 The flower of the plantain tree ; अधिपुत्रि शिलीधप्रगधिभिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिचारमताल्लिनी शिलीधे 72. 3 Hail.

शिलीधकं A mushroom, fungus.

शिलीध्री 1 Earth, clay. 2 A small earthworm.

शिल्प 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art ; (61 such arts are enumerated). 2 Skill (in any art) ; craft ; M. 1. 6 ; Mk. 3. 15. 3 Ingenuity, cleverness. 4 Work, manual work or labour. 5 A rite, ceremony. 6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. -कारः, -कारकः, -कारिन् m. an artisan, a mechanic. -शालः, -शाला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). -शास्त्रं 1 a book on any art, fine or mechanical. 2 mechanics.

शिल्पिन् a. 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. 2 Mechanical. -m. 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. 2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव a. 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky ; इयं शिवया निवेतिवायतिः Ki. 4. 21, 1. 38 ; R. 11. 33. 2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate ; शिवानि वस्तुनि जलानि कश्चिद् B. 5. 8 (अदुष्टपुणानि undisturbed) । शिवान्ते पञ्चाप शङ्ख a happy

journey to you', 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. -वः 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world ; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. 2 The male organ of generation, penis. 3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. 4 The Veda. 5 Final beatitude. 6 A post to which cattle are tied. 7 A god, deity. 8 Quick-silver. 9 Bdellium. 10 The black variety of thorn-apple. -वौ (m. dual) Siva and Pārvatī ; Ki. 5. 40. -वं 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness ; तव वस्तुनि वर्ततां शिवे N. 2. 62 ; Ratn. 1. 2 ; R. 1. 60. 2 Bliss, auspiciousness. 3 Final beatitude. 4 Water. 5 Sea salt. 6 Rock-salt. 7 Refined borax. -Comp. -अक्षं = रुद्राक्ष q. v. -आत्मकं rock-salt. -आदेशकः 1 the bearer of auspicious news. 2 a fortune-teller. -आलयः 1 Siva's abode. 2 the red basil. (-चं) 1 a temple of Siva. 2 a cemetery. -हृत्तर a. inauspicious, unlucky ; शिवितरहृत्तरत्वे K. P. 1. -कर (शिवकर also) a. conferring happiness, auspicious. -कीर्तिनः N. of Bhṛngī. -गति a. prosperous, happy. -घर्मजः the planet Mars. -नाति a. 1 having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious ; प्रयत्नः कुरुतेऽयं फलम् शिवताविश्वं भवतु Māl. 6. 7. 2 tender, not demoniacal ; माः पुत्रनावधुपमाः शिवितातिरिव 9. 49. (-तिः) auspiciousness, happiness. -वत्स the discus of Vishnu. -दाक्ष n. the Devadārū tree. -द्वयः the Bilva tree. -द्विधा the Ketaka tree. -घातुः quick-silver. -पुरः, -पुरी N. of Benares. -पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -प्रियः 1 a crystal. 2 the Baka tree. 3 the thorn-apple. -वृक्षकः the Arjuna tree. -राजधानी N. of Benares. -रात्रिः f. the fourteenth day of the dark half of Māgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. -लिङ्गं Siva, worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -लोकः the world of Siva. -वृक्षमः the mango tree. (-भा) Pārvatī. -वाहनः a bull. -वीजं quick-silver. -शेखरः 1 the moon. 2 the thorn-apple. -सुंदरी an epithet of Durgā.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. 2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिवान् 1 N. of Pārvatī. 2 A jackal (in general) ; जहासि निद्रमेशिविः शिवान्तैः Ki. 1. 38 ; हरेय द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकः Bv. L. 32. R. 7. 50 11. 81 12. 39 3 Final beatitude 4 The Samī tree 5 The yellow myrobalan. 6

Dārū grass. 7 A kind of yellow pigment. 8 Turmeric. -Comp. -अरातिः a dog. -प्रियः a goat. -फलः the Samī tree. -रुतं the howling of a jackal, Ki. 1. 38.

शिवानी Pārvatī, wife of Siva.

शिवालः A jackal.

शिशिर a. Cool, cold, chill, frigid ; कुरु यदुनन्दनचंदनाशिशिरातरण करेण पयोधरे Gīt. 12 ; R. 9. 69 ; 14. 3, 16. 49. -रः -र 1 Dew. hoarfrost ; पद्मानां शिशिराद्भयं ; जातं नन्दे शिशिरमथितं पद्मिनीं वान्यस्यां Me. 83. 2 The cold season (comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna), केषु स्वलिप्तं गतेऽपि शिशिरे पुष्कोकिलानां रुतं 8. 6. 3. 3 Goldness, frigidness. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः the moon ; बुध इव शिशिरांशोः V. 5. 21 ; शिशिरकिरणकांतं वातातैः शिशिरार्थं Si. 11. 21 ; शिशिरदीधितिना रजस्यः Rs. 3. 2. -अत्ययः, -अवगमः 'the close of the cold season,' spring season ; स्वहस्तस्ततः शिशिराव्ययः (गुणोच्चयः) Ku. 3. 61 ; उपहितं शिशिराप-गमथिया R. 9. 31. -कालः, -समयः the cold season. -अग्निः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः 1 A child, an infant ; शिशुर्वा शिष्या वा U. 4. 11. 2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.) ; S. 1. 14 ; 7. 14, 18. 3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -Comp. -क्रन्दः, -कोदनं the cry or weeping of a child. -गंधः a kind of jasmine double jasmine. -पालः N. of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghosha. [According to the Vishnu Purāṇa this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiraṇyakaśipu, king of the Asuras who was killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasiṃha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who was killed by Rama. Then he was born as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability ; (see Si. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rājāsuya sacrifice of Yudhisṭhira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha] -हृद् m. an epithet of Krishna. -नारः the Gangetic porpoise. -वाहकः, -वाहकः a wild goat.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. 2 The young of any animal. 3 A tree. 4 A porpoise.

शिवनः, शिवन् The penis or male organ of generation ; Y. 1. 17 ; Ma. 11. 104.

शिविवद्वाह a. 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. 2 Wicked, sinful.

शिर I. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U., (शेषति, शेषयति-ने) To leave as a remainder -spare -III. 7 P. (रति शिर) 1 To leave as a remainder leave leave remaining 2 To

linguist or discriminate from others. -Caus. (शेषयति-ते) To leave &c. अव to leave as a remainder ; leave behind (mostly in pass.), स्तब्धेन विचार इवावशिष्टः R. 5. 15 ; कियद्वाशिष्टं सन्ध्याः S. 4 ; विद्रागमसीम्नः कियद्वाशिष्टं Mv. 6 ; Bg. 7. 2. -उद्धृ to leave as a remainder ; see उच्छिष्ट. -परि to leave remaining (caus. also) ; मविता करेणुपरिशोषिता मही Bv. 1, 53. -वि 1 to particularize, individualize, specify, define. 2 to distinguish, discriminate. 3 to aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify ; दुनरकांडाविवर्तनदारुणो विधिरहो विज्ञिनाष्टि मनोरुजं Māl. 4. 7 ; U. 4. 15. (-pass.) 1 to be different from ; R. 17. 62. 2 to be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (with abl.) ; Ms. 2. 83, 3. 203. (-Caus.) to surpass, excel ; Mk. 4. 4 ; M. 3. 5.

शिष्ट p. p. 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest 2 Ordered, commanded. 3 Trained, educated, disciplined. 4 Tamed, docile, tractable. 5 Wise, learned ; Si. 2. 10. 6 Virtuous, respectable. 7 Civil, polite. 8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent. -ष्टः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. 2 A wise man. 3 A counsellor. -Comp. -आचारः 1 the practice of wise men. 2 Good manners, good breeding. -सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state.

शिष्टिः f. 1 Rule, government. 2 Order, command. 3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिष्यः 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar ; शिष्यस्तैर्द्ध शशिर्भावां प्रवर्त्त Bg. 2. 7. 2 Angor, passion. -Comp. -परंपर a succession of pupils. -शिष्टिः f. the correction of a pupil.

शिक्षः, शिक्षकः Benzoin.

श्री 2 A. (शेते, शयितः pass. शयिते ; desid. शिशयिते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest ; इत्यत्र शयनाशिनः शिक्षारिणां गणाः शेते Bh. 2. 76. 2 To sleep (fig. also) ; किं निःशुके शेते श्वेते वयसः समागतौ सूर्यः 1 अथवा सुखं शयिता निकटे जागर्ति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30 ; Bh. 3. 79, Ku. 5. 12. -Caus. (शययति-ते) To cause to sleep or lie down. -With अति 1 to precede in sleeping. 2 to sleep after or longer than one ; अहं पतीनातिशये Mb. 3 to excel, surpass ; दूर्वास्महाभाग-तयातिशये R. 5. 14 ; चरितेन चातिशयिता सुनयः Ki. 6. 32 ; Bk. 7. 46. (-Caus.) to cause to excel ; धाम्यातिशययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17. -अधि (with acc. of place) 1 to lie or sleep on or in, rest upon ; अश्वशायिष्ठं मां Bk. 15. 14 ; अहं युगातिचित्तयेयमिन्द्रः सहस्रं लोकान् पुरुषोऽविज्ञेते R. 13. 6, 16. 49, 19. 32 ; Ki. 1. 38 2 to inhabit dwell in Bk. 10. 35 -उप to sleep or lie near -स

ोलोत्, हेन doubt, ननु कथं ? विज्ञेते वः Ki. 3. 14, 42 ; Bv. 2. 115.

श्री 1 Sleep, repose. 2 Tranquillity. शीकृ I. 1 A. (शीकृते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. 2 To go or move gently. II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीकृति, शीकृयति-ते) 1 To be angry. 2 to moisten, wet. शीकरः 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist ; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 52 ; R. 5. 42, 9. 68 ; Ki. 5. 15. 2 A drop of water or rain ; गतसुपरि धनानां वारिगर्भोद्गारां पिबुन-यति स्वस्ते शीकरहृक्कनेभिः S. 7. 7 ; R. 17. 62. -रं 1 The Sarala tree. 2 The resin of this tree.

शीघ्र a. Quick, rapid, speedy ; विज्रन्मणिं मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2. -प्रः Conjunction (in astr.) -प्रं ind. Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Comp. -उच्चः conjunction (in astr.) -कारिन् a. expeditious, quick. -कोपिन् a. choleric, irascible. -चेतनः a dog. -बुद्धिः a. acute, sharp-witted. -लंघन a. going rapidly, swift of foot, Ghaṭ. 8. -वेद्यिन् m. a good archer.

शीघ्रिन् a. Speedy, expeditious. शीघ्रिय a. Quick. -यः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of Siva. 3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्र्यं Quickness, rapidity.

शीत् ind. A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -Comp. -कारः, कृत् m. the above sound.

शीत a. 1 Cool, cold, frigid ; तत्र कुसुमशरस्वं शीतरश्मिखसिंदोः S. 3. 2. 2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. 3 Dull, lazy, stupid. -तः 1 A kind of reed. 2 The Nimba tree. 3 The cold season (n. also). 4 Camphor. -तं 1 Gold, coldness, chillness ; आः शीते तुहिनाचलस्य करयोः K. P. 10. 2 Water. 3 Cinnamon. -Comp. -अंशुः 1 the moon ; वक्त्रदो तव सत्यं यदपरः शीतोऽंशुश्चमते K. P. 10. 2 camphor. -अद्ः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the Himalayamountain. -अमर m. the moon-stone. -आर्त a. pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. -उत्तम water. -कालः the cold season, winter. -कालीन a. wintry. -कृच्छ्रः -च्छ्रः a kind of religious penance. -संध्य white sandal. -सुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -चंपकः 1 a lamp. 2 a mirror. -दीपितिः the moon. -दुष्पः the Sīrīśha tree. -दुष्पकं benzoin. -प्रमः camphor. -भाहुः the moon. -भीरुः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -संयुक्तः, -सरीचिः, -रश्मिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रश्म्यः a lamp. -रुद् m. the moon. -वल्कः the udumbara tree. -वीर्यकः the fig-tree. -शिवः the Sami tree (वं) 1 rock-salt. 2 borax. -शूकः berley सश a cooling

शीतक a Cold, sec शात क 1 Any cold thing. 2 Winter, the cold season. 3 A dull or dilatory person. 4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. 5 A scorpion.

शीतल a. Cool, cold, chill, frigid (fig. also) ; आतिशयितलमर्चमः किं मिनति न सुभतः Subhāsh. ; महद्वि परदुःखं शीतलं स-स्यगः V. 4. 13. -लः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of camphor. 3 Turpentine. 4 The Champaka tree. 5 A kind of religious observance. -लं 1 Cold, coolness. 2 The cold season. 3 Benzoin. 4 White sandal, or sandal in general. 5 A pearl. 6 Green sulphate of iron. 7 A lotus. 8 The root called शीरण q. v. -Comp. -उद् the Champaka tree. -जलं a lotus. -यद्ः -दं sandal. -षष्ठी the sixth day of the bright half of Māgha.

शीतलकं A white lotus.

शीतला 1 Small-pox. 2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. -Comp. -पूजा worship of the goddess Sitalā.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See सीता.

शीतालु a. Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched ; Si. 8. 19.

शीत्य See सीय.

शीथु m. n. 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. 2 Wine. -Comp. -गंधः the Bakula tree. -पः a drinker of spirits.

शीन a. Thick, congealed. -नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. 2 A large snake (अजगर).

शीर् 1 A. (शीर्ते) 1 To boast. 2 To tell, say, speak (कथ्ते ?).

शीर्षः 1 A bull. 2 N. of Siva.

शीर्षः A large snake ; see शीर also.

शीर्ण p. p. 1 Withered ; decayed, rotten. 2 Dry, sere. 3 Shattered, shivered. 4 Thin, emaciated, (see शृ). -र्जं A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अंत्रिः, -पाद्ः 1 epithets of Yama. 2 of the planet Saturn. -पर्णं withered leaf ; (see शीर्णपत्रं). (-र्जः) the Nimba tree. -हुते a water-melon.

शीर्षि a. Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious.

शीर्षि 1 The head ; शीर्षे सर्पो देशातरे देवः Karpūr., Mu. 1. 21. 2 The black variety of aloe-wood. -Comp. अव-शेषः the head only as the remainder. -आमयः any affection or disease of the head. -छेद्ः decapitation. -छेद्य a. fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation ; U. 2. 8 ; R. 15. 51. -रक्षकं a helmet.

शीर्षकः An epithet of Rāhu. -कं 1 The head. 2 Skull. 3 A helmet. 4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.). 5 Verdict judgment, judicial sentence.

श्रीर्षणः Clean or unentangled hair.
-र्षणं 1 A helmet. 2 A hat, cap.

श्रीर्षण m. The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or श्रीर्ष after acc. dual.)

श्रील 1 P. (शीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. 2 To serve, honour, worship. 3 To do, practise. -II. 10. U. (शीलयति) 1 To honour, worship. 2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिशतमपि श्रुयः शीलितं भारतं वा Bv. 2. 35; शीलयति सुनयः झशीलतां Ki. 13. 43. 3 To put on, wear; चल सञ्चि कुञ्जे सतिमिरपुञ्जे शीलय नीलनिचोलं Git. 5. 4 To go to, visit, frequent; यदुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Git. 7; सेवानना सपदि शीलय सौष नौलिं Bv. 2. 4. -WITH अहु, -परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शम्भुकृतोसि मनसा परिशीलितोऽसि Rāj. P.

शीलः A large serpent (the boa).
-ल 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्ये Subhāsh.; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to,' 'indulging in,' 'prone to,' 'addicted to,' 'attached' &c.; aa कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel,' 'quarrelsome'; मानवशील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दान°, सुगया°, दया°, दुःख°, आश्वासन° &c. 2 Conduct, behaviour in general. 3 Good disposition or character; good nature; शीलं परं धर्मं Bh. 2. 82; Pt. 5. 2. 4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; शैमिव्यानुपसिद्धिर्नश्यति...शीलं खलोपासनात् Bh. 2. 42, 39; तथा हि ते शीललङ्घाद्वर्जं तपस्विनामप्युपदेशानां Kn. 5. 36, Ki. 11. 25; R. 10. 70. 5 Beauty, good form. -Comp. -खलं violation of morality or chastity; Pt. 1. -धारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -वचन violation of chastity; मायेय शीलवचना Mk. 1. 44.

शीलनं 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. 2 Constant application. 3 Honouring, serving. 4 Wearing.

शीलित p. p. 1 Practised, exercised. 2 Put on. 3 Frequented, visited. 4 Skilled in. 5 Endowed with, possessed of.

शीवन् m. A large snake (boa.)
शुशुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 P. (शोकति) To go, move.

शुकः 1 A parrot; आत्मनो सुखदेशेण वक्ष्यते शुकसारिका Subhāsh.; तुङ्गे-रातामकुटिलेः पक्षैरितिकोमलेः। निवर्षराजिभिः कवेरेते मङ्गुगिः शुकाः ॥ Kāv. 2. 9. 2 the Sirisha tree 3 N. of a son of Vyāsa (Hols so to have been born from the seed of Vyāsa which fell at the sight

of the heavenly nymph Ghritachi while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Suka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambha to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhagavata Purana to king Parikshit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence]. -कं 1 Cloth, clothes. 2 A helmet. 3 A turban. 4 End or hem of a garment. -Comp. -अवृन्ः the pomegranate tree. -वरुः-दुमः the Sirisha tree. -नास a. having an aquiline, nose. -नासिका an aquiline nose. -पुच्छः sulphur. -पुष्पा-प्रियः the Sirisha tree. -पुष्पा the rose-apple. -वल्गुमः the pomegranate. -वाहः a. epithet of Cupid.

शुक p. p. 1 Bright, pure, clean. 2 Acid, sour. 3 Harsh, rough, hard, severe. 4 United, joined. 5 Deserted, lonely. -क्तं 1 Flesh. 2 Sour gruel. 3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्तिः f. 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; पात्रविशेषस्य तं गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्प-माधातुः। जलनिव समुद्रशुक्तिं सुकालतां पयो-दम् M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A small shell, muscle. 4 A portion of the skull. 5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); Si. 5. 4, see Malli. thereon. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 A particular weight equal to two Karshas. -Comp. -उज्ज्वलं, -जं a pearl. -पुटं, -पेक्षी a pearl-oyster shell. -वधुः the pearl-oyster. -बीजं a pearl.

शुक्तिकार A pearl-oyster.

शुकः 1 The planet Venus. 2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कच, देवगानी and दगाति. 3 The month of Jyeshtha. 4 N. of Agni or fire. -क्तं 1 Semen virile; दुनात् दुंसोषिके शुके क्षी भवत्याविके क्षियाः Ms. 8. 69; 5. 63. 2 The essence of anything. -Comp. -अंगः a peacock -कर a. spermatie. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -वारः वासरः Friday. -शियः a demon.

शुकल, -शुकिय a. 1 Seminal. 2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल a. White, pure, bright; as in शुक्लायाम् q. v. -क्तं 1 A white colour. 2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. 3 N. of Siva. -क्तं 1 Silver. 2 A disease of the white part of the eye. 3 Fresh butter. 4 Sour gruel. -Comp. -अंगः, -अपांगः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्लापांगः सजलनययैः स्वापतकृत्य केकाः Ms. 22. -अम्लं a kind of sorrel. -उपला candied sugar ; a kind of gal nule a pure n conduct, virtuous -कुह white leprosy -पाद

chalk. -पक्षः the light half of a month. -वस्त्र a. dressed in white. -वाचनः a crane.

शुक्ल a. White. -कः 1 White colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्ल a. White.
शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvati, 2 Candied sugar. 3 A woman having a white complexion. 4 The plant Kākoli.

शुक्लित m. Whiteness.
शुक्लिः 1 Air, wind. 2 Li-ght, lustre. 3 Fire.

शुंगः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. 2 The hog-plum. 3 The awn of corn.
शुंगा 1 The sheath of a young bud. 2 The awn of barley or corn.

शुंगित m. The (Indian) fig-tree.

शुच 1 P. (शोचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn, अवोदवाद्येणोऽशोचन्माह चादिश्रियदर् Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. 2 To regret, repent. -WITH -अहु to bewail, mourn over, regret; नष्टं श्रुतमतिक्रान्तं नातु-शोचति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 383; Bg. 2. 11, Ve. 5. 4; U. 3. 32. -परि to lament, mourn. -II. 4 U. (शुचयति) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. 2 To be wet. 3 To shine. 4 To be pure or clean. 5 To decay, become fetid.

शुच, शुचा f. Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकरणः पादुच्छाधः शुचा परिदुर्वलः U. 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुचं R. 12. 75, 8. 72, Me. 88, S. 4. 18.

शुचि a. 1 Clean, pure, clear, सकलहंसमण शुचि नानसं Ki. 5. 13. 2 White; Ki. 18. 14. 3 Bright, resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्विबोद्धादे मणिर्न सदां चयः U. 2. 4. 4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेत्ति शुचिं व्रतमात्मनः S. 5. 27; पथः शुचेर्दश-वितार ईश्वराः R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. 5 Purified, cleansed, hallowed; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. 6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; Pt. 1. 200. 7 Correct, accurate. -सिः 1 The white colour. 2 Purity, purification. 3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. 4 Correctness, accuracy. 5 The condition of a religious student. 6 A pure man. 7 A Brāhmana. 8 The hot season, उपपद्यी विद्वज्जनमङ्गिकाः शुचिरसी चिरसीसप्तपद् Si. 6. 22, 1. 58, R. 3. 3; Ku. 5. 20. 9 The months of Jyeshtha and Ashāḍha. 10 A faithful or true friend. 11 The sun. 12 The moon. 13 Fire. 14 The sentiment of love (शुंगर). 15 The planet Venus. 16 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -दुमः the sacred fig-tree. -मणिः a crystal मङ्गिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian) रोचिम् m the moon -वत a holy virtuous -स्मित a. having a sweet or

pleasant smile; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8. 48.

सुचि *n.* Light, lustre.

सुच्य 1 P. (सुचति) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. 2 To squeeze, express (as juice). 3 To distil. 4 To churn.

सुधीर: A hero.

सुहृ 1. 1 P. (सुहति) 1 To be impeded or hindered. 2 To limp, be lame. 3 To resist. -II. 10 U. (सुहयतिने) To be idle, lazy or dull.

सुद्र 1 P., 10 U. (सुद्रति सुद्रयतिने) 1 To purify. 2 To become dry; see सुद्र 1. also.

सुद्रि: -टी *f.*, सुद्रचं Dry, ginger.

सुद्र: 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. 2 An elephant's trunk.

सुद्रक: 1 Distiller. 2 A kind of military music or musical instrument.

सुद्रा 1 An elephant's trunk. 2 Spirituous liquor. 3 A tavern, dram-shop. 4 The stalk of the lotus. 5 A courtesan, harlot. 6 A bawd, procuress. -Comp. -पानं a tavern, dram-shop.

सुद्रार: 1 A distiller. 2 An elephant's trunk or proboscis; Mv. 1. 53.

सुद्राट: An elephant.

सुद्रिका See सुद्रा.

सुद्रि *m.* 1 A distiller. 2 An elephant. -Comp. -सुद्रिका the musk-rat.

सुद्रदि: -दुः *f.* The river Sutelej; cf. शतद्रु.

सुद्र *p. p.* 1 Pure, clean, purified; अत सुद्रस्त्वपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. 2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्वसीयत सुद्वेति श्रुतेन वपुषेण सा 15. 77, 14. 14. 3 White, bright. 4 Stainless, spotless. 5 Innocent, simple, guileless. 6 Honest, upright. 7 Correct, faultless, right. 8 Cleared, acquitted. 9 Mere, only. 10 Simple, pure, unmixed; (opp. मिश्र). 11 Unequalled. 12 Authorized. 13 Whetted, sharpened. 14 Not, nasal.

-द्र: An epithet of Siva. -द्रं 1 Anything pure. 2 The pure spirit. 3 Rock-salt. 4 Black pepper. -Comp. -अंतः a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; सुद्रतदुर्लभमिदं वपुश्चतनवत्सिनो यदि जनस्य S. 1. 17; Ku. 6. 52. **चारिन्** *m.* an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; U. 1. **पालकः**, **रक्षकः** a guard of the harem. -आत्मन् *a.* pure-minded, honest. -ओदनः (सुद्रोदनः) *N.* of the father of the celebrated Buddha. **सुतः** *N.* of Buddha. -चैतन्यं pure intelligence. -जवः an ass. -धी, **भाव**, **मति** *a.* pure-minded, guileless, honest.

सुद्रि *f.* 1 Purify cleanness. 2 B ghtness lustre

(चंद्रमादाः) R. 16. 18. 3 Sanctity, holiness; तीर्थमिषेकज्ञं सुद्रिमाद्वाना मही-क्षितः R. 1. 85. 4 Purification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act; शरीरव्यागमनेन सुद्रिहाममन्यत R. 12. 10. 5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. 6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). 7 Retaliation, requital. 8 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). 9 Truth, accuracy, correctness. 10 Rectification, correction. 11 Subtraction. 12 *N.* of Durgā -Comp. -पत्रं 1 a list of errata or corrigenda. 2 a certificate of purification by penance or atonement.

सुद्र 4 P. (सुद्रति, सुद्र) 1 To become pure or purified; (fig. also); इनेधिः सुद्रते शोष्यं नदी येन सुद्रति। अद्रि-गर्जाणि सुद्रति मनः सत्येन सुद्रति Ms. 5. 108. 2 To be auspicious, favourable or eligible; तिथिरे तावत् सुद्रति Mu. 5. 3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न सुद्रति नैवरात्रा Mk. 8. 4 To be defrayed or cleared; व्ययः सुद्रति Pt. 5. -Caus. (सुद्रयतिने) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. 2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). -WITH परि, वि, सं to be purified; R. 12. 104; Ms. 5. 64.

सुद्र 6 P. (सुद्रति) To go, move.

सुद्रःशेपः (कः) *N.* of a Vedic sage, son of Ajigarta: [In the Aitareya Brahmana it is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuṇa. A son was born who has named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Sunahsepha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuṇa. But the boy praised Vishnu. Indra and other deities and escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvamitra in his own family and called by the name Devarata].

सुद्रक: 1 *N.* of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. 2 A dog.

सुद्राक्षी (स्त्री) R. 1 An epithet of Indra. 2 An owl.

सुद्रि: A dog.

सुद्रि *f.* A female dog, a bitch.

सुद्रि: A number of female dogs.

सुद्र 1. 10 U. (सुद्रतिने, सुद्रयतिने) 1 To be purified or cleansed. 2 To cleanse, purify.

सुद्र: Air, wind.

सुद्र 1 A. (शोभते) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; सुद्र शोभते एतेन विनयनाहाम्येन U. 1; R. 8. 6. 2 To appear to advantage; सुद्र हि दुःखान्यदुष्युष्य शोभते Mk. 1. 10. 3 To suit, become, besit (with gen.); राम-मद्र इत्येवोपचारः शोभते तावत्तद्विजनस्य U. 1. **Caus** (गोमयतिने) To decorate

adorn, grace. -WITH परि, -वि to shine, look splendid.

सुभ *a.* 1 Shining, bright. 2 Beautiful, handsome; जने सुभ सुद्रवस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. 3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. 4 Eminent, good, virtuous; Pt. 1. 358. -अं 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; Māl. 1. 23. 2 An ornament. 3 Water. 4 A kind of fragrant wood. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -अंग *a.* handsome. (-गी) 1 a handsome woman. 2 *N.* of Rati, wife of Cupid. -अपंगा a beautiful woman. -असुभे weal and woe, good and evil. -आचार *a.* virtuous. -आमना a handsome woman. -इतर *a.* 1 evil, bad. 2 inauspicious. -उदकं *a.* having a happy end. -कर *a.* auspicious, propitious. -कर्मन् *n.* a virtuous act. -गन्धकं gum-myrh. -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -द्रुः the sacred fig-tree. -दन्ति a woman with good teeth. -लघः -अं a lucky or auspicious moment. -वार्ता good news. -वासनः perfume for the month. -शंसिन् *a.* presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; R. 3. 14. -स्थली 1 a hall in which sacrifices are performed. 2 an auspicious place.

सुभं *a.* Auspicious, lucky, for tunate, blessed; अधिकं सुभं सुभेयुन द्वितयेन द्रवमेव संगतं R. 8. 6.

सुभंकर *a.* 1 Auspicious. 2 Promoting happiness.

सुभंभासुक *a.* Decorated, ornamented, bright.

सुभा 1 Lustre, light. 2 Beauty. 3 Desire. 4 Yellow pigment. 5 The Sāmi tree. 6 An assembly of gods. 7 Dūrvā grass. 8 The Priyangu creeper.

सुभा *a.* 1 Shining, bright, radiant. 2 White; प्रयति विलोपहतः शशिमुद्रं शस्त्र-नवि गते K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. -अः 1 The white colour. 2 Sandal (said to be *n.*). -अं 1 Silver. 2 Talc. 3 Rock-salt. 4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -रश्मिः the moon.

सुभा 1 The Gāṅges. 2 A crystal. 3 Bamboo-manna.

सुभि: An epithet of Brahman.

सुभ 1 P. (सुभति) 1 To shine. 2 To speak. 3 To hurt, injure.

सुभ: *N.* of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -वातिनी, -मर्दिनी an epithet of Durgā.

सु(द्रु)र 4 A. (सुद्रते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To make firm or steady, stop.

सुद्र 10 U. (सुद्रयतिने) 1 To gain. 2 To pay, give. 3 To create. 4 To tell, narrate. 5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

सुद्रक, -लकं 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c. : कः सुद्रिः संयोजनार्थं सुद्रकस्यातिशयस्य H 3 125 Ms 8 159

Y. 2. 47. 2 Gain, profit. 3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. 4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; पैसिनी दुर्दिदुत्तकसंस्था R. 11. 47; न कन्याया पिता विद्वान् युक्तीयाच्छुक्कमण्वपि Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 93, 98. 5 A nuptial present. 6 Marriage settlement or dowry. 7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -ग्रहक, -ग्राहिन् a. toll-collector. -ग्रहः 1 the giver of a nuptial present. 2 an affianced suitor. -शाला, -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

छं 1 A cord, rope, spring. 2 Copper.

छत् (ल्व) 10 U. (छत्-ल्व-यति-ने) 1 To give, bestow. 2 To send away, dismiss. 3 To measure.

छत् (ल्व) 1 A rope, string. 2 Copper. 3 A sacrificial rite or act. 4 The proximity of water, a place near it. 5 A rule, law, an institute. -ल्व, -ल्वी See above.

छत् f. A mother.

छत्क a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

छत्पण-णा 1 Desire to hear. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Obedience, dutifulness.

छत्पणा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव छत्पणा मां सुकरयति Mu. 3. 2 Service, attendance. 3 Dutifulness, obedience. 4 Reverence. 5 Telling, saying.

छत्पु a. 1 Desirous to hear. 2 Desirous of serving or attending. 3 Obedient, attentive.

छत् 4 P. (छत्पति, छत्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; वृषा छत्प्यत्से विवति सलिलं स्वादु सुमि Bh. 8. 92. 2 To be withered. -Caus. (छत्पयित-ने) 1 To dry up, wither, parch. 2 To emaciate. -WITH उद्, -परि 1 to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. 2 to pine, decay, wither. -चि, -सं to be dried up.

छत्; छत् 1 Drying, drying up. 2 A hole in the ground.

छत्; f. 1 Drying up. 2 A hole. 3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

छत्तिर a. Full of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. 2 A rat or mouse. -र 1 A hole. 2 The atmosphere. 3 A wind-instrument.

छत्तिरा 1 A river. 2 A sort of perfume.

छत्तिलः Air, wind.

छत्क p. p. 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां छत्क करिष्यामि Mk. 8. 2 Parched up, sear. 3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. 4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिनः स कुरुते करोरुर्हति छत्क कुरुते च छत्के सि. 10. 69. 5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. 6 Groundless, causeless 7 Offensive harsh. -रसे नक्षत्रं मया कृत्वा सिरीरीर Ms. 11. 3. -Comp. -रस a emaciated (-सी)

a lizard. -अञ्जं rice in the husk. -कलहः 1 a vain or groundless quarrel. 2 a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -वेद groundless enmity. -त्रण a healed wound, scar.

छत्कलः, -लं 1 Dried flesh. 2 Flesh in general.

छत्पनः 1 The sun. 2 Fire. 3 Air, wind. 4 A bird. -त्तं 1 Prowess, strength. 2 Light, lustre.

छत्पनम् m. Fire; Si. 14. 22. -न. 1 Strength, prowess. 2 Light, lustre.

छत्कः -कं 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. 2 A bristle; वृत्तं च खलु छत्कः Bv. 1. 24. 3 Point, tip, sharp end. 4 Tenderness, compassion. 5 A kind of poisonous insect. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -ग्रान्यं any awned grain, (as barley). -विंदिः डी, -शिवा, -शिविका, -शिवी cowach (कपिकच्छु).

छत्ककः 1 A kind of grain. 2 Tenderness, compassion.

छत्करः A hog; गच्छ छत्करं भद्रं ते वद् सिद्धिं मया दत्तः। पंडिता एव जानन्ति सिंहछत्करेविलम् Subhāsh. -Comp. -इष्टः a kind of grass (सुस्त).

छत्कलः A restive horse.

छत्कः A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; (he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha; पश्चात् सुदो अजायत Bv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman; Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91). -Comp. -आह्निकं the daily ceremonies of observances of a Sūdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Sūdra. -कृत्यं, -धर्मः the duties of a Sūdra. -मियः an onion. -प्रेष्यः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Sūdra. -व्यविष्ट a. consisting mostly of Sūdras. -याजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Sūdra. -वर्गः the Sūdra or servile class. -सेवकं serving a Sūdra, being the servant of a Sūdra. छत्कः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mṛichchhakatika.

छत्कः A woman of the Sūdra tribe. -Comp. -भार्यः one who has Sūdra woman for his wife. -वेदनं marrying a Sūdra woman. -सुतः the son of a Sūdra woman (the father being of any caste).

छत्कणी, छत्कणी The wife of a Sūdra.

छत्क p. p. 1 Swollen. 2 Increased, grown, prospered.

छत्क 1 The soft palate, uvula. 2 A slaughter-house in general. 3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture) whereby life is likely to be destroyed (these are five a fire place, a grin stone, a broom, a

mortar, and a waterpot; पञ्च सूता गृहस्य स्य छत्करी पेषणुपस्कः। केदनी चोदकुंमन्न वण्णे वास्तु बाह्यम् Ms. 3. 68.

छत्क a. 1 Empty, void. 2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glance &c.), absent, listless; गमनम् स छत्कः Māl. 1. 17; see छत्कद्वय below. Non-existent. 4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; छत्कद्वयं न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20. 5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; सुः जनाम भवनामिच्छा कश्चित् Ku. 3. 75; Ku. 17. 39. 6 Utterly devoid or deprived of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अंगुलीयकस्य नां अङ्गुलि. S. 5; दया, ज्ञानं &c. 7 Indifferent 8 Guileless. 9 Non-sensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. 10 Bare, naked. -र्य 1 A vacuum, void, blank. 2 The sky, space atmosphere. 3 A cipher, dot. 4 Non-entity, (absolute) non-existence; दूषणस्य विद्वः N. 1. 21. -Comp. -मध्यः a hollow reed. -मनस्, -मनस्क a. absent-minded, listless. -सुख, -वद्व a. with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. -वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. -वादिन् m. 1 an atheist. 2 a Buddhist. -हृदय a. 1 absent-minded V. 2; S. 4. 2 open-hearted, unsuspecting.

छत्कः 1 A hollow reed. 2 A barren woman.

छत्क 10 U. (छत्कयति-ने) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. 2 To make vigorous exertions.

छत्क a. Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; सत्येष्टं दूरा न के K. P. 7. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. 2 A lion. 3 A boar. 4 The sun. 5 The Sūla tree. 6 N. of a Yādava, the grandfather of Krishna. -Comp. -कीटः a contemptible warrior; Mv. 6. 32. -मानं arrogance, vaunting. -सेन m. pl. N. of the country about Mathurā or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

छत्कः A kind of esculent root. छत्कमन्त्र a. One who fancies himself to be a hero.

छत्कः-र्यं A winnowing-basket. -र्यः A measure of two Dronas. -Comp. -कर्णः an elephant. -गणा-खी (for नखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowing baskets.', N. of a sister of Rāvaṇa. [She was attracted by the beauty of Rama, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her and back, she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling her ally rejected, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana cut off her ears

no penis 2 A testicle 3 A tail.

शेकालिका-ली. शेकालिका *f.* A kind of plant; शेकालिकाङ्गुलमयमनःहराणि Rs. 3. 14. शेकुषी Intellect, understanding. शेकु 1 P. (शेकुति) 1 To go, move. 2 To tremble. शेकः 1 A snake. 2 The penis. 3 Height, elevation. 4 Happiness. 5 wealth, treasure. -वं 1 The penis. 2 Happiness. -Comp. -धिः 1 a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शेकधित्तेऽस्मि रक्ष मां Ms. 2. 114; सर्व कामाः शेकधिर्जीविनं वा श्रोतव्यं मनो र्वद्वैराक्ष पुनर्त Māl. 6. 18. 2 one of the 9 treasures of Kubera. शेकले 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. 2 A kind of plant. शेकलिनी A river. शेवालः See शेकल. शेप *a.* Remaining, rest, all the other; न्येषेधि शेषोन्मेषाधिकर्गः R. 2. 4, 4. 64, 10. 30; Me. 30. 87; Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; मक्षितशेष, आलेख्यशेष &c. -प. -वं 1 Remainder, rest, residue; नृणश्शेषोऽपिशेषश्च व्याधिशेषस्तथैव च । पुनश्च वर्धते वसन्तस्मत्पक्षेभ्यं न कारयेत् Chān. 40; अख-शेष Me. 38; विमागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्य-शेष V. 3 &c. 2 Anything left out or omitted to be said, (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). 3 Escape, salvation, respite. -पः 1 Result, effect. 2 End, termination, conclusion. 3 Death, destruction. 4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishnu or as supporting the entire world on his head : किं शेषस्य भयस्या न बहुषि क्षमां न द्विषत्येव यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13. 6. 68; Me. 110, R. 10. 13. 5 N. of Balarāma (supposed to be an incarnation of Sesha). -पः The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; S. 3, Ku. 8. 22. -वं The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1 at last, finally. 2 in other cases). -Comp. -अंशं leavings of food. -अवस्था old age. -भागः the remainder. -भोजनं the eating of leavings. -रात्रिः the last watch of the night. -शयनः, -शायिन् *m.* epithets of Vishnu. शेषः 1 A student who studies Sikshā or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. 2 (Hence) A novice, tyro. शैक्षिकः One skilled in Sikshā. शैक्ष्यं Learning, proficiency. शैक्ष्यं Quickness, rapidity शैत्यं Cold, coldness, frigidity शैत्यं शैत्यमप्युत्तरं B 5 64, Ku. 1. 86

शैथिल्यं 1 Looseness, laxity. 2 Slackness. 3 Dilatoriness, inattention. 4 Weakness; cowardice. शैत्यः N. of Sātyaki. शैत्यः (*m. pl.*) The descendants of Siui. शैत्य See शैत्य. शैलः 1 A mountain, hill; शैल शैल न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Chān. 55; शैलानलपदुर्ग R. 4. 51. 2 A rock, big stone. -लं 1 Borax, benzoin. 2 Bitumen. 3 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. -अंशः N. of a country. -अग्रं the peak of a mountain. -अटः 1 a mountaineer, a barbarian. 2 an attendant on an idol. 3 a lion. 4 a crystal. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -इन्द्रः -पतिः, -राजः epithets of the Himalāya. -आरुह्यं benzoin. -कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. -रंधं a kind of sandal. -जं 1 benzoin. 2 bitumen. -जा, सनया, पुत्री, सुता epithets of Pārvatī; अवातः प्राणल्यं परितरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -धराः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -निर्यासः benzoin. -पत्रः the Bilva tree. -भित्ति *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone-cutter's chisel. -रंधं a cave, cavern. -झिरे the ocean. -सर *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; Ki. 10. 14. शैलकं 1 Benzoin. 2 Bitumen. शैलादिः N. of Nandin, Siva's attendant. शैलालिन् *m.* An actor, a dancer. शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, cheat. शैली 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. 2 A mode of expression or interpretation; प्रायेणाचार्याणामिदं शैली यत्प्रामाण्यमपि परोपदेशमिष वर्धयति Kull. on Ma. 1. 4. 3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course. शैलपः 1 An actor, a dancer; अः शैलपपदं Ve. 1; पते पुरुषाः सर्वमेव शैलपजनं व्याहरन्ति *ibid.*; अवाप्य शैलस इवेव सुनिको Si. 1. 69. 2 A musician, leader of a band. 3 One who beats time at a concert. 4 A rogue. 5 The Bilva tree. शैलपिकः One who follows the profession of an actor. शैल्य *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Mountainous. 2 Produced from rocks. 3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. -पः 1 A lion. 2 A bee -वं 1 Benzoin; शैल्यगंधीनि शिला-तरुणि R. 6. 51; Ku. 1. 55. 2 Fragrant resin. 3 Rock-salt. शैल्य *a.* (ली *f.*) Stony. -ल्यं Rockiness, hardness. शैव *a.* (वी *f.*) Relating to the god Siva. -वं 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. 2 A member of the Śaiva sect. -वं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. शैवः A kind of aquatic plant,

सर्पतिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20. -ल A kind of fragrant wood. शैवलिनी A river. शैवाल See शैवाल. शैव्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. 2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pāṇḍava army. 3 A horse (in general). शैशवं Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen.); शैशवालमृति पोषितां प्रिया U. 1. 45; शैशवेऽप्यस्त्वविद्यानां R. 1. 8. शैशिर *a.* (री *f.*) Belonging to the cold or dewy season. -वं A black kind of the Chātaka bird. शैशोपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of youth. शो 4-P. (रयति, शततं रयित, *pass.* शायते, *caus.* शाययति; *desid.* शिशायति) 1 To sharpen, whet. 2 To make thin, attenuate. -WIT (नि to sharpen). शोकः Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; श्लोकत्वमापयत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70; Bg. 1. 6. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the fire of grief. -अपनोदः removal of grief. -अभिभूत, -आकुल, -आविष्ट, -उपहत, -विह्वल *a.* afflicted or agonized by grief. -चर्चा indulgence in grief. -नाशः the Asoka tree. -परायण, -लासक *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. -विकल *a.* overwhelmed with grief. -स्थानं any cause of sorrow. शोचनं Grief, sorrow, lamentation. शोचनीय *a.* Lamentable; deplorable, mournful. शोचय *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable; pitiable. S. 3. 10. 2 Vile, wicked. शोचिन् *n.* 1 Light, lustre, radiance. 2 A flame. -Comp. -केशः (शोचिष्केशः) an epithet of fire. शोदीर्यं Valour, heroism. शोड *a.* 1 Foolish. 2 Low, wicked. 3 Idle, lazy. -डः 1 A fool. 2 An idler, a sluggard. 3 A low or wicked man. 4 A rogue, cheat. शोण 1 P. (शोणति) 1 To go, move. 2 To become red. शोण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्त्यानावनद्धपद्मशोणितशोणपाणि-रुचंसिष्यति कचार्स्तव देवि भीमः Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. 2 Bay, reddish-brown. -गः 1 Crimson, the red colour. 2 Fire. 3 A kind of red sugarcane. 4 A bay horse. 5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pātali-putra q. v.; प्रत्ययहीनार्थिव्यादीनां तां मागी-र्यो शोण इवोत्तरं R. 7. 36. 6 The planet Mars; cf. लाहित. -णं 1 Blood. 2 Red lead. -Comp. -अंशः N. of a gland which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. -अमर *a.*, -कण्डः 1 a red stone. 2 a ruby -कण्डः a red lotus -रत्नं a ruby

शोणित *a.* 1 Red, purple, crimson. -**ज** 1 Blood; उपस्थित शोणितमरणा मे R. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8. 2 Saffron. -**Comp.** -**आह्वय** saffron. -**उक्षित** *a.* blood-stained. -**उपल**; a ruby. -**चन्दन** red sandal. -**श** *a.* blood-sucking. -**पुर** N. of the city of the demon Bāṇa.

शोणिमन् *m.* Redness. **शोथ**: Swelling, intumescence. -**Comp.** -**झ**, -**जित्** *a.* removing swellings, discutient. -**जिह्व**: hog-weed. -**रोध**: dropsy. -**हृत्** *a.* discutient. (-*m.*) the marking-nut plant.

शोध: 1 Purification. 2 Correction, rectification. 3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). 4 Retaliation, requital.

शोधक *a.* (का or धिका *f.*) 1 Purificatory. 2 Purgative. 3 Corrective. -**का**: A Purifier. -**क**: A kind of earth.

शोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Purifying, cleansing &c. -**न** 1 Purifying, cleansing. 2 Correction, clearing away errors. 3 Exact determination. 4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. 5 Expiation, atonement. 6 Refining of metals. 7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. 8 Subtraction (in math.). 9 Green vitriol. 10 Faeces, ordure.

शोधनी A broom.

शोधनक: An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9.

शोधित *p. p.* 1 Purified; cleansed. 2 Refined. 3 Filtered. 4 Corrected, rectified. 5 Paid off, discharged. 6 Requited, retaliated.

शोधय *a.* To be purified, refined, paid off &c. -**य**: An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोफ: Swelling, tumour, intumescence. -**Comp.** -**जित्**, -**हृत्** *m.* the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Shining, splendid. 2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. 3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. 4 Richly decorated. 5 Moral virtuous. -**न**: 1 N of Siva. 2 A planet. 3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -**ना** 1 Turmeric. 2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; Ku. 4. 44. 3 A sort of yellow pigment (गोरापना *q. v.*). -**न** 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. 2 A lotus.

शोभा 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. 2 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वपुरमिव-मस्याः प्रपति स्नान शोभा S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (b) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); अद्रिशोभा R. 2. 27. 3 An ornament graceful expression; शोभिव मरुत्सुव्यवृत्तिभिर्वापिर्वर्णा Si. 2. 107. 4 Turmeric. 5 A kind of pigment (गोरापना *q. v.*). -**Comp.** -**अञ्जन**: N. of a very useful tree.

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. 2 lovely

शोष: 1 Drying up, dryness; दृढशोषविकृत Ku. 4. 39; so आस्वशोषः, केशशोषः &c. 2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः, दुग्धशोषः &c. 3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general; शोषाणाद्रसादीनां शोष इत्यादिधीयते Susr. -**Comp.** -**समन्** the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Drying up, desiccating. 2 Causing to wither up, emaciating. -**ण**: N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -**ज** 1 Drying up, desiccation. 2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. 3 Exhaustion. 4 Emaciation, withering up. 5 Dry ginger.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up. 2 Emaciated, withered up. 3 Exhausted.

शोषित् *a.* (नी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating.

शोक: A flock of parrots.

शोका *a.* (नी *f.*) Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिक *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. 2 Acid, acetic.

शोक्तिकेय, **शोकेय** A pearl.

शोक्तिकेय: A sort of poison.

शोक्ल: Whiteness, clearness.

शोच 1 Purity, clearness; Pt. 1. 147.

2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. 3 Cleansing, purifying. 4 Voiding of excrement. 5 Uprightness, honesty. -**Comp.** -**आचार**, -**कर्मेन्** *n.*, -**करुष**: a purificatory rite. -**रूप**: a privy.

शोचय: A washerman.

शोह 1 P. (शोदति) To be proud or haughty.

शोहीर *a.* Proud, haughty. -**र**: 1 A hero, champion. 2 A proud man. 3 An ascetic.

शोहीर्य, **शोह्र्य** Pride, arrogance, haughtiness.

शोह 1 P. (शोदति) See शोद.

शोड *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. 2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig.); अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते वेदितं मानशोड Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud'. 3 Skilled in with loc. or in comp.; अश्वशोड, दानशोड &c.

शोडिक, **शोडिन्** *m.* A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. -**की**, -**नी** A female vintner; पयोपि शोडिकीइते वाक्परीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11.

शोडिकेय: A demon.

शोडी Long pepper.

शोडीर *a.* 1 proud, haughty. 2 Elevated, raised up.

शोडोदिन: An epithet of Buddha, son of शोडोदन.

शोड *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to a Śūdra or his tribe. -**पु**: The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Śūdra woman - see Ms 9 160

शोभ Meat kept at a slaughter house.

शौनक N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the *Bṛigveda Prātisākhya* and various other Vedic compositions.

शौनिक: 1 A butcher; इक्ष्वा परिश्रमि मुख्ये शौनिकी मुद्राङ्कनिहाम्नि U. 1. 45 2 A bird-catcher, hunter. 3 Hunting, chase.

शौम: 1 God, divinity. 2 The betelnut tree.

शौमाञ्ज: N. of a tree; see शौमाञ्ज.

शौभिक: 1 A juggler, conjurer. 2 A hunter, fowler; इति चित्तवती हृदये विकल्प समवायि शौभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114.

शौरसेनी N. of a Prākṛit dialect.

शौरि: 1 N of Vishnu or Krishna.

2 Of Balarāma. 3 The planet Saturn.

शौर्य 1 Prowess, heroism, valour; शौर्यं वैरिणि वज्रमाहू निपतत्तथैवस्तु नः केवदं B. 1. 2. 39; नये च शौर्यं च वसति संपदाः Subhāsh.

2 Strength, power, might 3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage; cf. आरम्भ.

शौलक, **शौलिक**: A superintendent of tolls, customs -officer.

शौल्वि (ल्वि) *k.*: A coppersmith.

शौव *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to dogs, canine. -**व** 1 A pack of dogs. 2 The state or nature of a dog.

शौवन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Canine. 2 Having the qualities of a dog. -**न** 1 The nature of a dog. 2 The progeny of a dog.

शौवस्तिक *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to or lasting till tomorrow, ephemeral.

शौष्कल: 1 A vendor of flesh. 2 A habitual eater of flesh. -**ल** The price of dried meat.

श्वत् see श्वत् below.

श्वत् 1 P. (श्वोति) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; Si. 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29. 2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -**WITH** ति to flow, ooze, trickle; निश्वोते ह्यनु कवरीविन्दो वायवेते Mā. 8. 2.

श्वो (श्वो) *ता*, **श्वो** (श्वो) *तन* Oozing, flowing, exuding.

श्मशान A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारे श्मशाने च धर्ति-इति स बोधवः Subhāsh. -**Comp.** -**अग्नि**: the fire of a burning ground.

-**आलय**: a cemetery. -**गोचर** *a.* frequenting burning grounds; Ms. 11. 39.

-**निवासिन्**, -**वसिन्** *m.* a ghost. -**भाज**, -**वासिन्** *m.* epithets of Siva. -**वेदमन्** *m.* 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 a spirit, ghost.

-**वैराग्य** temporary despondency, momentary renouncement of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. -**शूल**-**ल** an impaling stake in a cemetery; Ku. 5. 73. -**साधन** performance of magical rites in cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

श्मश्रु *n.* The beard; ज्योतिष्कगाहत्रश्मश्रु तस्य B 15 52

-**वृद्धि**: the growth, of a beard, B

13. 71. **हस्त्री** a woman with a beard
-वर्धकः a barber.

इमशुल *a.* Having a beard, bearded;
महापर्वजित्सेषां शिरोभिः इमशुलेर्महीं
(तस्तार) R. 4. 63.

इमोल 1 P. (इमीलति) To wink,
contract the eyelids, twinkle.

इमीलनं Winking, twinkling.

इयान *p. p.* 1 Gone. 2 Coagulated,
congealed. 3 Thick, sticky, viscous.
4 Shrunken, dry; Bh. 2. 44. -नं
Smoke.

इयाम *a.* 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-
coloured; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं इयामवा
दातारुणं M. 3. 5; V. 2. 7; कुबलयदलइयाम-
सिन्धुः U. 4. 19; Me. 15, 23. 2 Brown.
3 Dark-green. -मः 1 The black
colour. 2 A cloud. 3 The cuckoo. 4
N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad
on the bank of the Yamunā; अयं च
कालिंदिते वटः इयामो नाम U. 1; सेयमटः इयाम
इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -नं 1 Sea-salt. 2
Black pepper. -Comp. -अंग *a.* dark.
(-मः) the planet Mercury. -कंडः 1
an epithet of Siva (नीलकंड); a
peacock. -कर्णः a horse suitable for
a horse-sacrifice. -पत्रः the *tama'la*
tree -भास्व. -रश्चि a glossy black.
-हंस्रः an epithet of Krishna.

इयामल *a.* Black, dark-blue, black-
ish; निशितइयामलसिन्धुसुखी शक्तिः Ye. 4;
Si. 18. 36; U. 2. 25. -लः 1 Black
colour. 2 Black pepper. 3 A large bee.
4 The sacred fig-tree.

इयामलिका The indigo plant.

इयामलिमन् *m.* Blackness, darkness;
इयामो इयामलिमानमानयत भोः सद्दिनैर्पाङ्कजैः
Vb. 3. 1.

इयामा 1 Night, particularly a dark
night; इयामो इयामलिमानमानयत भोः सद्दिनैर्पा-
ङ्कजैः Vb. 3. 1. 2 Shade, shadow. 3
A dark woman. 4 A kind of woman
(शैवमन्त्रस्य according to Malli. on
N. 3. 8, Si. 8. 36, Me. 82; or स्त्रीति
सुखेणसर्वांगी ग्रामी या हस्त्रीतला। तवकाचन-
वर्णमा सा स्त्री इयामेति कथ्यते according to
one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8.
100). 5 A woman who has borne no
children. 6 A cow. 7 Turmeric. 8
The female cuckoo. 9 The Priyangu
creeper; M. 2. 7, Me. 104. 10 The
indigo plant. 11 The holy basil. 12
The seed of the lotus. 13 N. of the
Yamunā. 14 N. of several plants.

इयामाकः A kind of grain or corn;
(न) इयामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्तितको जहाति S. 4. 13
(Also इयामक).

इयामिका 1 Blackness, darkness;
Ku. 5. 21. 2 Impurity, alloy, (of
metals &c.); हेनः संलक्ष्यते ह्यसौ विद्युदिः
इयामिकायि वा R. 1. 10.

इयामित *a.* Blackened, darkened.

इयालः A wife's brother, brother-
in-law.

इयामा 1 A wife's brother 2 A
brother-in-law

इयालकी, इयालिका, इयाली A wife's
sister.

इयाव *a.* (ता or वा f.) 1 Darkbrown,
dark, dusty. 2 Bay, brown. -वः The
brown colour. -Comp. -तैलः the
mango tree.

इयत *a.* (ता or वा f.) White. -तः
The white colour.

इयेन 1 The white colour. 2 White-
ness. 3 A hawk, falcon. 4 Violence.
-Comp. -करणं, -करणिका 1 burning
on a separate funeral pile. 2 a hawk-
like, i. e. rash and desperate act.
-चित्त्वः जीविन् *m.* a falconer.

इये 1 A. (इयायते, इयान, शीत or शीन)
1 To go, move. 2 To be congealed or
coagulated. 3 To dry up, wither.
-WITH आ to become dry; R. 17. 37;
see आइयान also.

इयेनपाता Hawking, hunting, chase.
इयोनाकः, इयोनाकः N. of a tree.

अंकु 1 A (अंकते) To go, creep.

अंय 1 P. (अंगति) To go, move,
creep.

अंय 1 P., 10 U. (अंगति, आगति, ते)
To give, give away, bestow (usually
with वि); R. 5. 1.

अत् *ind.* A prefix used with the
root वा; see under वा.

अथ (अथति, अथ्याति) To hurt, in-
jure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (अथति,
अथयति, ते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To untie,
loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U.
(अथयति, ते) 1 To make efforts, be
occupied or busy. 2 To be weak
or infirm. 3 To be glad.

अथन 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Un-
tying, loosening, release. 3 Effort,
exertion. 4 Tying, binding.

अज्ञा 1 Trust, faith, belief, con-
fidence. 2 Belief in divine revela-
tion, religious faith; अज्ञा विचं विधि-
अति वितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29, R. 2. 16;
Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. 3 Sedateness, com-
posure of mind. 4 Intimacy, famili-
arity. 5 Respect, reverence. 6 Strong
or vehement desire; तथापि वैचित्र्यहस्य-
लुब्धाः अज्ञां विशास्यंति सचेतसोऽन Vikr. 1.
13, M. 6. 18. 7 The longing of a
pregnant woman.

अज्ञाल *a.* 1 Believing, full of
faith. 2 Desirous, longing or wish-
ing for (anything). -ज्ञः *f.* A preg-
nant woman longing for anything.

अंय 1 A. (अथते) 1 To be weak.
2 To be loose or relaxed. 3 To
loosen, relax. -II. 9 P. (अथयति) 1
To loosen, liberate, release. 2 To
delight repeatedly.

अंयः 1 Loosening, liberating. 2
Looseness. 3 N. of Vishnu.

अंयनं 1 Loosening, untying. 2
Hurting, killing, destroying. 3 Ty-
ing, binding

अपय -आ Causing to boil, boiling

अपित *p. p.* Boiled or caused to be
boiled. -ता Rice-gruel.

अय 4 P. (अयति, अयत) 1 To exert
oneself, take pains, toil, labour. 2
To perform austerities, mortify the
body (by acts of penance); विराजि
आयसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. 3 To be wearied
or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिश्रान्ता
शेते रजनिर्मणी गाढसुरसि K. P. 10; Si. 14.
38; Bk. 14. 110. 4 To be afflicted or
distressed; यो ब्रूदति स्वयति पथि आयत्तां
प्रोक्तानां Me. 99. -Caus. (अ-आ-यति, ते)
To cause to be fatigued &c. -WITH
परि to be fatigued very much; S. 1.
-वि 1 to take rest, repose, stop; Ku. 3.
9. 2 to cease, come to an end; see
विश्रान्त also. (-Caus.) 1 to give rest
to, rest; R. 1. 54. 2 to cause to
alight or settle on; R. 4. 85.

अयः 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort;
अलं महीपाल तव अयम R. 2. 34; जानाति हि
पुनः सत्यं कविरैव कवेः अयं Subhāsh. R.
16. 75; Me. 9. 208. 2 Weariness,
fatigue, exhaustion; विनश्यते स तयोवा
मधुमिर्दिजयम R. 4. 35, 67, Me. 17, 52;
Ki. 5. 23. 3 Affliction, distress. 4
Penance, austerity, mortification of
the body; दिवं यदि प्राययते ब्रूया अयः Ku.
5. 45. 5 Exercise; especially
military exercise, drill. 6 Hard
study. -Comp. -अंयु *n.* -जले perspira-
tion, sweat. -कपित *a.* worn out by
fatigue. -साय *a.* to be accomplished
by dint of labour.

अमय *a.* (जा-गी f.) 1 Labouring,
toiling. 2 Low, base, vile. -जः 1 An
ascetic, a devotee, religious
mendicant in general. 2 A Buddhist
ascetic. -जा-गी 1 A female devotee
or mendicant. 2 A lovely woman. 3
A woman of low caste. 4 Bengal
madder. 5 The spikenard.

अंय 1 A. (अंयते, अय्य) 1 To be
careless or inattentive, be negligent.
2 To err. -WITH वि to confide, place
confidence in; see विश्रय.

अयः, अयणं Refuge, shelter,
protection, asylum.

अयः 1 Hearing; as in सुलभय. 2 The
ear. 3 The hypotenuse of a triangle.

अयणः -जं 1 The ear; अयति नृपसदृहे
अयणमपिद्याति Gft. 5. 2 The hypotenuse
of a triangle. -जः-जः N. of a
lunar mansion containing three
stars. -जं 1 The act of hearing;
अयणसुमयं Me. 11. 2 Study. 3 Fame,
glory. 4 That which is heard or
revealed, the Veda; इति अयणात्
'because of such a Vedic text'. 5
Wealth. -Comp. -इन्द्रियं the sense of
hearing, the ear. -उद्वरं the hollow
of the outer ear. -गोचर *a.* within
the range of hearing. (-रः) ear-
shot; as in अयणगोचरे तिष्ठ 'be within
ear-shot' -वयः, -विचयः the reach or
range of the ear इत्येत

B 14. 87 -पालि: -ली f. the tip of the ear. -सुभग a. pleasing to the ear. अवस्य n. 1 The ear. 2 Fame, glory. 3 Wealth. 4 Hymn.

अवस्य Fame, glory, renown.

अवाप्य-व्य: An animal fit for sacrifice.

अविष्टा 1 N. of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishtha*. 2 The asterism called अवणा. -Comp. -ज: the planet Mercury.

आ 2 P. (आति, आण or सूत, caus. अप्रयति-ते) To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen.

आण a. 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled.

2 Wet, moist.

आणा Rice-gruel.

आहु a. Faithful, believing. -द्ध 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; अहुया दियते यस्मात्समाच्छाद्धं नियते; it is of three kinds:—निय, वैमिदिक and काय. 2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Srāddha. -Comp. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया a funeral ceremony. -कुत्त m. the performer of a funeral rite. -तु: the offerer of a Srāddha or funeral oblation. -दिन: न the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour Srāddha is performed. -देव: देवता 1 a deity presiding over funeral rites. 2 an epithet of Yama. 3 a Visvadeva q. v. 4 a; pitri or progenitor. -सुख, -भोक्तृ m. a deceased ancestor.

आह्निक a. (की f.) Relating to a Srāddha. -क: The recipient of an obsequial offering. -कं A present given at a Srāddha.

आह्नीय a. Relating to a Srāddha.

आत p. p. 1 Wearied, tired; fatigued, exhausted. 2 Calmed, tranquil. -त: An ascetic.

आति: f. Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

आत: 1 A month. 2 Time. 3 A temporary shed.

आय: Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

आव: Hearing, listening.

आवक: 1 A hearer. 2 A pupil disciple; आवकावस्थायां Māl. 10. 'in their pupilage, in statu pupilaris'. 3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. 4 A Buddhist votary in general. 5 A heretic. 6 A crow.

आवण a. (णी f.) 1 Relating to the ear. 2 Born under the asterism Srāvaṇa. -ण: 1 N. of a lunar month; (corresponding to July-August). 2 A heretic. 3 An impostor. 4 N. of a Vaisya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Dasaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old

parents that he would die of broken heart separated from his sons.

आवणिक a. Relating to the month Srāvaṇa. -क: the month called Srāvaṇa.

आवणी 1 The day of full moon in Srāvaṇa. 2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

आवस्ति: -स्ती f. N. of a city north of the Ganges said to have been founded by king Srāvasta.

आवित a. Told, narrated, related.

आव्य a. 1 To be heard (opp. द्य). 2 Audible, distinct.

आ 1 U. (अवति-ते, श्रित; caus. विपयति-ते; desid. श्रियति-ते; श्रिभ्रद्गति-ते) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; ये देवं अयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुतापायजितं H. 1. 171; R. 3. 70; 19. 1. 2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); परीता रक्षामि: अयति विवशा कामपि दत्ता Bv. 1. 83; द्विप्रेमनावं कलम: अय-जिव R. 3. 32. 3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; U. 1. 33. 4 To dwell in, inhabit. 5 To honour, serve, worship. 6 To use, employ. 7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -WITH अयि 1 to dwell in. 2 to mount, ascend. -आ 1 to resort or betake oneself to, have recourse to; V. 5. 17; Bk. 14. 111. 2 to follow; R. 4. 35. 3 to seek refuge with, dwell in, inhabit; R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51. 4 to depend on; Ms. 3. 77. 5 to go through, experience, undergo, assume; एको रतः करुण एव निमित्तदेवद्विचयः पृथक् पृथक् विचारयते विवतात् U. 3. 47. 6 to stick or adhere to 7 to choose, prefer. 8 to help, assist. -उद्ध to lift up, raise, elevate. -उपा to have recourse to; Bg. 14. 2; U. 1. 37. -सं 1 to have recourse to, resort to, fly to for refuge or succour. 2 to rest on, dependent on; U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24. 3 to attain, obtain. 4 to approach for sexual union. 5 to serve.

अश्रित p. p. 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. 2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. 3 United or joined with, connected with. 4 Protected. 5 Honoured, served. 6 Subservient, auxiliary. 7 Covered with, overspread. 8 Contained. 9 Assembled, collected. 10 Having, possessing.

अश्रित: f. Resort, recourse, approach.

अश्रितस्य a. 1 Thinking oneself worthy. 2 Proud.

अश्रिपति: an epithet of Siva.

अश्रि 1 P. (अश्रति) To burn.

श्री 9 U. (श्रीयति, श्रीयति) To cook, dress, boil, prepare.

श्री f. 1 Wealth, riches, affluence prosperity plenty श्रीयति: श्रीयति

Rām, सादृशे श्री प्रतिवसति Mk 4. for tane favours the brave'; Ms. 9. 300.

2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; Ki. 1. 1. 3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षण Ku. 7. 46 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity'. 4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (मुखं) कनकश्रियं दधौ Ku. 5. 21, 7. 32; R. 3. 8; Ki. 1. 75. 5 Colour, aspect; Ku. 2. 2. 6 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu; सासी-दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्री: U. 4. 6; S. 3. 14; Si. 1. 1. 7 Any virtue or excellence. 8 Decoration. 9 Intellect, understanding. 10 Superhuman power. 11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (धर्म, अर्थ and काम). 12 The Sarala tree. 13 The Bilva tree. 14 Cloves. 15 A lotus.

(The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीवाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c.; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c.; Māgha has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his Sisupālavadhā, as Bhāravi has used लक्ष्मी). -Comp. -आहु a lotus. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. -कंठः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of the poet Bhavabhūti; श्रीकण्ठपद्मोद्धतः U. 1. 'सखः an epithet of Kubera. -करः an epithet of Vishnu. (-र) the red lotus. -करण a pen. -कांतः an epithet of Vishnu. -कारि m. a kind of antelope. -खंडः हं sandal-wood; श्रीखंड-विष्टेयं हवयति H. 1. 97. -गदिते a kind of minor drama. -गर्भः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a sword. -ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. -गन्धे sour curds. (-नः) Buddhist saint. -चक्रं 1 the circle of the earth, the globe. 2 a wheel of Indra's ear. -जः an epithet of Kāma. -दः an epithet of Kubera. -दायिनः धरः epithets of Vishnu. -नगरी N. of a city. -नंदनः an epithet of Rāma. -निकेतनः, -निवासः epithets of Vishnu. -पतिः 1 an epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 69. 2 a king, sovereign. -पथः a main road, high-way. -पर्णी a lotus. -पर्वतः N. of a mountain; Māl. 1. -पिष्टः turpentine. -गुण्यं cloves. -फलः the Bilva tree. (-हं) the Bilva fruit. -फला, -फली 1 the indigo plant. 2 emblem myrobalan. -आतु m. 1 the moon. 2 a horse. -मस्तकः garlic. -सुद्धा a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaishnavas. -मूर्ति: f. 1 an idol of Vishnu or Lakshmi. 2 any idol. -सुख-सुख a. 1 fortunate, happy. 2 wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men) -श्री: an epithet of Vishnu

-रसः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -वत्सः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishnu प्रमातुलिवश्रीवत् लक्ष्मीविभ्रमदर्पण R. 10. 10. -अंकः 'धा-रिन्', 'भृत्', 'लक्ष्मन्', 'लङ्घन' m. epithets of Vishnu; Ku. 7. 43. -वत्सकिन् m. a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वल्गुः epithets of Vishnu. -वल्गुः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person. -वासः 1 an epithet of Vishnu. 2 of Siva. 3 a lotus. 4 turpentine. -वासस् m. turpentine. -वृक्षः 1 the *Bile* tree. 2 the *Asvattha* or sacred fig-tree. 3 a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -वेष्टः 1 turpentine. 2 resin. -संज्ञं cloves -सहोदरः the moon. -सूक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. -हरिः an epithet of Vishnu. -हरिस्ति the sun-flower.

श्रीमत् a. 1 Wealthy, rich. 2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. 3 Beautiful, pleasing; Ki. 1. 1. 4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things). -m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. 2 Of Kubera. 3 Of Siva. 4 The *Tilaka* tree. 5 The *Asvattha* tree. श्रील a. 1 Rich, wealthy. 2 Fortunate, prosperous. 3 Beautiful. 4 Famous, celebrated.

श्रु I. 1 P. (श्रवति) To go, move; of. सु. -II. 5. P (शृणोति, श्रुत) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to; श्रुयु मे सवशेषं वचः V. 2; कृतानि चाश्रोत पदपदानां Bk. 2. 10; संवेदां मे तद्वत् जलव् ओष्मसि श्रोत्रपेयं Mo. 13. 2 To learn, study; द्वादशवर्षमिवाकर्णं श्रुते Pt. 1. 3 To be attentive, to obey; (इति श्रुते 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept). -Caus. (आवयति-ते) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate. -Desid. (श्रुश्रुते) 1 To wish to hear. 2 To be attentive, or obedient, obey; Pt. 4. 78. 3 To serve, wait or attend upon; श्रुश्रुस्व युक्तं S. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59; Ms. 2. 44. -WITHE अहु 1 to hear; Ms. 9. 100; तयश्राद्धयत् Pt. 1. 2 to hand down as by sacred tradition. -अभि to hear, listen to. -अर 1 to hear. 2 to promise (with dat. of person); Y. 2. 196; cf. P. I. 4. 40. -अप 1 to hear. 2 to learn, ascertain; केशिना हतासुर्वर्षा नारदादुपश्रुय गवर्सेना समदिष्टा V. 1. -परि to hear. -प्रति to promise (with dat. of person to whom the promise is made); तस्यै प्रतिश्रुय रघुप्रविरसदीप्तिं R. 14. 29, 2. 56; 3. 67; 15. 4. -वि to hear (usually in p. p. q. v.). -सं to hear, listen to श्रुतोक्तिं शोकानि Bk 5 19 6 5 - (but *Atm* when used lively श्रुति-क श्रुत-क श्रुति-क RD 1 5.

श्रुतिका Natron.

श्रुत p. p. 1 Heard, listened to. 2 Reported, heard of. 3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. 4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; R. 3. 40; 14. 61. 5 Named, called. -सं 1 The object of hearing. 2 That which was heard by revelation; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge; श्रुतप्रकाश R. 5. 2. 3 Learning in general (विद्या); श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुण्डलेन (विभाति). Bh. 2. 71, R. 3. 21, 5. 22; Pt. 2. 147; 4. 61. -Comp. -अवययन् study of the Vedas. -अवित्त a. conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति a. famous, renowned. (-m.) 1 a generous man. 2 a divine sage. (-f.) N. of the wife of Satrugna. -द्वी N. of Sarasvati. -धर a. remembering what is heard, retentive.

श्रुतवत् a. Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः f. 1 Hearing; चन्द्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. 2 The ear; श्रुतिमुल्लङ्घनप्रसङ्गनितयः R. 9. 35; S. 1. 1; Ve. 3. 23. 3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. 4 A sound in general. 5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद). 6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. 7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. 8 (In music) A division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1; (see Malli. *ad loc.*). 9. The constellation *Shravana*. -Comp. -अहुमासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उक्त, -उक्ति a. enjoined by the Vedas. -कटः 1 a snake. 2 penance, expiation. -कटु a. harsh to hear. (-दुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -चोदनं -ना a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -द्वेष disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -धर a. hearing. -निदर्शन evidence of the Vedas. -पयः the range of the ear; M. 4. 1. -मत्तादन a. grateful to the ear. -प्रामाण्य authority or sanction of the Vedas. -मंडलं the outer ear. -मूलं 1 the root of the ear; लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमुले Git. 1. 2 Vedic text. -मूलक a. founded on the Veda. -विषयः 1 the object of the sense of hearing, i. e. sound; S. 1. 1. 2 the reach or range of the ear; पतकपेण श्रुतिविषयमाप-तितमेव K. 3 the subject-matter of the Veda. 4 any sacred ordinance. -वेष्टः boring the ear -स्वति f. (dual) revelation and legal institution, Veda *and* law

श्रवः 1 A sacrifice. 2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रवा A sacrificial ladle; cf. श्रवा -Comp. -वृक्षः the *Vihankata* tree.

श्रेढी A progression (in math). -Comp. -फल the sum of a progression.

श्रेणिः m. f., श्रेणी f. 1 A line, series, row; तस्यैव श्रेणिः सुमतिविश्वश्रेणिरसना Ve. 4 28; न बद्धवृक्षेणिमिरेव पंकजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; Ms. 28, 35. 2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. 3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. 4 A bucket -Comp. -धर्माः (m. pl.) the customs or trades or guilds.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेयस् a. 1 Better, preferable, superior; वर्णनाद्भूतं श्रेयः H. 3. 3, 33. Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. 2 Best, most excellent 3 More happy or fortunate. 4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशस् q. v.). -m. 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. 2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare; felicity, a good or auspicious result, पूर्वोक्तीरिति श्रेयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते S. 7. 13; प्रतिवचनाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यातिक्रमः R. 1. 79; U. 5. 27, 7. 20; R. 5. 34. 3 Any good or auspicious occasion, S. 7. 4 Final beatitude, absolution. -Comp. -अर्थिन् a. 1 seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. 2 wishing well. -कर 1 promoting happiness, favourable. 2 propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रमः striving after absolution.

श्रेष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). 2 Most happy or prosperous. 3 Most beloved, dearest. 4 Oldest, senior. -हः 1 A *Brāhmaṇa*. 2 A king. 3 N. of Kubera. 4 N. of Vishnu. -दं Cow's milk. -Comp. -आश्रमः 1 the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a householder. 2 A householder. -वाक् a. eloquent.

श्रेष्ठिन् m. The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; निक्षेपे पतिते हर्षे श्रेष्ठि स्तौति स्वदेवता Pt. 1. 14.

श्रे 1 P. (श्रावति) 1 To sweat, perspire. 2 To cook, boil.

श्रोण् 1 P. (श्रोणति) 1 To collect, heap. 2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रोण a. Crippled, lame. -गः A kind of disease.

श्रोणा 1 Rice-gruel. 2 The constellation *Shravana*.

श्रोणिः -णी f. 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82, श्रोणीभारस्यजति तदुता K. P. 10. 2 A road, way. -Comp. -तटः the slope of the hips -फलकं 1 the broad hips 2 the buttocks -विण् 1 the round hips V 4. 18 2 a waist-band -वृक्षं 1 a

string worn round the loins. 2 a word-belt.

श्रोतृ *n.* 1 The ear. 2 The trunk of an elephant. 3 An organ of sense. 4 The stream or current (for श्रोतृ [v.]). -**Comp.** -रश्च an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; Me. 42. (also written श्रोतोरश्च).

श्रोतृ *m.* 1 A hearer. 2 A pupil. **श्रोत्रं** 1 The ear; Bh. 2. 71. 2 Proficiency in the Vedas. 3 The Veda. -**Comp.** -देय *a.* to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; मदेना मे तद्वत् जलद श्रोत्रसि श्रोत्रेयं Me. 13. -मूल the root of the ear.

श्रोत्रिय *a.* 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. 2 Teachable, tractable. -*यः* A learned Brāhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना ब्राह्मणेनैवः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते। विद्यया याति विश्वं विभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते ॥; Māl. 1. 5; R. 16. 25. -**Comp.** -स्वं the property of a learned Brāhmaṇa.

श्रौत *a.* (ती. *f.*) 1 Relating to the ear. 2 Relating to, founded on, or prescribed by the Veda. -*सं* 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. 2 Ritual enjoined by the Veda. 3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. 4 The three sacred fires collectively; (i. e. गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण). -**Comp.** -कर्म्म *n.* a Vedic rite. -सूत्रं *N.* of a class of Śāstra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, शंखधायन, कात्यायन &c.).

श्रौत्रं 1 The ear. 2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

श्रौषद् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वषट् or वीषट्.

श्रुण्व *a.* 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.). 2 Smooth, polished; Śi. 3. 46. 3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. 4 Beautiful, charming. 5 Candid, honest, frank.

श्रुण्वकं The Areca nut.

श्लेष् 1. *A.* (श्लेकते) To go, move. **श्लेष्** 1 *A.* (श्लेकते) To go, move. **श्लेष्** 10 *U.* (श्लेकयति-ने) 1 To be loose or slackened. 2 To be weak or infirm. 3 To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also); श्लेकयितुं क्षणमक्षमतांगना न सहसा सहसा कृतवेषधुः Śi. 6. 57; परित्राणस्तेहः श्लेकयितुमशक्यः खलु वया G. L. 37. 4 To hurt, kill.

श्लथ *a.* 1 Untied, unfastened. 2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; देताच्छुथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 5. 37, 19. 26. 3 Dishevelled (as hair). -**Comp.** -उद्यन *a.* relaxing one's efforts. -लवित्व *a.* hanging loosely down; Ku. 5. 47.

श्लाघ 1 *P.* (श्लाघति) To pervade, penetrate

श्लाघ 1 *A.* (श्लाघते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्व (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे निराच्छति Suphāsh. येनैव श्लाघ्यते गंगा पादेन परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 70 (some read श्लाघते for श्लाघ्यते and give it the next sense). 2 To boast of, be proud of; श्लाघिष्ये केन कीं वेषुने-ष्यत्युक्तिमुच्यतः Bk. 16. 4. 3 To flatter, coax (with dat.); गोपीं कृष्णाय श्लाघते Sk.; Bk. 8. 73.

श्लाघनं 1 Praising, eulogizing. 2 Flattering.

श्लाघा 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation; कर्णजयद्रथयोर्वा कात्र श्लाघा Ve. 2. 2 Self-praise, boast; हते जराति गणेशे पुरस्कृत्य शिशुद्विजं। या श्लाघा पांडुपुत्राणां सेवास्माकं भविष्यति Ve. 2. 4. 3 Flattery. 4 Service. 5 Wish, desire. -**Comp.** -विपर्ययः absence of boasting; त्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22.

श्लाघित *p. p.* Praised, eulogized, commended.

श्लाघ्य *a.* 1 Praiseworthy, worthy; U. 4. 9, 13. 2 Respectable, venerable.

श्लिङ्गुः 1 A debauchee, libertine. 2 A slave, dependant. -*n.* The science of astronomy, astrology.

श्लिङ्गुः 1 A libertine. 2 A servant.

श्लिष्ट 1. 1 *P.* (श्लिष्यति) To burn. -II. 4 *P.* (श्लिष्यति, श्लिष्ट) 1 To embrace; श्लिष्यति जुवति जलचरकल्पं हरि-रुपगत इति तिमिरनलत्वं Gt. 6. 2 To stick, cling or adhere to. 3 To unite, join. 4 To grasp, take, understand; N. 3. 69. -WITH आ, -उप to embrace, clasp. -वि 1 to be separated, to be away from. 2 to burst, fly asunder; Bk. 14. 67. (-Caus.) to separate; Me. 7. -सं 1 To adhere or cling to. 2 to join, unite. -III. 10 *U.* (श्लिष्यति-ने) To unite, join, connect.

श्लिषा 1 An embrace. 2 Clinging, adherence.

श्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Embraced. 2 Clung, adhered to. 3 Resting or leaning on. 4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation; अत्र विषमादयः शब्दाः श्लिष्टाः K. P. 10.

श्लिष्टिः *f.* 1 Embrace. 2 Adherence.

श्लिष्ट Swelled leg, elephantiasis.

-**Comp.** -प्रमवः the mango tree.

श्लील *a.* 1 Lucky, prosperous, see श्रील. 2 Decent; cf. अश्लील.

श्लेषः 1 An embrace. 2 Clinging or adhering to. 3 Union, junction, contact; श्लेषतः श्लेषधनाः K. (where it has the next sense also). 4 Pun, paronomasia, double entendre, susceptibility of a word or sentence to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see K. P. Kārikās 84 and 96); अश्लेषे न श्लेषकमेवमव्याः श्लोकद्वयार्थः दृष्टिमा मया किं N. 3. 69 see श्लेषश्च also

a pun, double

resting on (lit. having for its basis) a Śleṣha.

श्लेष्मकः Phlegm.

श्लेष्मण *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मन् *m.* Phlegm, the phlegmatic humour. -**Comp.** -अतिसारः dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm. -**श्लेजस्** *n.* the phlegmatic humour. -**श्री**, -**श्री** 1 the Arabian jasmine. 2 the hog-weed.

श्लेष्मल *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मताः, **श्लेष्मताकः** A kind of tree **श्लोक्** 1 *A.* (श्लोकते) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. 2 To acquire. 3 To abandon, give up.

श्लोकः 1 Praising in verse, extolling. 2 A hymn or verse of praise, Ms. 7. 26. 3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक q. v. 4 An object of praise. 5 A proverb or saying. 6 A stanza or verse in general; R. 14. 70. 7 A stanza or verse in the Anuṣṭubh metre.

श्लोण 1 *P.* (श्लोणति) To heap together, collect, gather; cf. श्लोण.

श्लोणः A lame man, cripple.

श्लोक 1 *A.* (श्लोकते) To go, move.

श्लव, **श्लव** 1 *A.* (श्लवते, श्लवते) 1 To go, move. 2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

श्लव 1 *A.* (श्लवते) To go, move.

श्लव 10 *U.* (श्लवयति-ने) 1 To speak ill; (श्लवयति only according to some.). 2 (श्लवयति-ने) (a) To go, move. (b) To adorn. (c) To finish, accomplish; (only श्लवयति in these senses according to some).

श्लव 10 *U.* (श्लवयति) To speak ill.

श्लवन् *m.* (Nom. श्लव, श्लोनी, श्लान; acc. pl. श्लवन्, श्लोनी *f.*) A dog; या यदि क्रियते राजा स किं तदात्सुपरानहं Subhāsh.; Bh. 2. 31; Ms. 2. 201. -**Comp.**

-**श्लोत्रि** *m.* a keeper or breeder of sporting dogs. -**गणः** a pack of hounds. -**शानिकः** 1 a hunter. 2 a dog-feeder. -**धूर्तः** a jackal. -**वरः** a snappish or curriish fellow. -**निशः** a night on which dogs bark.

-**पच** *m.*, -**पच**: 1 a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla; Bv. 4. 23. 2 a dog-feeder. -**पद** a dog's foot. -**पाकः** an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla; G. L. 29.

-**फल** lime or citron. -**फलकः** N. of the father of Akṛūra. -**भीरुः** a jackal. -**यूय** a pack of dogs. -**वृत्तिः** *f.* 1 the life of a dog (to which servitude is often likened); सेवा लाघवकारिणी कृत-विद्यः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; Ms. 4. 6. 2 Servitude, service; Ms. 4. 4.

-**व्याघ्रः** 1 a beast of prey. 2 a tiger.

3 a leopard. -**हन्** *m.* a hunter.

श्लव 10 *U.* (श्लवयति-ने) 1 To go

move 2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. 3 To live in misery

अव्यय A hole, chasm; V. 1. 18; Ki. 14. 33.

अव्ययः Swelling, increase.

अव्ययः Swelling, intumescence.

अव्ययीची Sickness, disease.

अव्यय 1 P. (अव्ययति) To run, go quickly.

अव्यय 10 U. (अव्ययति-ते) To tell, narrate.

अव्यय 1 P. (अव्ययति) To run; see अव्यय.

अव्ययः A father-in-law, wife's or husband's father; Ms. 3. 119.

अव्ययः A father-in-law.

अव्ययः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. 2 The younger brother of a husband.

अव्ययः f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother; R. 14. 18. -Comp. अव्यय m. du. the mother and father-in-law.

अव्यय 2 P. (अव्ययति, स्वस्ति or अव्ययति) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath; त कर्मकाण्डेन अव्ययं न जीवति H. 2. 11; R. 8. 87. 2 To sign, pant, heave; अव्ययति विद्वद्भ्यः R. 1. 18. 3 To hiss, snort. -Caus. (अव्ययति-ते) To cause to breathe or live. -WITH आ 1 to breathe; Mv. 5. 51. 2 to recover breath, take courage, take heart; Me. 8. 3 to revive; Bk. 9. 56. (-Caus.) to console, comfort, cheer up. -उद् 1 to breathe, live; Ve. 5. 15, Ms. 3. 72. 2 to cheer up, revive, take heart; Ki. 3. 8; Si. 18. 58. 3 to open, bloom (as a lotus); Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. 4 to pant, sigh deeply; Bk. 6. 120; 14. 55. 5 to heave, throb. 6 to be loosened or relaxed. -नि, निश्च 1 to sigh, heave. -वि 1 to confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in (usually with loc.); ह्येन विस्वसिनि कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110; Ku. 5. 15; sometimes with gen. 2 to rest secure, be fearless or confident; विज्ञावसे पक्षिणैः समतात् Bk. 2. 25. (-Caus.) to cause to believe, to inspire confidence; Bk. 8. 105. -समा to take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. (-Caus.) to console, encourage, cheer up.

अव्यय ind. 1 Tomorrow; वरमय कपोतो न श्वे नद्यः Subhāsh. 2 Future (at the beginning of comp.). -Comp. -सुत a. (अव्ययसुत) being tomorrow. -वसीय, -वसीयस् (अव्ययवसीय, अव्ययवसीयस्) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate (-a.) happiness, good fortune. -अव्यय (अव्यय-अव्यय) a. happy, prosperous. (-सं) 1

happiness, prosperity. 2 an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

अव्ययः 1 Air, wind; स्वसनद्यमिगविः Si. 11. 21. 2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -नं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration; अव्ययनचित्तपद्मवाचरोडे Ki. 10. 34; Ratn. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also); Si. 9. 52. 2 Sighing; Ki. 2. 45. -Comp. -अव्ययः a serpent. -ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. -उव्ययः a serpent. -अव्ययः f. gust of wind.

अव्यय p. p. 1 Breathed, sighed. 2 Breathing. -तं 1 Breathing, respiration. 2 Sighing.

अव्यय a. (नी f.), अव्यय a. Relating to the morrow, future.

अव्ययः The ear of a dog.

अव्ययः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

अव्ययः A dog's tooth.

अव्ययः A dog. -Comp. -निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. -वैखरी angry or currish snarling.

अव्यय a. (नी f.) Savage, ferocious. -वः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. 2 A tiger.

अव्ययः-च्छः A dog's tail.

अव्यय m. A porcupine.

अव्ययः 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving; अयापि स्तनेष्वयं जनयति अव्ययः प्राणाधिकः S. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 42. 2 A sigh, panting. 3 Air, wind. 3 Air, wind. 4 Asthma. -Comp. -कासः asthma. -रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. -हिका a kind of hiccough. -हेतिः f. sleep.

अव्यय a. Breathing. -m. 1 Air, wind. 2 A breathing animal, living being. 3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

अव्यय 1 P. (अव्ययति, वृत्) 1 To grow, increase (fig. also), to swell (as the eye); वृत्तोव्ययिष्यत्तुव्ययं हेतोस्तवा-अव्यय Bk. 6. 19, 31; 14. 79, 15. 30. 2 To thrive, prosper. 3 To go, approach, move towards. -WITH उद् 1 to swell, increase, grow; अव्यय-रुदितोव्ययनेन (युल्ले) Me. 84. 2 to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

अव्यय 1 A. (अव्ययते) To become white, be white; व्यतिक्रितदिग्गताः श्वेत-मादिर्यशोभिः Mā. 2. 9.

अव्यय a. White.

अव्ययः f. Whiteness.

अव्यय a. White.

अव्यय 1 White leprosy. 2 A leprous spot (on the skin); तद्व्ययमपि नोपेक्ष्य काये वृद्धे कथंचन ।

स्याद्व्ययः हृदयमपि विविधैर्लेपेन दुर्मग Kāv. 1. 7. अव्ययि a. (नी f.) Leprous. -m A leper.

अव्यय 1 A. (अव्ययते) To become white.

श्वेत a. (श्वेता or श्वेती f.) White, ततः श्वेतैर्व्ययैः महति स्यन्दने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14.

-रः 1 The white colour. 2 A conch-shell. 3 A cowrie. 4 The planet Venus. 5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. 6 A white cloud. 7 Cumin seed. 8 N. of a range of mountains; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. 9 N. of a division of the world. -ते Silver. -Comp

-अव्ययः, वासस् m. a class of Jaina ascetics. -ह्ययः a kind of sugarcane.

-उव्ययः an epithet of Kubera. -कमलं, -पद्मं a white lotus. -कुंजरः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra.

-कुष्ठं white leprosy. -केशुः a Bauddha or Jaina saint. -कोलः a kind of fish (शकर). -गजः, द्विपः 1 a white elephant.

2 the elephant of Indra. -गरुड m., -गरुडः a goose. -वृद्धः 1 a goose. 2 a kind of basil. -द्विपः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. -घातुः 1 a white mineral. 2 chalk. 3 the milk-stone.

-घामस् m. 1 the moon. 2 camphor. 3 cuttle-fish bone. -नीलः a cloud.

-पञ्चः a goose. -पञ्चः an epithet of Brahman. -पाटलः the white trumpet flower. -पिंगः a lion. -पिंगलः 1 a lion.

2 an epithet of Siva. -नारिकं white pepper. -मालः 1 a cloud. 2 smoke.

-रक्तः the pink or rosy colour. -रज्जन lead. -रजः the planet Venus. -रोचिस् m. the moon. -रोहितः an epithet of Garuḍa. -वल्कलः the glomerous fig-tree. -वाजिन् m. 1 the moon. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -वाह m. an epithet of Indra. -वाहः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 of Indra. -वाहनः 1 an epithet of Arjuna. 2 the moon. 3 a marine monster (मकर). -वाहिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna. -वृद्धः, -वृद्धः barley. -हयः 1 a horse of Indra. 2 an epithet of Arjuna. -हस्तिन् m. Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

श्वेतकः A cowrie. -कं Silver.

श्वेता 1 A cowrie. 2 Hog-weed. 3 White Dhrvā grass. 4 A crystal. 5 Candied sugar. 6 Bamboo-manna. 7 N. of various plants.

श्वेतोद्दी N. of Sachi, wife of Indra.

श्वेत्तं White leprosy.

श्वेत्तं 1 Whiteness. 2 White leprosy.

श्वेत्तं, -श्वेत्तं White leprosy.

ष.

Many roots which begin with **स** are written in the Dhātupāṭha with **ए** to show that the **स** is changed to **र** after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under **स** in their proper places.

ष *a.* Best, excellent. -**षः** 1 Loss, destruction. 2 End. 3 Rest, remainder. 4 Final emancipation.

षट्क *a.* Sixfold. -**कं** An aggregate of six ; मासषट्क, पूर्वषट्क, उत्तरषट्क &c.

षड्युग See षोडश.

षड् 1 A bull. 2 A eunuch ; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers). 3 A group, multitude ; collection, heap, quantity (*a.* also in this sense) ; कलत्रमुपगतेषु षट्पदेष्वेव वक्तुः कुमुदकमलपत्रे तुल्य-रूपमवस्था Si. 11. 15 ; cf. षड् also.

षड्कः A eunuch.

षडाही 1 A pond, pool. 2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

षडः 1 A eunuch ; Y. 1. 215. 2 The neuter gender ; निवेशः शिवरे षडे Ak. -**Comp.** -**तिलः** barren sesamum.

षट् *num. a.* (used in pl. ; Nom. षट् gen. षण्णा) ; Ms. 1. 16, 8. 403. -**Comp.** -**अक्षीणः** (षट्क्षीणः) a fish. -**अंशं** (षट्शं) 1 six parts of the body taken collectively ; -**जंघे** बाहु शिरो मध्यं षडंगानिद-मुच्यते 2 the six works auxiliary to the Veda ; शिक्षा कलपो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चित्तिः । ज्योतिषमयनं चैव षडंगो वेद उच्यते, see वेदांग also. 3 six auspicious things, i. e. the six things obtained from a cow : -**गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्द्विषं च रोचना । षडंगेतत्सु मांगल्यं पठितं सर्वदा गन्तव्यं** -**अंशः** (षट्शं) a bee. -**अधिक** *a.* (षट्धिक) exceeded by six ; Mal. 5. 1. -**अभिज्ञः** (षट्भिज्ञः) a Buddhist deified saint. -**अशीत** *a.* (षट्शीत) eighty-sixth. -**अशीतिः** *f.* (षट्शीतिः) eighty-six. -**अहः** (षडहः) a period of six days. -**आननः** -**वक्त्रः** -**वदनः** (षडाननः, षड्वक्त्रः, षड्वदनः) epithets of Kārtikeya ; षडाननाधीतपयोधराह नेता चमूनामिव कृचिकाह R. 14. 22. -**आम्नायः** (षडाम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. -**ऊषणं** (षडूषणं) six spices taken collectively ; पंचकौलं च मरिचं षडूषणमुदाहृतम् -**कर्ण** *a.* (षडकर्णं) heard by six ears ; i. e. by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener (as a counsel, secret &c.). षडकर्णो मिथिते श्रवः Pt. 1. 99. (-**जः**) a kind of lute. -**कर्मेन्द्र** *n.* (षट्कर्मेन्द्र) 1 the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brāhmaṇa ; they are : -**अभ्यासमयश्चने यज्ञं यजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रह-श्चैव षट्कर्माण्यज्ञमनः Ms. 10. 75. 2 the six acts allowable to a Brāhmaṇa for his subsistence : उक्तं प्रतिग्रहो मिश्र**

वाणिज्यं पशुपालनं । कृषिकर्म तथा चेति षट्-कर्मेण्यज्ञमनः ॥ 3 the six acts that may be performed by means of magic ; शांति, वशीकरण, स्तंभन, विद्वेष, उच्चाटन and मारण. 4 the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga ; योतिर्विस्ती तथा नेती (नौलिकी) वाटकस्तथा । कपालमातीः चैतानि षट्कर्माणि समाचरेत्. (-**मः**) a Brāhmaṇa. -**कोण** *a.* (षट्कोण) hexangular. (-**जः**) 1 a hexagon. 2 the thunderbolt of Indra. -**गवं** (षड्गवं) 1 a team or yoke of six oxen. 2 a yoke of six (sometimes after the names 'of other animals) ; e. g. 'हस्ति, 'अश्व' six elephants, horses &c. -**गुण** *a.* (षड्गुण) 1 sixfold. 2 having six attributes. (-**जः**) 1 an assemblage of six qualities. 2 the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics ; see under गुण (21) ; cf. षड्गुण्य also. -**ग्रंथि** *a.* (षड्ग्रंथि) the root of long pepper. -**ग्रंथिका** (षड्ग्रंथिका) zedcary (शटी). -**चक्रं** (षड्चक्रं) the six mystical circles of the body. -**चत्वारिंशत्** (षट्चत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. -**चरणः** (षट्चरणः) 1 a bee. 2 a locust. 3 a louse. -**जः** (षड्जः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut ; so called because it is derived from the six organs : -**नासां कंठमुस्ताह जिह्वां दंष्ट्रां संस्पृशन् । षड्जः संजायते** (षड्जः संजायते) यस्माच्चस्मात् षड्ज इति स्मृतः ; it is said to resemble the note of peacocks ; षड्जं रौति मधुस्तु Nārada ; षड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः द्विवा भिन्नः शिल्पिभिः R. 1. 39. -**त्रिंशत्** *f.* (षट्त्रिंशत्) thirty-six ; (षट्त्रिंश *a.* thirty-sixth). -**दर्शनं** (षड्दर्शनं) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy ; they are : -**सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा, and वेदान्त**. -**दुर्गं** (षड्दुर्गं) the six kinds of forts taken collectively ; यन्त्रदुर्गं भद्रदुर्गं भित्तिदुर्गं तथैव च । मधुपदुर्गं सुदुर्गं वनदुर्गमिति क्मात् ॥ -**नवतिः** (षण्णवतिः) ninety-six. -**पंचाशत्** *f.* (षट्पंचाशत्) fifty-six. -**पदः** (षट्पदः) 1 a bee ; न पंकजं तयदलीमपदपदं न षट्पदोऽसौ न जुष्टजयः कलं Bk. 2. 19 ; Ku. 5. 9 ; R. 6. 69. 2 a louse. -**अतिथिः** the mango tree. -**आनन्दवर्धनः** the Asoka or Kinkirāta tree. -**ज्य** *a.* heaving bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid) ; त्रयश्चापं न वहति मयान्मन्मथः षट्पदज्यं Ms. 73. -**प्रियः** the tree called नागकेशर. -**पदी** (षट्पदी) 1 a stanza consisting of six lines 2 a female bee. 3 a louse. -**पज्ञः** (षट्पज्ञः) 1 one who is well acquainted with six subjects ; i. e. the four Puruṣārthas or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature

of the Supreme Spirit ; धर्मविक्रान्तमेषु लोकतत्त्वायतिष्ठति । षट्पद पज्ञा तु यस्यासौ षट्पज्ञः परिकीर्तितः ॥ 2 a lustful or licentious man. -**विदुः** (षट्विदुः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -**भागः** (षट्भागः) a sixth part, one-sixth ; S. 2. 13 ; Ms. 7. 131. 8. 33. -**युज** *a.* (षट्युज) 1 six-armed. 2 six-sided, hexagonal (-**जः**) a hexagon. (-**जः**) 1 an epithet of Durgā. 2 the water-melon. -**नासः** (षण्मासः &c.) a period of six months. -**मासिक** *a.* (षण्मासिक) half-yearly, occurring every six months. -**मुखः** (षण्मुखः) an epithet of Kārtikeya ; R. 17. 67. (-**स्त**) a water-melon. -**रसः**, -**रसाः** (*m. pl.*) (षड्रसं &c.) the six flavours taken collectively ; see under रस. -**रात्रं** (षट्रात्रं) a period of six nights. -**वर्गः** (षट्वर्गः) 1 an aggregate of six things. 2 especially, the six enemies of mankind ; (also called षड्वि) ; कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहो च मत्सरः क्रुणारि षड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9 ; लघुषट्वर्ग Bk. 1. 2. -**विंशतिः** *f.* (षट्विंशतिः) twenty-six ; षड्विंश twenty-sixth. -**विष** (षड्विष) *a.* of six kinds, six-fold ; R. 4. 26. -**षष्टिः** *f.* (षट्षष्टिः) sixty-six. -**सप्ततिः** (षट्सप्ततिः) seventy-six. -**षष्टिः** *f.* Sixty ; Ms. 8. 177 ; Y 3. 84. -**तम** sixtieth. -**Comp.** -**भागः** an epithet of Siva. -**मत्तः** an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. -**योजनी** *f.* a journey or extent of sixty Yojanas. -**संवत्सरः** a period of sixty years. -**हायनः** 1 an elephant (sixty years old). 2 a kind of rice.

षष्ठ *a.* (ष्टि *f.*) Sixth, the sixth ; षष्ठं तु षष्ठजस्योऽंशं षड्यालितुकाह्वनात् Ms. 9. 164, 7. 130 ; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1 ; R. 17. 78. -**Comp.** -**अंशः** 1 sixth part in general ; Y. 3. 35. 2 particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c. which the king takes from his subjects as land tax ; ऊषस्यसिञ्चानि तत्रोपमोक्तं षष्ठं षड्विंशद्व्या इव सक्षि-तायाः R. 2. 66 ; (the different kinds of produce to the sixth part of which a king is entitled are specified in Ms. 7. 131 132). -**वृत्तिः** a king entitled to the sixth part of the produce ; षष्ठं षड्विंशद्विषं षष्ठं षष्ठः S. 5. 4. -**अन्नं** the sixth meal. -**कालः** taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. 2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram.). 3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyani, one of the 16 divine mothers. -**Comp.** -**तत्पुरुषः** the genitive Tatpuruṣa

composed one in which when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. -पूजनं, -पूजा worship of the goddess who performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

पहसाडः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice.

पाइ ind. A vocative particle.

पाइकौशिक a. (की f.) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

पाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. 2 Singing, music. 3 (In music) A *Ru'ga* in which six of the seven primary notes are used; औडवः पंचाभिः शोकः स्वरेः षड्भित्तु पाडवः.

पाड्युष्यं 1 The collection of six qualities. 2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; Si. 2. 93, see under गुण also. 3 Multiplication of anything by six -Comp. -प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measures of royal policy.

पापमातुरः 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kārtikeya.

पापमासिक a. (की f.) 1 Six-monthly, half-yearly. 2 Six months' old;

मौक्तिक ना शम्पासिकानां Vb 1 17

षष्ठ (छी f.) Sixth.

विद्वगः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. 2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट); विद्वगैर-गयत संस्रन्नेव काचित् Si. 5. 34.

पुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षोडश a. (श्री f.) Sixteenth; Ms. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशन् num. a. (pl.) Sixteen.

-Comp. -अंशु the planet Venus. -अंग a. having 16 parts or ingredients.

(-गः) a kind of perfume. -अंगुलक a. having the breadth of 16 fingers.

-अंघ्रिः a crab. -अर्चिस् m. the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. -उपचार m. pl. the sixteen ways of doing

homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated:—आसनं स्वागते पादमं-
व्यमाचमनीयकम् । नमुपकर्तव्यमस्तानं वसनाभरणानि च । गंधपुष्पे धूपदीपौ नैवेद्यं वंदनं तथा. -कलाः

the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named :—अष्टौ मानदा वृषा सुदिः पुष्टी रति-
धृतिः । शशिनी चंद्रिका कौतिल्योत्सा श्रीः प्रीति-
रेव च । अंशुदा च तथा पूर्णामृता षोडश वै कलाः॥

-धृजा a form of Durgā. -मातृका f. pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are:—गौरी पद्मा शशी मेधा सावित्री विजया जया

देवसेना स्वधा स्वहा मातरी लोकमातर शक्ति
पुष्टिस्तुष्टि कुलदत्तात्मद्वयत...

षोडशधा ind. In sixteen ways.

षोडशिक a. (की f.) Consisting of sixteen parats, sixteenfold; षोडशिको देवतोपचारः.

षोडशिन m. A modification of the Agnishtoma sacrifice.

षोडा ind. In six ways. -Comp.

-न्यासः the six ways of touching the body with mystical texts. -मुखः 'six-

faced', N. of Kārtikeya; षोडा जनार्त्त-
नितषोडामुखः सभिनि षोडा स हाटकगिरिः
Asvad. 7.

षिञ् 1. 4. P. (छिबति, छिष्यति, छचत) 1

To spit, eject saliva from the month.

2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18. -With नि 1 to eject, emit, send forth; S 4.

4; R. 2. 75; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10. 18. 14; Kāv. 1. 95. 2 to eject saliva

from the mouth; Ms. 4. 132, Y. 2. 213.

छीवनं, छेवनं 1 Spitting out. 2 Saliva, spittle.

छचत p. p. Spit, ejected.

ष्वक्, ष्वस्क् 1 A. (ष्वकते, ष्वस्कते). To go, move.

स.

स ind. A prefix substituted for सह or सम, तुल्य or सदृश and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (a) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of, सहज, समर्थ, सहज, सधन, सरोप, सकोप, सहृदि &c; (b) similar, like, समन्त 'of a similar nature'; so सजाति, सवर्ण; (c) same; सोदर, सवस्, सपिंड, सनाभि &c. -m. 1 A snake. 2 Air, wind. 3 A bird. 4 A short name for the musical note वृज्ज q. v. 5 N. of Siva. 6 Of Vishnu.

संयः A skeleton.

संयत् f. A battle, war, fight; सः संयति शतपिमाकिलः R. 6. 72, 7. 39, 18. 20; Ki. 1. 19; Si. 16. 15. -Comp. -वरः a king, prince.

संयत p. p. 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. 2 Tied up, bound together.

3 Fettered. 4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R. 3. 20. 5 Ready. 6 Ar-

ranged; see सम् with सं. -Comp. -अंजलि a. one who has folded his hands in supplication. -आरमन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. -आहार

a. temperate in eating. -उपस्कार a. who has a well-regulated house,

उपस्थानः house-

good order. -चेतस्, -मनस् a. controlled in mind. -नाण a. one whose breath

is suppressed. -वाक् a. silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयत् 1 a. Ready, prepared; Mv. 5. 51. 2 Being on guard.

संयमः 1 Restraint, check, control; श्रोत्रादीनिन्द्रियाण्यप्ये संयमाग्रिषु जुहति Bg. 4.

26, 27. 2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of Yoga; धारणाध्यानसमाधिरयमेव संयमपद-

वाच्यं Sarva. S., Ku. 2. 59. 3 A religious vow. 4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; S. 4. 19. 5

Humanity, feeling of compassion.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. 2 Drawing in; S. 1. 3 Binding up; U. 1; V. 3. 5. 4 Confinement. 5 A Self-

denial, control. 6 A religious vow or obligation. 7 A square of four houses.

-नः One who restrains or regulates, a ruler. -नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित p. p. 1 Restrained. 2 Bound, fettered. 3 Detained.

संयमिन् a. One who curbs or restrains, controlling. -m. 'One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic. R. 8. 11; Bg. 2. 69.

संयान A mould -न 1 Going along with, panying 2 Travelling

proceeding. 3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheaten flour; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Blended, mixed, mingled.

3 Accompanied by. 4 Possessed of, endowed with. 5 Consisting of.

संयुगः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. 2 Fight, war, battle, contest;

संयुगे संयुगिनि तस्ययत् प्रसिद्ध कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -Comp. -नोषद 'a contest in a cow's footstep'; i. e. an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English 'a storm in a teapot.

संयुज्ज a. Connected, relating to; Si. 14. 55.

संयुत p. p. 1 Joined, united together, connected. 2 Endowed or furnished with; see यु with सं.

संयोगः 1 Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि विवेकस्य संयुज्यति

संयं Subhāsh. 2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 gunas of the Vaisheshikas). 3 Addition, annexation. 4 A set: आमरणसंयोगः Māl. 6. 5 Alliance between two kings for a common object 6 (In gram) A conjunct con-

sonant. 7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. 8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -युयक्त्वं severality of conjunction. -विरुद्धं any eatables causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिक *a.* 1 United, conjoined. 2 Joining.

संयोजनं 1 Union, conjunction. 2 Copulation, sexual union.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षणं 1 Protection, preservation. 2 Charge, custody.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. 2 Impassioned, fired with passion. 3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. 4 Enamoured, charmed. 5 Charming, beautiful.

संरुध्य *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. 2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. 3 Augmented. 4 Swelled. 5 Overwhelmed.

संरम्भः 1 Beginning. 2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; S. 7. 3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. 4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 96. 5 Anger, rage, wrath; अग्निपातवर्तीकारः संरम्भो हि महाभयसं R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28. 6 Pride, arrogance. 7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. -वद्वय *a.* harsh through rage. -रस *a.* excessively enraged. -वेगः the impetuosity of anger.

संरम्भित् *a.* (जी. f.) 1 Excited, agitated, flurried; Si. 2. 67. 2 Angry, furious, enraged. 3 Proud, arrogant.

संरागः 1 Colouring. 2 Passion, affection. 3 Rage, anger.

संराग्यनं 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. 2 Accomplishing. 3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरावः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. 2 Sound or noise in general.

संरुग्ण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. 2 Blocked up, filled up. 3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. 4 Covered over, concealed. 5 Refused, withheld; see रुध् with सं.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown together. 2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरुद्धवय. 3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. 4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. 5 Bold, confident.

संरोधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. 2 Blockade, siege. 3 Bond, fetter. 4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधनं Obstructing, stopping.

संलक्षणं Marking, distinguishing or

ch izing
सल्य *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together with, adhering

to. 2 Come to blows or close contest.

संलयः 1 Lying down, sleep. 2 Dissolution. 3 Universal destruction (प्रलय).

संलयनं 1 Adhering or clinging to. 2 Dissolution.

संललित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संलापः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. 2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. 3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संलापकः A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संलीढ *p. p.* Licked up, enjoyed.

संलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. 2 Joined together. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Cowering down. 5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down. -मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संलेशनं Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. 2 Especially a year of the Vikramāditya's era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सः 1 A year. 2 A year of Vikramāditya's era. 3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -करः an epithet of Siva. -अग्नि *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). -रथः a year's course.

संवदनं 1 Conversing, talking together. 2 Communication of tidings. 3 Examination, consideration. 4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. 5 A charm, an amulet.

संवरः 1 Covering. 2 Comprehension. 3 Compression, contraction. 4 A dam, bridge, causeway. 5 A kind of deer. 6 N. of a demon; see शंवर. -र 1 Concealment. 2 Forbearance, self-control. 3 Water. 4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणं 1 Covering, screening. 2 Hiding, concealment; Māl. 1. 3 A pretext, disguise; see संवर also.

संवरजनं 1 Appropriating to oneself. 2 Consuming, devouring.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. 2 Dissolution, destruction. 3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 26. 4 A cloud. 5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). 6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. 7 A year. 8 A collection, multitude.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. 2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of an *avartal* 1081 शोभते
सव ; Bh 2 76. 3 Sub-marine fire 4 N. of Balarāma.

संवर्तकिन् *m.* N. of Balarāma.

संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. 2 The petal near the filament. 3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (द्विपदिःशिक्षा Tv.).

संवर्धक *a.* (द्वि. f.) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. 2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, reared. 2 Increased.

संवलित *p. p.* 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; Māl. 6. 5. 2 Sprinkled with; Māl. 4. 9. 3 Connected, associated. 4 Broken; उदितो-पलस्रलनसंवलितः (धनयः) Ki. 6. 4.

संवर्धित *a.* Overrun. -तं Sound; Māl. 5. 19.

संवसथः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mārgas of the wind; see वायु.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. 2 Discussion, debate. 3 Communication of tidings. 4 Information, news. 5 Assent, concurrence. 6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादाच्च संवादादनया पृष्ठः Dk.; (नायः) चित्ताकर्षी परिचित इव श्रीवसंवादेति Māl. 5. 20.

संवादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. 2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; बहुजनसंवादिनीः ककाः R. 1. 39; असंवादसंवादिन्याकृतिः U. 6.

संवारः 1 Covering, closing up. 2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विवार q. v.) 3 Diminution 4 Protecting, securing. 5 Arranging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. 2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. 3 Domestic intercourse. 4 A house, dwelling. 5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. 2 Pressing together. 3 Shampooing, stroking gently. 4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संवाहकः A shampooer; see सवाह (4) above.

संवाहनं, न्ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. 2 Shampooing, gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24; Māl. 3. 25.

संविक्तं What is separated or individualized.

संविद्य *p. p.* 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried, as in 2 Terrified frightened

संविज्ञात *p. p.* Universally known, generally recognised or allowed

संविधि *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; संस्वप्ना सुखसंविधिः स्मरणीयाश्नुनाती Ki. 11. 34, 16 32. 2 Understanding, intellect. 3 Recognition, recollection. 4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. 2 Consciousness, perception; Māl. 6. 13 3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; R. 7. 31 4 Assent, consent. 5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. 6 War, battle, fight. 7 A warcry, watch-word. 8 A name, an appellation. 9 A sign, signal. 10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. 11 Sympathy, participation. 12 Meditation. 13 Conversation. 14 Hemp. -Comp. -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा An agreement or promise, covenant.

संविदात् *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent. 2 Harmonious.

संविदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood. 2 Recognised. 3 Well-known, renowned. 4 Explored. 5 Agreed upon. 6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सं. -तं An agreement.

संविधा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. 2 Mode of life, means of leading life; R. 1. 94.

संविधानं 1 Arrangement, disposition; Māl. 6. 2 Performance. 3 Plan, mode. 4 A rite. 5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Māl. 6.

संविधानकं 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकं U. 3. 2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविभागः 1 Partition, dividing. 2 A part, portion, share.

संविभागिन् *m.* A partner, sharer, participant.

संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. 2 Entered together. 3 Seated together. 4 Dressed, clothed.

संवीक्षणं Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. 2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. 3 Adorned. 4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. 5 Overwhelmed.

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. 2 Destroyed.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; मृद्वर्गुलसंवृतपर्योडे (मुखं) S. 3. 26. 2 Hidden, concealed; S. 2. 11. 3 Secret. 4 Closed shut up, secured. 5 Retired, secluded 6 Contracted,

compressed. 7 Confiscated, sequestered. 8 Filled with, full of. 9 Accompanied by; see वृ with सं. -तं 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. 2 A mode of pronunciation. -Comp. -आकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -संव *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; R. 1. 20.

संवृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. 2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 44. 3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. 2 Fulfilled, accomplished. 3 Collected; heaped together. 4 Past, gone. 5 Covered. 6 Furnished with. -सः *N.* of Varuṇa.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. 2 Accomplishment. 3 Covering.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. 2 Grown tall or high, big, large. 3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. 2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 24; Māl. 5. 6. 3 Haste, speed. 4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संवेदः Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदनं 1 Perception, knowledge. 2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनमिव रामे चैतन्यमपि U. 1. 47. 3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

संवेष्टः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. 2 A dream. 3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). 4 Cohabitation, co opulation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेष्टनं Coition, sexual union.

संव्यानं Covering, wrapping. 2 Cloth, vesture, garment. 3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

संशक्तः 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. 2 A picked warrior. 3 A brother in arms. 4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गहने Ku. 5. 46; स्वद्वयः संशयस्यास्य छेदा न ह्यपश्यते Bg. 6. 39. 2 Misgiving, suspicion. 3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकधार्मिकविरुद्धमावासावधारकं ज्ञानं संशयः 4 Danger, peril, risk; न संशयमनाहृत्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7; दाता पुनः संशयमन्यथैव Māl. 10. 13; Ki. 13. 16, V. 6. 1. 5 Possibility -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* doubtful sceptical, -वरेण, -स्य *a.*

doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. -गत *a.* fallen into danger; S. 6. -छेदः solution of a doubt, decision. -छेदिन् *a.* clearing all doubt, decisive; S. 3. संशयान्, संशयाद् *a.* Doubtful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशरणं Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. 2 Sharp, acute. 3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. 4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -व्रत *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Completely purified, pure. 2 Polished, refined. 3 Expiated.

संशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification, Bg. 15. 1. 2 Cleansing or purifying in general. 3 Correction, rectification. 4 Clearance. 5 Acquittance (of debt).

संशोधनं Purification, clearness &c.

संश्रुत *n.* Trick, jugglery, illusion. -म. A juggler.

संश्रयान *p. p.* 1 Contracted, shrunk up. 2 Frozen, congealed. 3 Rolled up. 4 Collapsed.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation; परस्पर-विरोधिनोरकसंश्रयकुलम् V. 5. 24; R. 6. 41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to'; ज्ञातिकुलिकसंश्रयां S. 5. 17; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57; मनोरथोऽस्याः शङ्खिनीलिसंश्रयः Ku. 5. 60; द्विसंश्रयां व्रीहियवपुः लक्ष्मीः 1. 43; वृक्षाश्चसंश्रयमुपयोः प्रयोग M. 1. 2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leaguing together for mutual protection; one of the 6 gūṇas or expedients in politics; see under युग also; Ms. 7. 160. 3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्वये गजमये पतनस्य बह्वरी Ku. 4. 31; Me. 17; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively. 2 A promise, an agreement, engagement.

संश्रवणं 1 Hearing. 2 The ear.

संश्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone to for refuge. 2 Supported, sheltered.

संश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed to. 2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Clapsed or pressed together, joined, united. 2 Embraced. 3 Related, connected together. 4 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. 5 Furnished or endowed with, having.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing, an embrace. 2 Union, connection, contact.

संश्लेषण-गः 1 Pressing together. 2 Means of binding together.

संसक्त *p. p.* 1 Adhered or stuck together. 2 Adhering or clinging to

attached to, sticking close to. 3 Joined or linked together, closely connected; R. 7. 24. 4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. 5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended; मदसुखमदु-रिक्तसंस्कृतेः Māl 9. 5; कलिं दुःखं मयुरं गतादुषि मंगोर्मिसंस्कृते जलेव भाति R. 6. 48; Māl. 5. 11. 6 Intention. 7 Endowed with, possessed of. 8 Fastened, restrained. -Comp. -संनत् *a.* having the mind fixed or attached. -युग *a.* yoked, harnessed; Si. 3. 68.

संसात्तिः *f.* 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction; Kī. 7. 27. 2 Close contact, proximity. 3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance; Si. 8. 67. 4 Tying, fastening together. 5 Devotion, ad-diction (to anything).

संसद् *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting, circle, संसृजतिं पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51; ह्यसंसदि लब्धकीर्तिः Pt. 1; R. 16. 24. 2 A court of justice; Ms. 8. 52. संसरणं 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. 2 The world, worldly life, mundane existence; मीमंषडकरमडलभीम-ज्वालसंसरणतापित्युर्ते Bv. 4. 6. 3 Birth and rebirth. 4 The unresisted march of troops. 5 The commencement of battle. 6 A highway. 7 A resting place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संसर्गः 1 Commixture, junction, union. 2 Contact, company, associa-tion, society; संसर्गसक्तिः खेडु Bh. 2. 62; S. 2. 3. 3 Proximity, touch. 4 Intercourse, familiarity. 5 Copula-tion, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. 6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Comp. -अभावः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds :—नागभाव antecedent, प्रवृत्ताभाव emergent, and अन्त्याभाव absolute, non-existence. -दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from associa-tion, especially with bad people.

संसर्गि *a.* United, associated with. -*m.* An associate, a companion.

संसर्जनं 1 Commingling. 2 Leaving, abandoning. 3 Discharging, voiding.

संसर्पः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. 2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a *Kṣhaya-māsa* (क्षयमास).

संसर्पणं 1 Creeping along. 2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संसर्पित *a.* Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संसावः An assembly.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. 2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundane existence, the world; असारः संसारः U. 1; Māl. 5. 30; म किं सामाध्यासि उपाधुना क्षमन्ते

Asvad. 22; or परिवर्तिनि संसारे दृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. 3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession or births. 4 Worldly illusion. -Comp. -समनं transmigration. -गुरुः an epithet of the god of love. -मार्गः 1 the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. 2 the vulva. मोक्षः -मोक्षणं final libera-tion or emancipation from worldly life.

संसर्गित *a.* (जी *f.*) Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -*m.* 1 A sentient being, creature. 2 The em-bodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मन्).

संसिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. 2 One who has secured final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः *f.* 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment; स्वकुष्ठितस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिर्हरितोषणं Bhāg.; Ku. 2. 63. 2 Absolution, final be-atitude; संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Bg. 8. 15; 3. 20. 3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. 4 A passionate or intoxicated woman.

संसूचनं 1 Showing plainly, proving. 2 Informing, telling. 3 Hinting, intimating; अर्थस्य संसूचने. 4 Reproach-ing, accusing.

संसृतिः *f.* 1 Course, current, flow. 2 The worldly life, course of the world. 3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं न निपातयसि संसृति-गर्तमेवे Bv. 4. 32; Si. 14. 63; cf. संसार.

संसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. 2 Associated or connected together as partners. 3 Composed. 4 Reunited. 5 Involved in. 6 Created. 7 Cleanly dressed.

संसृष्टता, स्वं 1 Association, union. 2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Combination, union. 2 Association, intercourse, co-partner-ship. 3 Living in one family, see संसृष्टता (2) above. 4 A collection. 5 Collecting, assembling. 6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽन्येष्वप्येतेषां शब्दाधीनकारणा स्थितिः संसृष्टिरुच्यते S. D. 756.

संसेकः Sprinkling, watering.

संस्कृत् *m.* 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. 2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (सदिः) प्रयुक्तसंस्कार इवाधिकं बभौ R. 3. 18. 2 Refinement, perfec-tion, grammatical purity (as of words) Ku 1. 28 (where Malli

renders the word by व्याकरणज्ञया ह्यद्वि.) R. 15. 76. 3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); विस्मृ-संस्कारविनीत द्रव्यसो नृपेण चक्रे बुवराजशब्दमाह R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 20. 4 Making ready, preparation. 5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.) 6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament स्वभावसुंदरं वस्तु न संस्कारमवेक्षते Dri. 8. 49; S. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. 7 Consecration, sanctification, hallowing. 8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यक्षे भाजने लघुः संस्कारो नामयथा भवेत् H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. 9 Idea, notion, conception. 10 Any faculty or capacity. 11 Effect of work, merit of action; R. 1. 20. 12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities or guṇas recognised by the Vaiśeṣhikas; it is of three kinds.—भावना, वेग and स्थितिस्वापकता q. q. v. v. 13 The faculty of recollection, im-pression on the memory; संस्कारमात्र-जन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. 14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony, संस्कारार्थं शरीरस्य Ms. 2. 66; R. 10. 79; (Manu mentions 12 such Samskāras; see Ms. 2. 27; some writers increase the number to sixteen). 15 A rite or ceremony in general. 16 Investiture with the sacred thread. 17 Obsequial ceremonies. 18 A polishing stone; S. 6. 6. (where संस्कार may mean 'pol-ishing' also). -Comp. -पूत *a.* 1 purified by sacred rites, 2 purified by refinement or education. -सहित, -वर्जित, -हीन *a.* (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, parti-cularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed, and who therefore becomes a Vratya or outcast; cf. ब्राह्म.

संस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Made perfect, re-fined, polished, cultivated; वाग्वेका समलेकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. 2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. 3 Made ready, dressed, prepared, cooked. 4 Consecrated, hallowed. 5 Initiated into worldly life, married. 6 Cleansed, purified. 7 Adorned, decorated. 8 Excellent, best. -तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. 2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. 3 A learned man. -ते 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language. 2 A sacred usage. 3 An offering, obla-tion (mostly Vedic).

संस्कृता 1 A purificatory rite. 2 Consecration. 3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony

संस्तवः 1 Support, prop. 2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. 3 Stop, stay. 4 Stupefaction, paralysis.

संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer ; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे ते R. 8. 57 ; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे यथा रचाविश्रामो तदुं विभातसी Ku. 4. 34. 2 A sacrifice.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium. 2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity ; यथाः प्रियत्वेऽपि कुला न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 ; नवेष्टुणैः संप्रति संस्तवास्थिर तिरहितं प्रेम वनागम-श्रियः 4. 22 ; Si. 7. 31.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, celebration. 2 Hymning in chorus. 3 The place which Brāhmanas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized. 2 Praised together. 3 Agreeing, together, harmonious. 4 Intimate, familiar.

संस्तुतिः f. Praise, eulogy.

संस्तवायः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. 2 Vicinity. 3 Spreading, diffusion, expansion. 4 A house, residence, habitation ; संस्तवायमेव गच्छावः Māl 1. 9. 5 Familiarity, familiar talk.

संस्थ ०. 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. 2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.) शिक्षा क्रिया कस्वविदारमसंस्था M. 1. 16 ; Ku. 6. 60 ; Māl. 5. 16. 3 Tame, domesticated. 4 Fixed, stationary. 5 Ended, perished, dead, -स्यः 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. 2 A neighbour, countryman. 3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. 2 Situation, state or condition of being. 3 Form, nature ; R. 11. 38. 4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life ; पृथक्संस्थाश्च निर्दिष्टे Ms. 1. 21. 5 Correct or proper conduct. 6 End, completion. 7 Stop, stay. 8 Loss, destruction. 9 Destruction of the world. 10 Resemblance. 11 A royal decree or ordinance. 12 A form of Soma sacrifice.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. 2 The aggregation of primary atoms. 3 Configuration, position ; आकृतिरवयवसंस्थानविशेषः. 4 Form, figure, appearance, shape ; स्त्रीसंस्थानं चात्सर-स्तीर्थमारादुच्छिद्येनां व्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 29 ; Ms. 9. 261. 5 Construction, formation. 6 Vicinity. 7 Common place of abode. 8 Situation, position. 9 Any place or station. 10 A place where four roads meet. 11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. 12 Death.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. 2 Fixing, determining, regulating ; कुर्वीत चैवां प्रत्यक्षमर्धसंस्थापनं वृषः Ms. 8. 422. 3 Establishment, confirmation. 4 Restraining, curbing -ना 1 Restraining. 2 A of calming or

composing ; संस्थापना शिवसरा विरहादुराणा Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थित p. p. 1 Being or standing together. 2 Being, staying ; निवोग-संस्थित Pt. 1. 92. 3 Adjacent, contiguous. 4 Resembling, like. 5 Collected, heaped. 6 Settled, fixed, established. 7 Placed in or on, being in. 8 Stationary. 9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished ; S. 3. 10 Dead, deceased ; see स्था with सं.

संस्थितिः f. 1 Being together, staying with. 2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. 3 Residence, abode, resting-place ; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे यान्ति संस्थितिम् तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थे यान्ति संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. 4 Accumulation, heap. 5 Duration, continuance ; H. 1. 43. 6 Station, state, condition of life. 7 Restraint. 8 Death.

संस्पर्शः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. 2 Being touched or affected. 3 Perception, sense.

संस्पर्शी A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्फालः 1 A ram. 2 A cloud.

संस्फोटः, संस्फोटः War, battle.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः f. Remembrance, recollection ; संस्मृतिमेव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्त्रवः, संस्त्रवः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 A stream. 3 The remains of a libation. 4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहत p. p. 1 Struck together, wounded. 2 Closed, shut. 3 Well-knit, firmly united. 4 Closely joined, or allied ; Ki. 1. 19. 5 Compact, firm, solid. 6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close ; जालमादाय गच्छन्ति संहताः पक्षिणोऽप्यनी Pt. 2. 9 ; 5. 101 ; H. 1. 37. 7 Of one accord. 8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. -जातु ०. knock-kneed. -यू ०. knitting the eyebrows. -स्तनी ० a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संहतता-त्वं 1 Close contact, conjunction. 2 Compactness. 3 Agreement, union. 4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः f. 1 Firm or close contact, close union ; Ku. 5. 8. 2 Union, combination ; संहतिः कार्यसाधिका, संहतिः श्रेयसी दुसा H. 1 ; cf. "Union is strength". 3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. 4 Bulk, mass ; यस्तान् नयति हि गुणा न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. 5 Agreement, harmony. 6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude ; वनान्यवाञ्छीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27 ; 3. 20 ; 5. 4, Mu. 3. 2. 7 Strength. 8 The body.

संहननं 1 Compactness, firmness. 2 The body person न

ते U 6 21 Mv 2 46 3 Strength, see संहति also.

संहरणं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. 2 Taking, seizing. 3 Contracting. 4 Restraining. 5 Destroying, ruining.

संहर्तु ०. A destroyer.

संहर्षः 1 Horripilation, a thrill of joy or fear. 2 Pleasure, joy, delight. 3 Emulation, rivalry. 4 Wind. 5 Rubbing together.

संहातः One of the 21 hells ; Ms. 4. 89.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting ; अनुभवतु वेगसंहार-संहोत्सवं Ve. 6. 2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. 3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विलेप) ; प्रयोगसंहारविमलमनं R. 5. 57, 45. 4 Restraining, holding back. 5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. 6 Close, end, conclusion. 7 An assemblage, a group. 8 A fault in pronouncement. 9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. 10 Practice, skill. 11 A division of hell. -Comp. -भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. -सुद्धा N. of a particular posture in the Tantra worship ; it is thus defined :—अथोमुखे वानहस्ते ऊर्ध्वो-स्थे द्वादहस्तकं । क्षिणाच्छरीरिच्छलीभिः संगृह्य परि-वर्तयेत्.

संहित p. p. 1 Placed together, joined, united. 2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. 3 Relating to. 4 Collected. 5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. 6 Caused by ; see वा with सं.

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. 2 A collection, compilation, compendium. 3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. 4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest ; अनुसंहिता. 5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śākhās or schools ; पदप्रकृति संहिता Nir. 6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to rules of Sandhi or euphony ; पर-संनिर्वाहः संहिता P. I. 4. 109 ; वर्णानामति-शयितः संनिधिः संहितासंज्ञः स्यात् Sk ; or वर्णाना-मेकप्राणयोगः संहिता 7. The Supreme Being who holds and supports the universe.

संहतिः f. General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संहत p. p. 1 Drawn together. 2 Contracted, abridged. 3 Withdrawn, drawn back. 4 Collected, assembled. 5 Seized, laid hold of. 6 Curbed, restrained. 7 Destroyed.

संहतिः f. 1 Contraction compression 2 Destruction, loss 3 Taking 4 Restraint 5 Collection

संज्ञ *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. 2 Bristling, shuddering. 3 Fired with emulation.

संज्ञादः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. 2 Noise in general.

संज्ञी *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. 2 Completely abashed.

संज्ञक *a.* Bad, vile.

संज्ञक *a.* 1 Thorny, prickly. 2 Troublesome, dangerous. -कः The aquatic plant शैल *q. v.*

संज्ञक, संज्ञपन *a.* Trembling, tremulous.

संज्ञरुण *a.* Tender, compassionate. संज्ञर्ण *a.* (गर्ण or गर्ण) Having ears. 2 Hearing, listening.

संज्ञर्णक *a.* 1 Having or performing any act. 2 (In gram.) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

संज्ञल *a.* 1 Together with the parts. 2 All, whole, entire, complete. 3 Having all the digits, full (as the moon); as in संज्ञलदुखी. 4 Having a soft or low sound. -Comp. -वर्ण *a.* (*i. e.* पद or वाक्य) having the letters क & छ, *i. e.* quarrelling; Nalod. 2 14.

संज्ञल *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda; Ms. 2. 140. -रूपः N. of Siva.

संज्ञकोलः N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89.

संज्ञमान *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. 2 Lustful, amorous. 3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented; काम इदानीं संज्ञमानो भवतु S. 4. -नं *ind.* 1 With pleasure. 2 Contentedly. 3 Assuredly, indeed.

संज्ञमाल *a.* Seasonable, opportune. -ले *ind.* Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

संज्ञाश *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. -शः Presence, vicinity, nearness. (संज्ञाशम् and संज्ञाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 near, 2 from near, from, from the presence of).

संज्ञुक्षि *a.* Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother &c.)

संज्ञुल *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. 2 Belonging to the same family. 3 Having a family. 4 Along with the family. -लः 1 A kinsman. 2 A kind of fish (संज्ञुली also.)

संज्ञुल्यः 1 One of the same family. 2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree. 3 A distant relation in general.

संज्ञुत् *ind.* 1 Once; संज्ञुत्तेशो निपतति संज्ञुत्तेश्वा प्रदीयते । संज्ञुत्तेश्वा इदानीं त्रिष्येतानि सतां संज्ञुत् Ms. 9. 47. 2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; संज्ञुत्तेश्वा इदानीं स 5 5 3 At once 4 Together with -म् -म् Feces, excre-

ment (usually written संज्ञुत् *q. v.*). -Comp. -भरी 1 a mule. 2 a woman who is pregnant only once. -प्रज्ञः a crow. -प्रज्ञता, -प्रज्ञिका 1 a woman who has borne only one child. 2 a cow that has calved once. -फल the plantain tree.

संज्ञेव *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. -वः A cheat, rogue.

संज्ञेय *a.* Angry, enraged. -ये *ind.* Angrily.

संज्ञ *p. p.* 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. 2 Addicted, devoted or attached to, fond of; संज्ञासि किं कथय वैरिणि मीरिषु Ki. 2. 6. 3 Fixed or rivetted on; B. 2. 28. 4 Relating to. -Comp. -वैर *a.* engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity; S. 2. 14.

संज्ञिः *f.* 1 Contact, touch. 2 Union, junction; संज्ञिं जवादपश्यन्निहो लतानां Ki. 5. 46. 3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything.)

संज्ञु *m. pl.* The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal; मिश्रासंज्ञुभिरेव संज्ञाति वयं वृत्तिं संज्ञाहन्ते Bh. 3. 64.

संज्ञि *n. i.* The thigh; (changed in comp. to संज्ञ after उत्तर, पूर्व and द्वे or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V. 4. 98.) 2 A bone. 3 The pole or shafts of a carriage.

संज्ञिय *a.* Active, moveable.

संज्ञय *a.* Being at leisure.

संज्ञि *m.* (nom. संज्ञा, संज्ञायी, संज्ञायः; acc. संज्ञाम्; संज्ञायौ; संज्ञुः gen. sing; संज्ञायी loc. sing.) A friend, companion, an associate; तस्मात्संज्ञा त्वमसि यन्मम तत्संज्ञ U. 5. 10; संज्ञीनिव श्रितियुजोऽसुजीविनः Ki. 1. 10. (At the end of comp. संज्ञि is changed to संज्ञ; क्वितासंज्ञानां Ku. 1. 10; संज्ञिवसः R. 4. 87; 1. 48, 12. 9; Bk. 1. i.)

संज्ञी A female friend or companion, a lay's maid; दृष्टति युवतिर्जन सनं संज्ञि विराहेजनस्य दुस्ते Gt. 1.

संज्ञय 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance; सुदुर्लभं संज्ञयं रामस्य समानव्यसेन हरौ R. 12. 57; समानशीलव्यसेनेषु संज्ञयम् Subhāsh. 2 Equality. -रूपः A friend.

संज्ञय *a.* Attended by troops or flocks. -यः An epithet of Siva.

संज्ञर *a.* Poisonous, having poison. -रः N. of a king of the Solar race. [He was a son of Bahu and was called Sagara because he was born together with gara or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife Sumati he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by Indra and carried down to the Patala. Sagara thereupon commanded his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the Patala, and in doing this they

ally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called Sagara; cf. R. 13. 3. Mesting with the sage Kapila they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousand of years that Bhagiratha (*q. v.*) succeeded in bringing down to the Patala the celestial river Ganges to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven].

संज्ञभैः, -र्यः A brother of whole blood; Mv. 6. 27.

संज्ञुण *a.* 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. 2 Possessed of good qualities, virtuous. 3 Worldly. 4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). 5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

संज्ञोत्र *a.* Being of the same family or kin, related. -त्रः 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor; S. 7. 2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. 3 A distant kinsman. 4 Family, race, lineage.

संज्ञिः *f.* Eating together.

संज्ञ *a.* 1 Contracted, narrow, strait. 2 Impervious, impassable. 3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संज्ञटा ह्यदिताग्नीनां प्रत्यक्षीर्यदृश्यता Mv. 4. 33; U. 1. 8. -ट 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. 2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संज्ञटेष्वविषण्णयोः K.; संज्ञटे हि परीक्ष्यते प्राज्ञाः शूराश्च संज्ञटे Ks. 31. 93.

संज्ञया Conversation, talk.

संज्ञरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; S. 2. 2 Blending together, union. 3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; त्रिवेदु वर्णसंज्ञरः K., Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40. 4 (In Rhet.) The combination of two or more dependent figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. संज्ञुष्टि where the figures are independent); अविश्रान्तिशुभामात्मस्वभावित्वं तु संज्ञरः K. P. 10; or अंगानिस्वेच्छकृतीनां तद्वैदकाश्रयस्थिती । संज्ञिष्वथे च भवति संज्ञरश्चिद्विधः पुनः S. D. 757. 5 Dust, sweepings. -री See संज्ञारी below.

संज्ञर्षण 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. 2 Attracting. 3 Ploughing, furrowing. -णः N. of Balarāma; संज्ञर्षणात्तु गर्भस्य स हि संज्ञर्षणे युवा Hariv.

संज्ञलः 1 Accumulation, collection. 2 Addition.

संज्ञलने -ना 1 The act of heaping together. 2 Contact, junction. 3 Collision. 4 Bending, twining. 5 Addition (in math.).

संज्ञलिख *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. 2 Blended together, intermixed. 3 Seized laid hold of 4 Added

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve : कः कामः संकल्पः Dk. 2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. 3 Wish, desire ; संकल्पमात्रेणैतद्विद्यते R. 14. 17. 4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination ; तत्संक्षोभितजडिम स्तम्भमन्ये गान् Māl. 1. 35 ; वृक्षैः संकल्प-शतरज्जन्मनं नतितोसि मया विद्युर्दि S. 3. 4. 5 The mind, heart ; Māl. 7. 2. 6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. 7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -Comp. -जः, -जन्मन् m., -योनिः epithets of the god of love; प्रमदसंकल्प-योनि M. 4 ; Ku. 3. 24. -रूप a. 1 volitional. 2 conformable to will.

संकलुषः a. 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. 2 Uncertain, doubtful. 3 Bad, wicked. 4 Weak, feeble.

संसारः 1 Dust, sweepings. 2 The crackling of flames.

संकारी A girl recently deflowered. **संकाशः** a. 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.), अग्निः, हिम्यः. 2 Near, close, at hand. -ज्ञः 1 Appearance, presence. 2 Vicinity.

संकिलः A fire-brand, burning torch. **संकीर्णः** p. p. 1 Mixed together, intermingled. 2 Confused, miscellaneous. 3 Shattered, spread, crowded. 4 Indistinct. 5 In rut, intoxicated ; H. 4. 17. 6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. 7 Impure, adulterated. 8 Narrow, contracted. -जः 1 A man of a mixed caste. 2 A mixed note or mode. 3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. -जः A difficulty. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि a. of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). -युद्ध a confused fight, melee. **संकीर्षणं** -ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. 2 Glorification (of a deity). 3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकुचितः p. p. 1 Contracted, abridged ; लंकापतेः संकुचिते यशो यत् Vikr. 1. 27. 2 Shrunken, wrinkled. 3 Closed, shut. 4 Covering.

संकुलः a. 1 Confused. 2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of ; मधुसूतायाश्च संकुलपि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसौ च राशिः R. 6. 22 ; Māl. 1. 2. 3 Disordered. 4 Inconsistent. -लः 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock ; महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विघटितायां तस्यामागतोऽसि Māl. 1. 2 A confused fight, melee. 3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech ; s. g. यावज्जीवमहं नीनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वैश्वेन पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. 2 A sign, gesture, hint ; Mn. 1. 3 An indicatory sign, mark, token. 4 Agreement, convention ; संकेतो गृह्यते जातो अथ संकेतः 8 D 12 5

signation (made by a mistress or lover) ; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाद्यते मद्रु वेणुं Git. 5. 6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous ; कांतादिनी तु या गति संकेतं समिहारिका Ak. 7 Condition, provision. 8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). -Comp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. 2 Appointment, assignation. 3 Rendezvous. 4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment ; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवसे विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतितः a. 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention ; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. 2 Invited, called.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. 2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. 3 Terror, fear. 4 Shutting up, closing. 5 Binding. 6 A kind of skatefish. -चः Saffron.

संकेदनः N. of Krishna.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going together. 2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. 3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. 4 Moving, travelling. -मः -सं 1 A difficult or narrow passage. 2 A causeway, bridge ; नदीमण्डे च तथा ; संक्रमनिवृत्ताद्येत् Mb. 3. 3 A Medium or means of attaining any object ; तमेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk. ; सोधतिधिः स्वयंसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमणं 1 Concurrence. 2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. 3 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. 4 The day on which the summer solstice begins. 5 Concurrence, a certain class of problems.

संक्रांतः p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. 2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted ; U. 1. 22. 3 Seized, affected. 4 Reflected, imagined. 5 Depicted.

संक्रांतिः f. 1 Going together, union. 2 Passage from one point to another, transition. 3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. 4 Transference, giving over (to another) ; संपातितः...पयसो गैर्दूयसंक्रांतयः U. 3. 16. 5 'Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to others) ; विद्येदं दर्शयिष्यते क्रियासंक्रांतिमात्मनः M. 1. 18 ; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यापि दातुं संक्रांतिरस्य विशेषशुक्ला 1. 16. 6 Image, reflection. 7 Depicting.

संक्राम See संक्रम.

संकीर्णं Sporting together.

संक्षुब्धः 1 Dampness, moisture. 2 The fluid secretion supposed to

form the first month after conception and which constitutes the rudiment of the foetus.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction. 2 Complete destruction or consumption. 3 Loss, ruin. 4 End. 5 Destruction of the world.

संक्षितिः f. 1 Throwing together. 2 Compressing, abridging. 3 Throwing, sending. 4 Ambuscade.

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. 2 Compression, abridgment. 3 Brevity, conciseness. 4 An epitome, a brief exposition. 5 Throwing, sending. 6 Taking away. 7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपण, संक्षेपतस्य are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly'.)

संक्षेपणं 1 Heaping together. 2 Abridgment, abbreviation. 3 Sending. **संक्षोभः** 1 Agitation, trembling. 2 Disturbance, commotion ; Mk. 2. 3 Upsetting, overturning. 4 Pride, haughtiness.

संख्यं War, battle, fight ; संख्ये द्विजं वीरसं चकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70 ; Ve. 3. 25 ; Si. 18. 70.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation ; संख्यामिवेषां त्रयस्त्रयकार R. 16. 47. 2 A number. 3 A numeral. 4 Sum. 5 Reason, understanding, intellect. 6 Deliberation, reflection. 7 Manner. -Comp. अतिगं, अतीतं a beyond number, innumerable, countless. -वाचक a. expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral.

संख्यातः p. p. 1 Enumerated. 2 Calculated, reckoned up. -तं A number. -ता A kind of riddle.

संख्यावत् a. 1 Numbered. 2 Possessed of reason. -म्. A learned man.

संगः 1 Coming together, joining. 2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers.) 3 Touch, contact. 4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse ; सतां सङ्गिः सग कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1 ; संगमसुद्रम् 'to keep company with, herd with' शुभाः शुभैः संगमसुद्रजैति Subhāsh. 5 Attachment, fondness, desire, श्यायते विषयान्मुखः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. 6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men ; दीर्घश्चावपतिर्विनश्यति यतिः संगत् Bh. 2. 42. 7 Encounter, fight.

संगणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगतः p. p. 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. 2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. 3 Joined in wedlock, married. 4 Sexually united. 5 Filled together, appropriate, proper harmonious S 3 6 In conjunction with (as planets) 7 Shrank

up, contracted ; see गम् with सं. -तं 1 Union, meeting, alliance ; V. 5. 24, S. 5. 23. 2 Association, company. 3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy, Ku. 5. 39. 4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks.

संगतिः *f.* 1 Union, meeting, conjunction. 2 Company, society, association, intercourse ; ननो हि जन्म-तरसंगतिः R. 7. 15. 3 Sexual union. 4 Visiting, frequenting. 5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. 6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. 7 Knowledge. 8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union ; V. 4. 37 ; R. 12. 66, 90. 2 Association, company, society, intercourse ; as in सङ्गिः संगमः. 3 Contact, touch ; R. 8. 44. 4 Sexual union or intercourse, अयं च ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः S. 3. 14 ; R. 19. 33. 5 Confluence (of rivers) ; गङ्गासङ्गमयोः संगमः. 6 Fitness, adaptation. 7 Encounter, fight. 8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमनं Meeting, union ; see संगम. संगमः 1 A promise, an agreement ; तथेति तस्माद्वितयं प्रतीतः प्रथम्यहीरसंगमजन्मा R. 5. 26, 11. 48, 13. 65. 2 Accepting, undertaking. 3 A bargain. 4 War, battle, fight ; अतरस्वधुज्जिज्ञासुर्भूतः संगमसंगमनसी Si. 16. 67. 5 Knowledge. 6 Devouring. 7 Misfortune, calamity. 8 Poison.

संगमः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Mubārtas after Prāstana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संगमः Discourse, conversation. संगित् *a.* 1 United with, meeting. 2 Attached or devoted to, fond of ; S. 5. 11 ; R. 19. 16 ; M. 4. 2 ; Bg. 3. 26 ; 14. 15.

संगीत *p. p.* Sung together, sung in chorus. -तं 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices ; जयः सुकथो गेयध्वः संगीतं सहस्रध्वजाः Bhāg. 2 Music, harmonious singing, especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony ; गीतं वाद्यं नर्तनं च त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते ; किमप्यवस्थाः परिपदः श्रुतिप्रसादनः संगीतात् S. 1 ; Mk. 1. 3 A concert. 4 The art of singing with music and dancing ; Bh. 2. 12. -Comp. -अर्थः 1 The subject of a musical performance. 2 the materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert ; Me. 56. -शाळा a concert-hall ; Māl. 2. -शास्त्रं the science of music.

संगीतकं 1 Concert, symphony. 2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing

संगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Agreed or assented. 2 Promised.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. 3 Reception, admission. 4 Guarding, protection ; तथा ग्रामग्रानां च कुम्भद्वय संग्रहं Ms. 7. 114. 5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting ; Ms. 3. 128 ; 8. 311. 6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting ; तेः कृतकृतिः संग्रहः R. 13. 55 ; 17. 60. 7 Governing, restraining, controlling. 8 Conglomeration. 9 Conjunction. 10 Agglomeration (a kind of सेवेन). 11 Inclusion, comprehension. 12 Compilation. 13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium ; संग्रहेण वचने Bg. 8. 11 ; so तर्कसंग्रहः 14 Sum, amount, totality ; कर्णं कर्म कर्तृति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18. 15 A catalogue, list. 16 A store-room. 17 An effort, exertion. 18 Mention, reference. 19 Greatness, elevation. 20 Velocity. 21 N. of Siva.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. 2 Supporting, encouraging. 3 Compiling, collecting. 4 Blending. 5 Increasing, setting ; कनकसुवर्णसंग्रहणोचितः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. 6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. 7 Adultery ; Ms. 8. 6, 72 ; Y. 2. 72. 8 Hoping. 9 Accepting, receiving. -णित् Dysentery.

संग्रहीर *m.* A charioteer. संग्रामः War, battle, fight ; संग्रामाग्न-मागतेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -Comp. -जित् *a.* conquering in battle. -पट्टः a large military drum. संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. 2 forcible seizure. 3 Clenching the fist. 4 The handle of a shield.

संघः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock ; as सहस्रसंघः, सनुसंघः &c. 2 A number of people living together. -Comp. -चारिन् *m.* a fish. -जीविन् *m.* a hired labourer, *coolie*. -वृत्तिः *f.* close combination.

संघटना Joining together, union, combination ; Rāt. 4. 20.

संघट्टः 1 Friction, rubbing together, सरलसंघट्टसंघट्टजन्मा (द्वारिणः) Me. 53 ; Māl. 5. 3. 2 Collision, clashing together, encounter ; Si. 20. 26. 3 Encounter, conflict. 4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives) ; R. 14. 86. 5 Embracing. -ट्टा A large creeper.

संघट्टनं -ना 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Collision, clash. 3 Close contact, adherence to. 4 Contact, union, cohesion. 5 The intertwining of wrestlers. 6 Meeting encounter in general

संघट्ट इति In flocks or troops

संघर्षः 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Grinding, trituration. 3 Collision, clash. 4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority ; तस्याश्च मनः च कस्मिंश्चि-रसंघर्षे lik. ; नाट्याचार्ययोगेनान् ज्ञानसंघर्षो जातः M. 1. 5 Envy, jealousy. 6 Gliding, gently flowing.

संघाटिका 1 A pair, couple. 2 A bawd, procuress. 3 Smell.

संघाणकः -कं The mucus of the nose. संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association. 2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection ; उपसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11 ; Ku. 4. 6. 3 Killing, slaughter. 4 Phlegm. 5 Formation of compounds. 6 N. of a division of hell.

सचकित *a.* Startled, timid. -तं *ind.* Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

सखिः 1 A friend. 2 Friendship, intimacy. -*f.* The wife of Indra ; see श्वची.

सखिल्लुक् *a.* Blear-eyed. सखिचः 1 A friend, companion. 2 A minister, counsellor ; सखिचान्तवाद्यो वा प्रवृद्धीति परीक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54 ; R. 1. 34, 4. 87 ; काव्यीतरसखिः M. 1.

सखी See श्वची. सचेतन *a.* Sentient, animate, rational.

सचेतस् *a.* 1 Intelligent. 2 Possessed of feeling. 3 Unanimous.

सखेल *a.* Dressed.

सखेष्टः The mango tree.

सज्जन *a.* Having men or living beings. -नः A man of the same family, a kinsman.

सजल *a.* Watery, wet, humid.

सजाति, सजातीय *a.* 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class or species. 2 Like, similar. -*m.* A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

सजु (सु) *a.* 1 Loving, attached to. 2 Associated together. -*m.* (Nom. सजुः, सजुषी, सजुषः instr. dual सजुष्यम्) A friend, companion. -*ind.* With, together with.

सज्ज *a.* 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared ; सज्जो रथः U. 1. 2 Dressed, clothed. 3 Accoutred, trimmed. 4 Fully equipped, armed. 5 Fortified.

सज्जनं 1 Fastening, tying on. 2 Dressing. 3 Preparing, arming, equipping. 4 A guard, sentry. 5 A ferry, *ghāt*. -नः A good man ; see under सत्. -ना 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. 2 Dressing, ornamenting.

सज्जना 1 Dress, decoration. 2 Equipment, apparatus. 3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

सज्जित *a.* 1 Dressed. 2 Decorated. 3 Made ready equipped. 4 Accoutred, armed.

सञ्च *a.* 1 Furnished with a bow-string. 2 Strung (as a bow).

सञ्चोदयः A moonlight night.

सञ्चः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

सञ्चत् *m.* A cheat, rogue, juggler. सञ्चयः 1 Heaping up gathering. 2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store; कर्तव्यः सञ्चये निवृत्त कर्तव्यो नातिसञ्चयः Subhāsh. 3 A large quantity, collection.

सञ्चयनं 1 Gathering, collecting. 2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

सञ्चरः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. 2 A way, path; यज्ञोपविष्टकालेन नक्तं दशितसञ्चरः Ku. 6. 43; R. 16. 12. 3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. 4 Entrance, gate. 5 The body. 6 Killing. 7 Development.

सञ्चरणं Going, motion, travelling.

सञ्चल *a.* Trembling, quivering.

सञ्चलनं Agitation, trembling, shaking; अचलसञ्चलनाहरणो रणः Ki. 18. 8.

सञ्चाटयः N. of a particular sacrifice.

सञ्चारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through; स पुनः पथ्य-सञ्चारं सञ्चारयन्तीति K. P. 10; R. 2. 15. 2 Passing through, passage, transit. 3 A course, way, road, pass. 4 Difficult progress or journey. 5 Difficulty, distress. 6 Setting in motion. 7 Inciting. 8 Leading, guiding. 9 Transmission, contagion. 10 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents.

सञ्चारक *a.* Conveying, transmitting. -कः 1 A leader, guide. 2 An instigator.

सञ्चारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. 2 A bawd, procuress. 3 A pair, couple. 4 Smell, odour.

सञ्चारणं Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

सञ्चारि *a.* (गी *f.*) 1 Moving, moveable, सञ्चारिणी नमस्त्वत् Ku. 3. 54; R. 67. 2 Roaming, wandering. 3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. 4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. 5 Evanescent, as a Bhāva; see below. 6 Influencing. 7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). 8 Contagious. 9 Impelling. -*m.* 1 Wind, air. 2 Incense. 3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment, see व्याभिचारि.

सञ्चाली The Gunjā shrub.

सञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. 2 Laid by, stored. 3 Enumerated, reckoned. 4 Full of, furnished or provided with. 5 Integued, obstructed. 6 Dense, (as a wood).

सञ्चितिः *f.* A collection.

सञ्चितनं Consideration, reflection.

सञ्चूयनं Crushing to pieces.

सञ्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. 2 Clothed.

सञ्छादनं Obscuring, hiding.

सञ्ज 1 P. (सजति, सक; the *h* of the root being changed to *j*, after a preposition ending in *h* or *u*) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यमपि मनेकदेव कलनेवः (सञ्जुः); R. 4. 47. 2 To fasten. -*Pass.* (सज्यते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to.

-*Caus.* (सजयति-ते). -*Desid.* (सिञ्जति).

-*With* अहु 1 to stick or adhere to. 2 to be united with, to accompany;

सुखमेतत् च व्यापिषु दुःखं चनेककारणम्। अनु-पक्तं सदा देहे Mb.; U. 4. 2. (-*Pass.*)

to stick or adhere to (fig. also); धर्मवृत्ति च नमसि नमसीव न जातु रजोऽनुपपद्यते Dk.; Bg. 6. 4; 18. 10. -*अव* 1 to

suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; Si. 5. 16, 7. 18, 9. 7; Ku. 7. 23. 2 to entrust to, throw on, assign to. (-*Pass.*) 1 to be in contact

with, touch; Mk. 1. 54. 2 to be engaged in or intent on, be eager.

-*आ* 1 to fasten, fix on, join or add to, place or put on; चापनासञ्ज कटे Ku. 2. 64; S. 3. 26; (सुजे) सुयः स सुमेधुर-

वासञ्ज R. 2. 74. 2 to confer upon, conduce to; Ki. 13. 44. 3 to throw upon, assign to. 4 to stick or adhere to.

-*नि* 1 to adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on; कटे स्वधेयाहनिपत्तकां Ku. 8. 7; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. 2 to be reflected;

Ku. 1. 10, 7. 35. 3 to be attached to.

-*प* 1 to cling or adhere to. 2 to apply, follow, be applicable, held good in the case of (pass. also in the same sense); इतिराश्वयः प्रसज्येत,

वैष्णवैर्गुण्ये नैश्वर्य प्रसज्येत S. B. 3 to be attached to; तस्यानवी प्रसजत् Dk. -*यति* to join or link together; चतित्वजति

प्राथम्योत्तरः कौसि हेतुः U. 6. 12.

सञ्जः 1 N. of Brahman. 2 Of Siva.

सञ्जयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarāshṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas, but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhārata war to the blind king Dhritarāshṭra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

सञ्जल्पः 1 Conversation. 2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. 3 An uproar.

सञ्जवनं A quadrangle, a group of four houses forming a court.

सञ्जा A she-goat.

सञ्जीवनं 1 Living together. 2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation. 3 N. of one of the 21 hells. see Mr. 4. 89 4 A

group of four houses, quadrangle. -नी A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life).

सञ्ज *a.* 1 Knock-kneed. 2 Being conscious. 3 Named, called; see सञ्जा below. -ङ्ग A yellow fragrant wood.

सञ्जापनं Killing.

सञ्ज्ञा 1 Consciousness; सञ्ज्ञा लब्ध, आपद् or प्रतिपद् to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. 2 Knowledge, understanding. 3 Intellect, mind. 4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; सुज्ञापितकांडलि-संज्ञैव मा चापलावेति गगान् मनेषीत् Ku. 3. 41. 5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; द्वैविधिकाः स्वदुःखसंज्ञेः Bg. 15. 5. 6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. 7 The technical name for an affix. 8 The Gāyatrī Mantra, see गायत्री. 9 N. of the daughter of Visvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yamī and the two Asvins. [A legend relates that सञ्ज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her father's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhaya),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhaya bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Sazjñā returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun, however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Asvinikumaras or Asvins q. v. j.]

-*Comp.* -अधिकारः a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them. -विषयः an epithet, an attribute. -हुतः an epithet of Saturn.

सञ्ज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding.

सञ्ज्ञापनं 1 Informing. 2 Teaching. 3 Killing, slaughter.

सञ्ज्ञावत् *a.* 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. 2 Having a name.

सञ्ज्ञित *a.* Named, called, denominated.

सञ्ज्ञित *a.* 1 Named. 2 That which receives a name.

सङ्ग *a.* Knock kneed

संस्वर 1 Great heat fever 2 Heat. 3 Indignation.

सद् I. 1 P. (सदति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (सादयति-ने) To show, display, manifest.

सदः, सदा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. 2 A mane (of a lion); Mu. 7. 6, Si. 1. 47. 3 Bristles of a boar; विध्यतसद्भुतसदाः प्रतिहनुमीशुः R. 9. 60. 4 A crest. -Comp. -अंकः a lion.

सद् 10 U. (सद्गति-ने) 1 To injure, kill. 2 To be strong. 3 To give. 4 To take. 5 To dwell.

सद्दकं A kind of minor drama in Prakṛita; e. g. कर्पूरसंजरी; see S. D. 542.

सद्वा f. 1 A kind of bird. 2 A musical instrument.

सद् 10 U. (सादयति-ने) 1 To finish, complete. 2 To leave unfinished. 3 To go, move. 4 To adorn, decorate.

सणसुत्रं A hempen cord or thread.

संड See वंड.

संडियाः A pair of tongs or nippers. संडीनं One of the several nodes of flight of birds; see डीन.

सत् a. (सि f.) 1 Being, existing, existent; सतः स्वतः प्रकाशते गुण न परते गुण BV. 1. 120; S. 7. 12. 2 Real, essential, true. 3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविद्युद्वेष्टा Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. 4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्पुरुषः. 5 Right, proper. 6 Best, excellent. 7 Venerable, respectable. 8 Wise, learned. 9 Handsome, beautiful. 10 Firm, steady. -m. A Good or virtuous man, a sage; आदानं हि विहर्गय सतां वारिमुच्चासि R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां मधुरिमातिशयेन च बोऽयं By. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 18; R. 1. 10. -n. 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. 2 The really existent truth, reality. 3 Good; as in सद्सत् q. v. 4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. (सत्कृ means 'to respect', 'treat with respect', 'receive hospitably'). -Comp.

-असत् (सद्सत्) a. 1 existent and non-existent, being and not being. 2 real and unreal. 3 true and false. 4 good and bad, right and wrong. 5 virtuous and, wicked. (-n. du). 1 entity and non-entity. 2 good and evil, right and wrong. विवेकः discrimination between good and evil or truth and falsehood. व्याकिदेवुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; ते सतः येतुमर्हति सद्-सद्वाकिदेवः R. 1. 10. -आचारः (सदा-चारः) 1 good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. 2 approved usage, traditional observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. -आत्मन् a. virtuous, good; -उत्तरं proper or good reply -कर्मन् n. 1 a virtuous or pious act 2 vir us piety 3 hosp tali

ty काड. a hawk, k. te. -कार. 1 a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. 2 reverence, respect. 3 care, attention. 4 a meal. 5 a festival, religious observance. -कुलं a good or noble family. -कुलीन a. nobly born, of noble descent. -कृत a. 1 done well or properly. 2 hospitably received or treated. 3 revered, respected, honoured. 4 worshipped, adored. 5 welcomed. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. (-त्तं) 1 hospitality. 2 A virtue, piety. -कृति f. 1 treating with respect, hospitality. hospitable reception. 2 virtue, morality. -क्रिया 1 virtue, goodness; शङ्कतला भूनिता च सत्क्रिया S. 5. 15. 2 charity, good or virtuous action. 3 hospitality, hospitable reception. 4 courtesy, salutation. 5 any purificatory ceremony. 6 funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -गति f. (सद्गतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. -गुण a. possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-गः) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. -चरित, चरित्र a. (सत्चरित-न्) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous; सद्गुः सचरितः Bh. 2. 25. (-n.) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 history or account of the good; S. 1. -चारा (सत्चारा) turmeric. -चिद् n. (सच्चिद्) the Supreme Spirit. -अंशः portion of existence and thought. -आत्मन् m. the soul consisting of entity and thought. -आनन्दः 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit. -जनः (सत्जनः) a good or virtuous man. -पत्रं the new leaf of a water-lily. -पथः 1 a good road. 2 right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. 3 an orthodox doctrine. -परिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. -पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. -पार्श्वः a worthy or virtuous person. -वर्षः bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. -वर्षिद् a. having judicious liberality. -पुत्रः 1 a good or virtuous son. 2 a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. -प्रतिपक्षः (in logic) one of the five kinds of *hetu* *bhāṣas* or fallacious *hetus*, a counterbalanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side, e. g. 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non-eternal, because it is a product.' -फलः the pomegranate tree. -भाजः (सद्भाजः) 1 existence, being, entity. 2 actual existence, reality 3 good

disposition or nature, amiability 4 quality of goodness. -मातुः (सत्मातुः) the son of a virtuous mother. -मात्रः (सत्मात्रः) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. -मानः (सत्मानः) esteem of the good. -मित्रं (सत्मित्र) a good or faithful friend. -युवति f. a virtuous maiden. -वंश a. of high birth. -वचस् n. an agreeable or pleasing speech. -वस्तु n. 1 a good thing. 2 a good plot or story; V. 1. 2. -विद्य a. well-educated, having good learning. -वृत्त a. 1 well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. 2 perfectly circular, well-rounded, सद्गुः सतमद्वलसव कयं श्रवणम क्रीडति Git. 3 (where both senses are intended). (-त्तं) 1 good or virtuous conduct. 2 an agreeable or amiable disposition. -संसर्गः, -संनिधानं, -समः, -संगतिः, -समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन भूयो यति प्रवीणता H. 1. -संयोगः right application. -सहाय a. having virtuous friends. (-यः) a good companion. -सार a. having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 a kind of tree. 2 a poet. 3 a painter. -हेतुः (सद्हेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सतत a. Constant, eternal, ever lasting, perpetual. -तं *ind.* Constantly, continually, eternally, always, सलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं त्रियवादिन Rām. -Comp. -गः, -गतिः wind, सलिलतले सततपतीनतः संचारिणः संनिगुह्य शय्या कायां Dk. ; सततगास्ततमानगिरोजलोभे Si. 6. 5; जेता जीताः सततगतिना यद्विनाशप्रवृत्तीः Me. 69. -यात्रि a. 1 always moving. 2 constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क a. 1 Versed in reasoning. 2 Considerate.

सत्ति f. 1 A gift, donation. 2 End, destruction.

सती f. 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); Ku. 1. 21. 2 A female ascetic. 3 N. of the goddess Durgā; Ku. 1. 21.

सतीत्यं Chastity.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse or peas. 2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, -सतीर्थः A fellow religious student.

सतीलः 1 A bamboo. 2 Air, wind.

3 Pease, pulse (f. also).

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being 2 Actual existence, reality. 3 The highest Jāti or generality. 4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्तं (usually written सत्तं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. 2 A sacrifice in general. 3 An oblation, offering gift 4 Liberality munifi

cence. 5 Virtue. 6 A house, residence. 7 Covering. 8 Wealth. 9 A wood, forest; Ki. 13. 9. 10 A tank, pond. 11 Fraud, cheating. 12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. -अयनं (यं) a long 'sacificial session.

सत्त्वा *ind.* With, together with. -Comp. -इत् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्विः 1 A cloud. 2 An elephant.

सत्त्विन् *m.* One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32.

सत्त्वं (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. 2 Nature, essence. 3 Natural character, inborn disposition. 4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. 5 Consciousness, mind, sense. 6 An embryo. 7 Substance, thing, wealth. 8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. 9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; वयान् विनेमन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वात् R. 2. 8, 15. 15; S. 2. 7. 10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. 11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. 12 Truth, reality, certainty. 13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वं भवति महतां नेपकरणे Subhāsh; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22. 14 Wisdom, good sense. 15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Gūṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). 16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. 17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. -अनुसूय *a.* 1 according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bb. 2. 30. 2 according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32 (Mallī's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उत्तेजः 1 excess of the quality of goodness. 2 pre-eminence in strength or courage. -लक्षणं signs of pregnancy; S. 5. -विदुषः loss of consciousness. -विहित *a.* 1 caused by nature. 2 caused by goodness, virtuous, upright. -संशुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature. -संपन्न *a.* endowed with goodness, virtuous. -संहवः 1 loss of strength or vigour. 2 universal destruction. -सारः 1 essence of strength. 2 a very powerful person. -स्य *a.* 1 being in the nature of things. 2 inherent in animals. 3 animate. 4 characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्त्वायुध *a.* Terrifying animals or

सत्य *a.* 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यदेव. 2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. 3 Virtuous, upright. -स्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or *lokas* above the earth; see लोक. 2 The Asvattha tree. 3 N. of Rāma. 4 Of Viṣṇu. 5 The deity presiding over नदीमुखयाद्र q. v. -स्यं 1 Truth; नीकारस्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं ब्रू 'to speak the truth.' 2 Sincerity. 3 Goodness, virtue, purity. 4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्याद्रुमलोऽयम् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. 5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. 6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. 7 Water. -स्यं *ind.* Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth; सत्यं ज्ञानमि ते पादपङ्कजसर्जितम् K.; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp.

-अनृत *a.* 1 true and false; सत्यानृता च परम् H. 2. 183. 2 apparently true, but really false. (-तं-ते) 1 truth and falsehood. 2 practice of truth and falsehood; i. e. trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4. and 6. -अभिसंध *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. -उत्कर्षः 1 pre-eminence in truth. 2 true excellence. -उच्य *a.* speaking the truth. -उपयाचन *a.* fulfilling a request. -कामः a lover of truth. -सत्पत् *m.* N. of a sage. -दर्शिन् *a.* truth-seeing, foreseeing truth. -धन *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -धृति *a.* strictly truthful. -पुर् the world of Viṣṇu. -पूत *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्यपूता वेदद्वयी Ms. 6. 46. -प्रतिज्ञ *a.* true to one's promise. -भार्यः N. of the daughter of Satrajit and the favourite wife of Kṛishṇa; (it was for her that Kṛishṇa fought with Indra and brought the Pārijāta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). -युगं the golden age; see सत्त्वं (6) above. -वचस् *a.* truthful, veracious. (-*m.*) 1 a saint, Rishi. 2 a seer. (-*n.*) truth, veracity. -वय *a.* veracious. (-यं) truth, veracity. -वाच् *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (-*m.*) 1 a saint, seer. 2 a crow. (-*f.*), -वाक्यं truth speaking, veracity. -वादिन् *a.* 1 truth speaking. 2 sincere, outspoken, candid. -व्रत, -संगर, -संध *a.* 1 true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. 2 honest, sincere. -आवर्ण taking a solemn oath. -संकाश *a.* specious, plausible.

सत्यकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. 2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract Ki 11 50

सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. -*m.* N. of a king, husband of Sāvitrī, q. v. -स्री N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyāsa by the sage Parāśara. *सुत Vyāsa.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. 2 N. of Sītā. 3 Of Draupadī; Ki. 11. 50. 4 Of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. 5 Of Durgā. 6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Kṛishṇa.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. 2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्त्वं See सत्त्वं.

सत्त्वं *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्त्वाजित् *m.* Son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jambavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Kṛishṇa, however, overtook Jambavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Kṛishṇa; see जावत्. Kṛishṇa then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrajit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yadava named Akṛara who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrajit and gave it to Akṛara. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Kṛishṇa, but when he found that the jewel was with Akṛara he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people.]

सत्त्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. -र *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

सत्त्वाकार *a.* Sputtered. -रः Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6. P. also according to some) (सीदति, सन्; the *स्* of सद् is changed to *प्* after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अमदाः सेदुरेकस्मिन् नितेव निखिला निरे Bk. 9. 58. 2 To sink down, plunge into; तेन ह्यं विदुषां मध्ये पङ्क गौरि सीदति H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). 3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. 4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सीदति राधा वासगृहे Gt. 6. 5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपत्तायां नीतिं सकल-मनसं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77. B. 7. 64 H. 2. 130 6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be he pleased Ki

13. 60, Ms. 8. 21. 7 To be impeded or hindered ; Ms. 9. 24. 8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink ; सति नि हृदयं K. ; सति निम गाभाणि Bg. 1. 23. 9 To go. -Caus. (सादयति ते) 1 To cause to sit down, rest &c. -Desid. (सिष्यन्ति) To wish to sit &c. -WITH अव 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way ; करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6, 4. 20 ; Bk. 6. 24. 2 to suffer, be neglected. 3 to become disheartened or exhausted. 4 to perish, decay, come to an end ; नास्त्यद्यमस्यो बन्धुः कृत्वाये नावसिदति. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to sink, dispirit, ruin ; Bg. 6. 5. 2 to remove, allay ; औत्सुक्यमावमवादायति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. 3 to destroy, kill. -आ 1 to sit down or near. 2 to lie in wait for. 3 to approach, reach, go to ; हिमालयस्यालयमासाद् Ku. 7. 69, Si. 2. 2, R. 6. 4. 4 to meet with, find, form ; R. 5. 60, 14. 25. 5 to suffer ; Bk. 3. 26. 6 to encounter, attack. 7 to place. (-Caus.) 1 to meet with, find, get, obtain ; अमरगणालेख्यमासाय R. 8. 95. 2 to approach, go to, reach, be in possession of ; नक्र स्वस्थानमासाय गजैर्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46 ; Me. 34, Bk. 8. 37. 3 to overtake ; अनन रथेगेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं वैन्देयमप्यासादयेय V. 1 4 to encounter, attack ; Bk. 6. 95. -उद् 1 to sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay ; उस्सीदुस्सिने लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. 2 to leave off, quit. 3 to rise up. (-Caus.) 1 to destroy, annihilate ; उसाद्यते जातिर्यथाः Bg. 1. 42, Ms. 9. 267. 2 to overturn. 3 to rub, anoint. -उप 1 to sit near to, go to, approach ; उपसेदुर्दृशयिषं Bk. 9. 92, 6. 135. 2 to wait upon, serve ; आकल्य कथनेस्तेस्तेरुपसेदुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22 ; Si. 13. 24. 3 to march against. -नि 1 to sit down, lie, recline ; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तपस्विलाबाले शिखी V. 2. 23. 2 to sink down, fail, be disappointed. -प्र 1 to be pleased, be gracious or propitious, oft. with inf. ; तमालपत्रास्तस्यासु रंतुं प्रसीद शशमलचस्थलीषु R. 6. 64. 2 to be appeased or soothed, be satisfied ; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकथयति प्रवं स तस्यापने प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. 3 to be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.) ; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मृते वयुः दुःखाः R. 3. 14 ; प्रसादीदयाद्वयः कुम्भोनेनेहो गतः 4. 21. 4 to bear fruit, succeed, be successful ; क्रिया हि वस्तुपाहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29 ; see प्रसज. (-Caus.) 1 to propitiate, to secure the favour of, pray, beseech ; तस्मात्प्रणयः प्रणिधाय काये प्रसादये त्वाम-हमोभामिदं Bg. 11. 44, R. 1. 88, Y. 3. 283. 2 to make clear ; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23. -चि 1 to sink down, be exhausted. 2 to be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond despair विलपति हसति विषीदति रो 3 चयति सुपति तपः Git 4, Bg. 2 1

Bk. 7. 89 ; R. 9. 75. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to despond or despair. 2 to make afflicted, pain.

सदः The fruit of trees.

सदशकः A crab.

सदशवदनः A heron.

सदनं 1 A house, palace, mansion. 2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. 3 Languor, exhaustion, fatigue. 4 Water. 5 A sacrificial hall. 6 The abode of Yama.

सदय a. Kind, tender, merciful. -च ind. Kindly, mercifully.

सदय n. 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. 2 An assembly ; कैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनेर्विना Bv. 1. 116 ; Bh. 2. 63 -Comp. -गत a. seated in an assembly ; R. 3. 66. -गृहं an assembly-hall, council-room ; R. 3. 67.

सदस्य 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, juror &c.) 2 An assistant at a sacrifice, superintending or assisting priest ; S. 3.

सदा ind. Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. -Comp. -आनन्द a. ever happy. (-दः) an epithet of Siva. -नातिः 1 wind. 2 the sun 3 everlasting happiness, final beatitude -नोय, -नीर 1 N. of the Karatoyā river. 2 a river always bearing water, a running stream. -द्वान a. always making gifts or exuding rut ; Pt. 2. 79. (-नः) 1 a ruttish elephant. 2 a scentelephant (गंधद्विप q. v.). 3 N. of the elephant of Indra. 4 N. of Gapesa. -नक्षः a kind of bird, the wagtail. -फल a. always bearing fruit. (-लः) 1 the Bilva tree. 2 the jack tree. 3 the glomerous fig-tree. 4 the coconut tree -योगिन् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -शिवः N. of Siva.

सदृश (शी f.), सदृश, सदृश, (शी f.) a. 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.) ; वज्रपातसदृश, कुसुमसदृश &c. 2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable, as in प्रस्तावसदृश वाक्ये H. 2. 51. 3 Worthy, befitting, becoming श्रुतस्य किं तदसदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15.

सदृश a. 1 Possessing a country. 2 Belonging to the same place or country. 3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सद्वच n. 1 A house, dwelling, abode ; चकितनतनतंगी सद्य सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. 2 A place, station. 3 A temple. 4 An altar. 5 Water.

सद्य ind. 1 To-day, the same day ; गवादीनां पयोऽप्येधुः सद्यो वा जायते दधि, पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhāsh. 2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden : चकितनतनतंगी सद्य सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32 ; Ku. 3. 29 ; Me. 16. 3 Recently, a short time back as in सद्यो वृताशीन् S. 4 -Comp. -काल the present time

-कालीन a. recent. -जात a. (सद्योजात) newly born. (-तः) 1 a calf. 2 an epithet of Siva. -पातिन् a. quickly perishing, frail ; Me. 10. -शुद्धिः, -शौच immediate purification.

सद्यस्क a. 1 New, recent. 2 Instantaneous.

सद्य a. 1 Resting, staying. 2 Going. सद्य a. Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सहस्रः A village.

सधर्मन् a. 1 Having similar properties. 2 Having similar duties. 3 Of the same sect or caste. 4 Like, resembling. -Comp. -चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् a. (जी f.) See सधर्मन्.

सधिस m. An ox, a bull.

सधिवी A female companion, confidante ; Bk. 6. 7.

सधिवीन a. Accompanying, associated with.

सधयच a. (सधिवी f.) Going along with, associated with, accompanying. -m. A companion (husband), Si. 8. 44.

सच 1 P., 8 U. (सन्ति, सन्ति, सन्ति, सन्ति, सन्ति ; pass. सन्ति, सन्ति ; desid. सितनिषति, सितनिषति) 1 To love, like. 2 To worship, honour. 3 To acquire, obtain. 4 To receive graciously. 5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears.

सनत् m. An epithet of Brahman. -ind. Always, perpetually. -Comp.

-कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनत् See सनत्.

सना ind. Always, perpetually.

सनात् ind. Always.

सनातन a. (नी f.) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent ; एव वसि सनातनः. 2 Firm, fixed, settled ; U. 5. 22. 3 Primeval, ancient. -तः 1 The primeval being, Vishnu ; सनातन पितरमुपागमन् स्वयं Bk. 1. 1. 2 N. of Siva, 3 Of Brahman. -नी 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Of Durgā or Pārvatī. 3 Of Sarasvatī.

सनाथ a. 1 Having a master, lord or husband ; स्वया नाथेन वैदेही सनाथा ह्यव वसि Rām. 2 Possessed of a guardian or protector ; सनाथा इदानीं धर्मचारिण S. 1. 3 Occupied by, possessed by. 4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of, usually in comp. ; लतासनाथ इव प्रति-भाति S. 1 ; शिलातलसनाथो लतामण्डपः V. 2 ; Me. 98 ; Ku. 7. 94 ; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10.

सनाधि a. 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine 2 Kindred related 3 Like

resembling ; गंगावर्तसर्गमिनीभिः Dk. 4 Affectionate. -भिः 1 A uterine brother ; a near kinsman. 2 A relation, kinsman ; Ki. 13. 11. 3 A relation as far as the seventh degree.

सनाभ्यः A relation as far as the 7th degree.

सन्निः 1 Worship, service. 2 A gift, donation. 3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (f. also in this sense).

सनिष्टीर्च, सनिष्टर्च Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, sputtered speech.

सन्नी 1 A respectful entreaty. 2 A quarter or point of the compass. 3 Flapping of the elephant's ears.

सनीड (ल) α. 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. 2 Near, proximate.

संतः The two hands opened and the palms joined together.

संतक्षणं Sarcastic or cutting language, scoff, sarcasm.

संतत p. p. 1 Stretched, extended. 2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. 3 Lasting, eternal. 4 Much, many. -त्तं ind. Always, constantly, eternally, continually, perpetually.

संततिः f. 1 Stretching across, spreading along. 2 Extent, expanse, extension ; S. 7. 8. 3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity ; चित्तासंतति-तृजालविबिडसूत्रेव लया शिवा Māl. 5. 10 ; हृत्पुण्ड्रसंततिसंततसंगमिनिः Si. 6. 36. 5 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance ; R. 3. 1. 6 A race, lineage, family. 7 Offspring, progeny ; संततिः छुद्रं दया हि पश्येह च शमणे R. 1. 69. 8 A heap, mass ; (अले) सहसा संतततिगहसां विदेतु Ki. 5. 17.

संतपन् 1 Heating, inflaming. 2 Torturing.

संतप्त p. p. 1 Heated, inflamed, red-hot, glowing. 2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented ; Me. 7. -Comp. -अयस् n. red-hot iron. -वक्षस् n. short-breathed.

संतमस् n. संतमसं All-pervading or universal darkness, great darkness ; निमज्जयसंतमसं पराशयं N. 9. 98 ; Si. 9. 22 ; Bk. 5. 2.

संतर्जनं Threatening, reviling. संतर्पणं 1 Satisfying, satiating. 2 Gratifying, delighting. 3 That which gives delight. 4 A kind of sweet dish.

संतानः -न् 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread. 2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance ; अच्छिन्नामलसंतानाः Ku. 6. 69 ; संतानव्याहीनि दुःखानि U. 4. 8. 3 Family, race. 4 Progeny, offspring, issue ; संतानं विधये B. 1. 34 ; संतान-

कामाय राते 2. 65, 18. 52. 5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise.

संतानकः One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower ; Ku. 6. 46, 7. 8 ; Si. 6. 67.

संतानिका 1 Froth, foam. 2 Cream. 3 A cob-web. 4 the blade of a knife or sword.

संतापः 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation ; Māl. 3. 4. 2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish ; संतापसंततिमहाव्यसनाय तस्यानासकनेतद्वपेक्षितहेतु चेतः Māl. 1. 23, S. 3. 3 Passion, rage. 4 Remorse, repentance ; Pt. 1. 109. 5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body ; संतापे विरहदुःखः शिवां प्रसादं Ki. 5. 50.

संतापन α. (नी f.) Burning, inflaming. -नः N. of one of the 5 arrows of Cupid. -न् 1 Burning, scorching. 2 Paining, afflicting. 3 Exciting passion.

संतापित p. p. Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

संतिः 1 End, destruction. 2 A gift ; cf. सति.

संतुष्टिः f. Complete satisfaction.

संतोषः 1 Satisfaction, contentment ; संतोष एव पुरुषस्य परं निधानं Subhāsh. 2 Pleasure, delight, joy. 3 The thumb or fore-finger.

संतोषणं Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

संत्यजनं Leaving, renouncing. संत्रासः Fear, terror, alarm.

संदंशः 1 A pair of tongs. 2 Too great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). 3 N. of a bell.

संदंशकः A pair of tongs.

संदर्भः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. 2 Collection, uniting, mixture. 3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence ; संदर्भ-छाद्भिं मिरां Git. 1. 4 Construction. 5 A composition, literary work ; रसगंगाधर-नामा संदर्भोऽयं चिरं जयतु R. G. ; U. 4.

संदर्शनं A Seeing, beholding, viewing. 2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. 3 Meeting, seeing one another. 4 Sight, appearance, vision. 5 Regard, consideration.

संदानं 1 A rope, cord. 2 A chain, fetter. -नः That part of an elephant's temples whence ichor exudes.

संदानित α. 1 Bound, tied. 2 Fettered, chained.

संदानिनी A cow-pen (गोष्ठ). संदावः Flight, retreat.

संदाहः Burning up, consuming.

संदिग्ध p. p. 1 Besmeared, covered. 2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain ; as in संदिग्धवति-बुद्धि &c. 3 Mistaken for, confounded with ; Māl. 1. 2. 4 Doubtful, questioned. 5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence)

6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. 7 Envenomed.

संदिष्ट p. p. 1 Pointed out, indicated. 2 Assigned. 3 Told, narrated, communicated. 4 Agreed to, promised. -ष्टः One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (संदिष्टार्थं also). -ष्टं Information, news, tidings.

संदिष्ट α. Bound, chained, fettered. संदी A small bed-stead, cot, couch.

संदीपन α. (नी f.) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting ; U. 3. 2 Provoking ; U. 4. -नः 1 One of the five arrows of Cupid. -न् 1 Kindling, inflaming. 2 Exciting, stimulating, अनंगसंदीपनमाद्यु कुर्वते Rs. 1. 12.

संदीप्त p. p. 1 Kindled or inflamed. 2 Excited, stimulated. 3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

संदुष्ट p. p. 1 Polluted, defiled. 2 Wicked, depraved.

संदूषणं Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

संदेशः 1 Information, news, tidings. 2 Message, errand ; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिकोषाधिविशितस्य Me. 7, 13 ; R. 12. 63 ; Ku. 6. 2. 3 Commission, command ; अनुहितो गृहेः संदेशः S. 5. -Comp. -अर्थः the subject of a message. -वाच्य a message-bearer, messenger. 2 an envoy, ambassador.

संदेहः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense ; अत्र का संदेहः. 2 Risk ; danger, peril ; जीवितसंदेहदोलामारोपित K. ; अर्थोर्जने प्रवृत्तिः संदेहः H. 1. 3 (In Rhet.) Doubt, regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called संदेह by Mammata and others), संदेहस्तु भेदोक्तौ तद्वस्तौ च संशयः K. P. 10, α. g. see Māl. 1. 2 (l. 3.) ; V. 3. 2. -Comp. -दोला the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, fix.

संदोहः 1 Milking. 2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage ; कुंदमाकंदमधु-विदुसंदोहवाहिना मास्तेनोत्ताम्यति Māl. 3 ; Bv. 4. 9.

संदावः Flight, retreat.

संधा 1 Union, association. 2 Intimate union, close connection. 3 State, condition. 4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact, तत्तार संधासिध सत्यसंधः R. 14. 52 ; Mv. 7. 8. 5 Limit, boundary. 6 Fixity, steadiness. 7 Twilight. 8 Distillation (for संधान q. v.).

संधानं 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Union, junction, combination ; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं भवति हृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9 ; Ku. 5. 27 R. 12. 101 3 Mixing, compound

संनिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. 2 Falling together, meeting; Ki. 13. 58. 3 Collision, contact. 4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection, भूयज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क मेघः Me. 5. 5 An assemblage, a collection, multitude, number; नागारल्लपतिषां संनिपातैः Ki. 5. 36; एको हि दंभो गुणसंनिपातैर्निगज्यति Ku. 1. 3. 6 Arrival. 7 A combined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever, which is of a dangerous kind. 8 A kind of musical tune or ure

-Comp. -उच्चरः fever arising from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिवेशः 1 Binding firmly. 2 Connection, attachment. 3 Effectiveness. संनिवेश *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp.); R. 1. 11.

संनियोगः 1 Union, attachment. 2 Appointment.

संनिरोधः Obstruction, hindrance. संनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return; S. 6. 10; R. 8. 49, 10. 27. 2 Desisting from. 3 Restraint, forbearance.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. 2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. 3 Union, combination, arrangement; रमणीय एव च सुमनसो संनिवेशः Māl. 1. 9. 4 Site, place, situation, position; Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. 5 Vicinity, proximity. 6 Form, figure; उद्गमशरीरसंनिवेशः Māl. 3. निर्माणसंनिवेशः K. 7. A hut, dwelling-place; R. 14. 76. 8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; श्रियतां समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. 9 Insertion. 10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c.

संनिहित *p. p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; S. 4. 2 Close, Proximate, at hand. 3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; हृदयसंनिहिते S. 3. 20. 4 Fixed, placed, deposited. 5 Prepared, ready; Mu. 1. 6 Staying or being in -Comp. -अपाय *a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कायः संनिहितापायः Pt. 2. 177.

संन्यसनं 1 Resignation, laying down. 2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च न्यासावदिव सिद्धिं समाधिच्छति Bg. 3. 4. 3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of.

संन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Laid or placed down. 2 Deposited. 3 Entrusted, consigned. 4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. 2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal; concerns; Bg. 6. 2, 18. 2; Ms. 1. 114; 5. 108. 3 A deposit, trust. 4 A stake or wager in a game. 5 Giving up the body, death. 6 Indian spike-nard.

संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 One who lays down and deposits. 2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः स निर्वसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न काङ्क्षति Bg. 5. 5. 3 One who abstains from food (व्रतहार); Bk. 7. 76.

संन्यासिन् 1 To honour

सपक्ष *a.* 1 Winged, having wings. 2 Having a side or party. 3 Belonging to the same side or party. 4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (fig.); दलद्वयाक्षानिर्यद्वसमरसपक्षो मणितयः Bv. 2. 77. 5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. -क्षः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. 2 A kindred, a kinsman; M. 4. 3 (In logic). An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाध्यकार् सपक्षः T. S.

सपत्नः An enemy, adversary, a rival; R. 9. 8.

सपत्नी A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14. 86.

सपत्नीक *a.* Attended by a wife.

सपत्नाकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body.

2 Causing excessive pain; cf. निषत्नाकरण.

सपत्नाकृतिः *f.* Great agony or pain, excessive affliction or torment.

सपदि *ind.* Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सपदि मदनालो दक्षि मम मानसं Gt. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 4.

सपथी 1 Worship, honouring; संहं सपथीविधमाज्जेन R. 5. 22, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46; Si. 1. 14. 2 Service, attendance.

सपाद *a.* 1 Having feet. 2 Increased by a fourth part.

सपिण्डः 'Having the same पिंड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सपिंडिकरणं The performance of a particular Śrāddha in honour of deceased relatives called सपिंडि q. v., to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies.

सपीतिः *f.* Drinking together or in company, comotation.

सप्तक *a.* (कार or की *f.*) 1 Containing seven. 2 Seven. 3 Seventh. -कं A collection of seven things, (verses &c.)

सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone. सप्ततिः *f.* Seventy. सप्तन *a.* 70th.

सप्तथ *ind.* Seven-fold.

सप्तन् *nim. a.* (always pl. सप्त nom. and acc.) Seven. -Comp. -अंग *a.* see सप्तकृति below. -अक्षि *a.* 1 having seven tongues or flames. 2 evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (-*m.*) 1 N. of fire. 2 of Saturn. -अक्षतिः *f.* eighty-seven. -अष्ट *a.* heptagon. -अष्टः the sun 'आहम' the moon -अष्टः seven days, 1 1 2 सप्तक *m* an

epithet of Brahman. -अक्षि (सप्तर्षि) *m.* pl. 1 the seven sages; i. e. नरीक्षि, अत्रि, अंगिरस, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. 2 the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-seven. -जिह्वः -ज्वालः fire. -तंतुः a sacrifice; Si. 14. 6. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-seven. -दश *a.* seventeen. -दीर्घितिः N. of fire. -द्वीपा an epithet of the earth. -ध्रुव *m.* pl. the seven constituent elements of the body; s. e. chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-seven. -नाडीचक्रा a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. -पर्णः (so सप्तच्छदः सप्तपत्रः) N. of a tree. -पदी the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable). -प्रकृतिः *f.* pl. the seven constituent parts of a kingdom; स्वायम्बाव्यसुहृदकीशराष्ट्रपुत्रलानि च Ak.; see प्रकृति also. -भद्रः the Sirisha tree -भूमिक, -भौम *a.* seven stories high (as a palace). -रात्रे a period of seven nights. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-seven. -विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. -शतं 1 700. 2 107. (-नी) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. -सतिः an epithet of the sun; सर्वैरक्षैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव दृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसतिः M. 2. 18.

सप्तम *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 The seventh. -नी *f.* The seventh or locative case (in gram.). 2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सतिः 1 A yoke. 2 A horse; जवो हि सतेः परमं विबुषणं Subhāsh.; see सप्तसति also.

सपणय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सपश्य *a.* 1 Placing confidence in. 2 Certain, sure.

सफरः -री A small glittering fish; cf. शफर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (fig. also). 2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

संबंध *a.* 1 Closely connected. 2 Having a friend, befriended. -धुः A relation, kinsman.

सवलिः Evening twilight.

सवाय *a.* 1 Hurtful. 2 Oppressive.

सव्यवर्च्य Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सव्यवचारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. 2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser; दुःखसमव्यवचारिणी सखिका क गता K., हि रिन् वसि न मुसं तत श्रीतुमिच्छामि Ma 6

सभा 1 An assembly, a council, *conclave*; *संज्ञितसभां कारितवान्* Pt. 1; न सा सभा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः II. 1. **2** Company, society, meeting, large number. **3** Council-chamber or hall. **4** A court of justice. **5** A public audience (modern *levee*). **6** A gambling house. **7** Any room or place much frequented. -**Comp.** -**आस्तारः** 1 an assistant at an assembly. **2** a member of a society. -**पतिः** 1 the president of a society, chairman. **2** the keeper of a gaming-house. -**पूजा** worship or reverence paid to the audience. -**सद्** *m* 1 an assistant at an assembly or meeting. **2** a member of an assembly or meeting. **3** an assessor, a juror.

सभाज् 10 U. (सभाजयिते) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्नेहासभाजयितुमेव U. 1. 7; Si. 13. 14; S. 5. 2 To honour, worship, respect. **3** To please, gratify. **4** To beautify, adorn, grace; U. 4. 19. **5** To show.

सभाजनं 1 (a) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshipping; Si. 13. 14. (b) Welcoming, congratulation; R. 13. 43, 14. 18. **2** Civility, courtesy, politeness. **3** Service.

सभावनः N. of Siva.

सभि(भी)कः The keeper of a gaming house; अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको नादुर इति एवायच्छति Mk. 8; Y. 2. 139.

सम्भ *a*. 1 Belonging to an assembly. **2** Fit for society. **3** Refined, polished, civilized. **4** Well-bred, polite, courteous; R. 1. 55, Ku. 7. 29. **5** Confidential, trusty, faithful. -**सद्** 1 An assessor. **2** An assistant at an assembly. **3** A person of honourable parentage. **4** The keeper of a gaming-house. **5** The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house.

सम्भता, -**स्व** Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम् I. 1 P. (समति) 1 To be confused or agitated. **2** Not to be confused or agitated. -II. 10 U. (समयति) 1 To be agitated.

सम् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (a) with, together with, together; as in संग्रहः, संभाषणः, संघा, संघट्ट &c. (b) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संघट्ट, संतोष, संभ्रम, संभ्रास, संताप &c. **2** As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means, 'like, same, similar,' as in समर्थ. **3** Sometimes it means 'near,' 'before'; as in समक्ष.

सम *a*. 1 Same, identical. **2** Equal, as in समलोकाचरणः R. 8. 21; Bg. 2. 38. **3** Like, similar, r bling

with instr. or gen. or in comp.; गुण-
दुक्तो दक्षिणे नेत्रेऽरुणः समः Subhāsh.;
Ku. 3. 13, 23. **4** Even, level, plain;
समदेशवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति S. 1. 5
Even (as number). **6** Impartial, fair.
7 Just, honest, upright. **8** Good,
virtuous. **9** Ordinary, common. **10**
Mean, middling. **11** Straight. **12**
Suitable, convenient. **13** Indifferent,
unmoved, unaffected by passion. **14**
All, every one. **15** All, whole,
entire, complete. -**सं** A level plain,
flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -**सं** *ind.* 1
With, together with, in company
with, accompanied by; (with instr.)
आहो निवर्त्यति समं हविर्गन्तव्यमिः S. 1. 27;
R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. **2** Equally;
यथा सर्वाणि वृत्तानि यथा वारयते समं Ms. 9.
311. **3** Like, similarly, in the same
manner; Pt. 1. 78. **4** Entirely. **5**
Simultaneously, all at once, at the
same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र चैवेया
च लक्ष्मिगोमासु समं विष्टं R. 13. 26, 4. 4;
10. 60; 14. 1. -**Comp.** -**अंशः** an equal
share. -**हारिन्** *m*. a co-heir. -**अंतर** *a*.
parallel. -**आचारः** 1 equal or similar
conduct. **2** proper practice. -**उदकं** a
mixture of half buttermilk and half
water. -**उपमा** a kind of Upamā or
simile. -**कन्या** a fit or suitable girl
(fit to be married.). -**कर्णः** an equi-
diagonal tetragon. -**कालः** the sam
time or moment. (-**लं**) *ind.* at the
same time, simultaneously. -**कालीन**
a. contemporary, coeval. -**कोलः** a
serpent, snake. -**क्षेत्रं** (in astr.) an
epithet of a particular arrangement
of the Nakshatras. -**खातः** an equal
excavation, a parallelopipedon.
-**गंधकः** incense. -**चतुरस्र** *a*. square.
(**सं**) an equilateral tetragon.
-**चतुर्भुजः** -**जं** a rhombus. -**चित्त** *a*. 1
even-minded, equable, equanimous.
2 indifferent. -**छेद**, -**छेदने** *a*. having
the same denominator. -**जाति** *a*.
homogeneous. -**ज्ञा** fame. -**त्रिभुजः** -**जं**
an equilateral triangle. -**दर्शन**, -**दर्शिन**
a. viewing equally, impartial;
विद्याविनयसंपन्ने ब्राह्मणे न विदुस्ति। इति नैव
अपाके च संज्ञिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 17. -**दुःख**
a. feeling for another's woe, sym-
pathising (with another); a fellow-
sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. -**सुख** *a*. a com-
panion or partner in joy and sorrow;
S. 3. 12. -**दुरा**, -**दुष्टि** *a*. impartial.
-**दुष्टि** *a*. 1 impartial. **2** indifferent,
stoical. -**भाव** *a*. having the same na-
ture or property. (-**वः**) sameness,
equability. -**मंडलं** (in astr.) the
prime vertical line. -**मय** *a*. of like
origin. -**रेजित** *a*. tinged. -**रमः** a parti-
cular mode of sexual enjoyment.
-**रेख** *a*. straight; प्रकृत्या यदकं नदपि समरेखं
नयनयोः S. 1. 9. -**संघ** -**संघ** a trapezoid.
-**वर्णः** community of caste. -**वर्तिन** *a*.
equal-minded, impartial. (-**m**.)

Yama, the god of death. -**वृत्त** 1 an
even metre, *i. e.* a stanza the lines
of which have all the same number of
feet. **2** see सममंडल. -**वृत्ति** *a*. equable,
fair. -**वेधः** mean depth. -**होथनं**
equal subtraction, *i. e.* subtraction
of the same quantity on both sides
of an equation. -**संधिः** peace on
equal terms. -**सुतिः** *f*. universal sleep
(as at the end of a Kalpa). -**स्व** *a*.
1 equal, uniform. **2** level. **3** like.
-**स्थलं** an even ground.

समक्ष *a*. Being before the eyes,
visible, present. -**क्षं** *ind.* In the
presence of, visibly, before the very
eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र *a*. All, whole, entire, com-
plete; M. 2. 13.

समगा Bengal madder (मंजिष्ठा).

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts,
animals or birds, a herd, flock. **2** A
number of fools. -**जं** A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly.
2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समंजस *a*. 1 Proper, reasonable,
right, fit. **2** Correct, true, accurate.
3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमंजस
q. v. **4** Virtuous, good, just; सुशाधि-
रुदस्य समंजसे जने Ki. 10. 12. **5** Practised,
experienced. **6** Healthy. -**सं** 1 Pro-
priety, fitness. **2** Accuracy. **3** Correct
evidence.

समता-त्वं 1 Sameness, identity. **2**
Likeness, similarity. **3** Equality. **4**
Impartiality, fairness; समतां नी 'to
treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. **5** Equan-
imity. **6** Perfectness. **7** Common-
ness. **8** Evenness.

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.
समतति *a*. Past, gone by; R. 8. 78.

समद *a*. 1 Intoxicated, 'furious'. **2**
Mad with rut. **3** Drunk with passion;
U. 2. 20.

समधिक *a*. 1 Exceeding. **2** Exces-
sive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. -**कं**
ind. Very much, exceedingly.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समस *a*. Travelling in company.

समसुज्ञानं 1 Assent, consent. **2**
Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत *a*. 1 Being on every side,
universal. **2** Complete, entire. -**तः**
Limit, boundary, term. (समंतं, समंततः
समंतात् are used adverbially in the
sense of 'from every side', 'all
around', 'on all sides', 'wholly',
(completely')). -**Comp.** -**दुग्धा** the
plant called लक्ष्मी q. v. -**पंचकं** N. of the
district called Kuruksheṭra or of a
place near it; Vu. 6. -**भद्रः** a Bud-
dha or the Buddha. -**सुख** *m*. fire.

समन्वय *a*. 1 Sorrowful. **2** Enraged
समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or
order. **2** Connected sequence
mutual connection, applicability
(तत्पर्यं); तस्य समन्वयाद् Br. Sū. I. 1

1 ; न च तद्वताना पदानां अलक्ष्यस्वरूपविषये निश्चिते समन्वयेऽन्वयकल्पना युक्ता S. B. 3 Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. 2 Followed. 3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. 4 Affected by.

समन्विष्ट *p. p.* 1 Inundated. 2 Eclipsed.

संमेलन्याहारः 1 Mentioning together. 2 Association, company. 3 Proximity to or association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

सममिसरण 1 Approaching. 2 Seeking, wishing for.

सममिहारः 1 Taking together. 2 Repetition. 3 Surplus, excess.

समम्यर्चनं Worshipping, reverencing.

समम्याहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. 2 Occasion, opportunity. 3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment, Ku. 3. 25. 4 An agreement, a compact, contract, engagement; निधःसमयात् S. 5. 5 Convention, conventional usage. 6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice; Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. 7 The convention of poets; (e. g. that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds). 8 An appointment, assignation. 9 A condition, stipulation; V. 5. 10 A law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19. 11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. 12 Emergency, exigency. 13 An oath. 14 A sign, hint, indication. 15 Limit, boundary. 16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet; नीङ्, वैशेषिकं &c. 17 End, conclusion, termination. 18 Success, prosperity. 19 End of trouble.

-Comp. -अभ्युपित a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अनुवाचिक *a.* following established customs. -अनुसारेण, -उचिते *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. -आचारः conventional practice, established usage. -क्रिया making an agreement. -परिरक्षण observance of a compact, treaty or agreement; समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -व्यभिचारः breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. -व्यभिचारिन् *a.* breaking an agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. 2 At a fixed or appointed time. 3 In the midst, within, between. 4 Near (with acc.); समया लीकमिति Dk.; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9, Nalad. 4. 8.

समयं War battle fight वर्षावसरे Vo. 3 -Comp

-उद्देशः, -भूमिः battle-field. -सूच्य *m.*, -शिरसु *n.* the front or van of battle. समर्चनं Worshipping; honouring, adoration.

समर्ण *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. 2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. 2 Competent, allowed, qualified; प्रतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186, Y. 1. 213. 3 Fit, suitable, proper; तदुत्तुर्गदमेव रावः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थोऽतरं R. 11. 79. 4 Made fit or proper, prepared. 5 Having the same meaning. 6 Significant. 7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. 8 Being in apposition. 9 Connected in sense. -र्थः 1 A significant word (in gram.). 2 The coherence of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थनं 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating 2 Defending, vindicating, justifying; स्थितिविदसमर्थनं K. P. 7. 3 Pleading, advocating. 4 Judging, considering, imagining. 5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. 6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. 7 Energy, perseverance. 8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. 9 Objection.

समर्थक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. 2 Causing to prosper.

समर्पणं Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्थाद् *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. 2 Near, proximate. 3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. 4 Respectful, courteous.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. 2 Sinful. -लं Excrement, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus described in S. D. :- द्रुपं समवकारे तु ख्यातं देवाद्युत्थय। केवय। निर्दिशन्तस्तु व्योकाः &c. 515).

समवतारः 1 A descent. 2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place; समवतारसमेतमेतदतिः Ki. 5. 7.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. 2 Similar condition or state; S. 4. 3 State or condition in general; R. 19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. 2 Steady.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection; सर्वविनयानामेकैकमर्थेयमायायनं किञ्चित् समवायः K.; बहुनानव्यसाराणां समवायो हि तुल्यः Subbāsh. 2 A number, multitude, heap. 3 Close connection, cohesion. 4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union-constant and inseparable Union, inseparable inherence or existence

of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas.

समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or intimately connected. 2 Multitudinous. -Comp. -कारणं inseparable cause, the material cause (one of the three kinds of कारण mentioned in Vaiseshikha phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined. 2 Intimately united or inherent, inseparably connected. 3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समष्टिः *f.* Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. अष्टि *q. v.*). समष्टिरीशः सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादात्म्यवेदानात्। तदभावात्तद्वये तु ज्ञायते व्यतिरेकज्ञा ॥ Panchadasi.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. 2 Compounding, formation of compound words. 3 Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together, combined. 2 Compounded. 3 Pervading the whole of anything. 4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. 5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed; कः श्रीपतिः का विषमा समस्या Subbāsh.; thus the lines वागर्थविव संयुक्ता, शतकोटिपित्रस्तरं, तुषसाई पुरोधाव are completed by रेहः सर्वं दुराः शिवी. 2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete; गीरीव पत्या सुभगा कदाचिच्छरीरमप्यर्थतुल्यस्य N. 7. 83. (समस्या = संवर्तनं).

समा (Generally in pl. but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, e. g. समा P. V. 2. 12.) A year; तेनाहो परिगणिताः समाः कथंचित् R. 8. 92; तदोश्च-तुर्दशैकेन रते ब्राह्मजयस्मनाः 12. 6; 19. 4; Mv. 4. 41. -ind. With, together with.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकर्षिन् *a.* (गी *f.*) 1 Attracting. 2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. -*m.* Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाकुल *a.* 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. 2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, celebrity. 2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up. 2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. 3 Celebrated, famous.

समागत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, joined united 2 Arrived 3 Being a conjunction

समागतिः *f.* 1 Coming together, union, meeting. 2 Arrival, approach. 3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination; अहो देवगति-
त्रिणा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. 2 Intercourse, association, society; as in सप्तमागमः. 3 Approach, arrival. 4 Conjunction (in astr.).

समाधातः 1 Killing, slaughter. 2 War, battle.

समाचरणं Accumulation.

समाचरणं Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. 2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. 3 Proper conduct or behaviour. 4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meeting, विषयतः सर्वविधा समाजे विरूपणं मौनमपेक्षितानां Bh. 2. 7. 2 A society, club, an association. 3 A number, multitude, collection. 4 A party, convivial meeting. 5 An elephant.

समाजिकः A member of an assembly; see सामाजिक.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समादानं 1 Receiving fully. 5 Receiving suitable gifts. 3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect. **समादेशः** Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, uniting. 2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. 3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. 4 Intentness. 5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction; किञ्चित् समाधानं; बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. 6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapakṣa; answering an objection. 7 Agreeing, promising. 8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). 2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, i. e. the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga); आधिष्ठानं न हि काहु विनाः समाधिर्देवमयो भवति Ku. 3. 40, 50; Mk. 1. 1; Bh. 3. 54; R. 8. 78; Si. 4. 55. 3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां लग्नसमाधि (मानसं) Gīt. 3. 4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्तेरसमाधिभी-
क्य देवानां S. 1; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24, 5. 6 1 59, 5 45 3 Bringing together
on, combination, col ec-

tion; तं वेदा विद्वे दूनं महाश्रुतसमाधिना B. 1. 29. 6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. 7 Silence. 8 Agreement, assent, promise. 9 Requit. 10 Completion; accomplishment. 11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. 12 Attempting impossibilities. 13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. 14 A tomb. 15 The joint of the neck, a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21. 16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata; समाधिः हुकरं कार्यं कारणात्करो-
नाः K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. 17 One of the ten Gunas or merits of style; see Kāv. 1. 93.

समाध्यात *p.* 1 Blown into. 2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान *a.* 1 Same, equal, like similar; समानरीत्यस्येति सख्यं Subhāsh. 2 One, uniform. 3 Good, virtuous, just. 4 Common, general. 5 Honoured. -नः 1 A friend, an equal. 2 One of the five life-winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -नं *ind.* Equally with, like (with instr.); जलधरेण समानसुमा-
पतिः Ki. 18. 4. -comp. -अधिकरण *a.* 1 having a common substratum. 2 being in the same category or predicament. 3 being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); (-जं) 1 same location or predicament. 2 agreement in case, apposition. 3 a predicament including several things, a generic property. -अर्थः *a.* having the same meaning, synonymous. -उद्वकः a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes; of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोद्वक-
भावस्तु निर्वर्तेतात्तुर्दशात्; see Ms. 5. 60. also. -उद्वर्यः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -उपमा a kind of Upamā; see: Kāv. 2. 29. -काल, -कालीन *a.* synchronous. -गोत्र = समीन q. v. -दुःख *a.* sympathising. -धर्म *a.* possessed of the same qualities, sympathiser, appreciator of merits; Māl. 1. 6. -धमः the same pitch of voice. -रचि *a.* agreeing in tastes.

समानयनं Bringing, together, collecting, conducting.

समाप Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापत्तिः *f.* 1 Meeting, encountering. 2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापत्तिद्वेन
केशिना दानवेन V. 1.; क्रियासमापत्तिनिर्वर्तितानि B. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75.

a. (चिका *f.*) Finishing
plishing fulfilling

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ms. 5. 88. 2 Acquisition. 3 Killing, destroying. 4 A section, chapter. 5 Profound meditation.

समापन्न *p. p.* 1 Attained, obtained. 2 Occurred, happened. 3 Come, arrived. 4 Finished, completed, accomplished. 5 Proficient. 6 Endowed with. 7 Distressed, afflicted. 8 Killed.

समापदन् Accomplishing, restoring.

समाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, concluded, completed. 2 Clever.

समाप्तलः A lord, husband.

समाप्तिः *f.* 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. 2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, Perfection. 3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels.

समाप्तिक *a.* 1 Final, concluding. 2 Finite. 3 One who has finished the whole of anything. -कः 1 A finisher. 2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समाप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. 2 Filled with.

समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with; R. 6. 16.

समाम्नानं 1 Repetition, mention. 2 Enumeration. 3 Traditional repetition or mention.

समाम्नायः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. 2 A traditional collection (of words &c.); अथ इति पञ्चसमाह्वये पठ्यते U. 4. 3 Tradition, repetition (in general). 4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. 5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसमाम्नायं Sik. 57; (i. e. the letters from अ to ह which are said to have been revealed by Śiva to Pāṇini).

समागतः 1 Arrival, coming. 2 A visit.

समायत *p. p.* Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. 2 Intent on, devoted to. 3 Made ready, prepared. 4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. 5 Charged, appointed.

समायुत *p. p.* 1 Connected or united together, joined. 2 Collected, brought together. 3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. 2 Preparation. 3 Fitting (an arrow). 4 A collection, heap, multitude. 5 A cause, motive, object.

समारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement. 2 An enterprise, undertaking.

a work, an action; अभ्यसुद्ध्याः समारम्भाः ...तस्य गृहं विचित्रं R. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. 3 An unguent; see समालेप.

समारोपणं 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाट्ये भिन्नकचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समारोपणं M. 1. 4. 2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 10. समारोपणं 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. 2 Delivering over, consigning.

समारोपित p. p. 1 Caused to mount or ascend. 2 Strung (as a bow), अवता चरि समारोपिते K. P. 10. 3 Deposited, planted, lodged. 4 Consigned, delivered over.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting. 2 Riding upon. 3 Agreeing.

समालम्बनं Resting on, clinging to. समालम्बित्वा. Clinging to. -नी A kind of grass.

समालम्बः, समालम्बनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. 2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. 3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मण्डलसमालम्बनं विचित्रायः S. 4.

समारगतं 1 Return. 2 Especially, a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावायः 1 Association, connection. 2 Inseparable connection; see समवाय. 3 Aggregation. 4 A multitude, number, heap.

समावासः A residence, habitation, dwelling-place.

समाविष्ट p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. 2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. 3 Possessed by an evil spirit. 4 Endowed with. 5 Settled, fixed, seated. 6 Well instructed.

समावृत p. p. 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset. 2 Screened, veiled. 3 Hidden, concealed. 4 Protected. 5 Shut out, excluded. 6 Stopped.

समावृत्तः, समावृत्तकः A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावेशः 1 Entering or abiding together. 2 Meeting, association. 3 Inclusion, comprehension. 4 Penetration. 5 Possession by an evil-spirit. 6 Passion, emotion.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or shelter. 2 Refuge, shelter, protection. 3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling place. 4 Dwelling, residence.

समाश्लेषः A close embrace.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. 2 Relief, encouragement, consolation. 3 Trust, confidence, belief.

समाश्रयसनं 1 Reviving, encouraging. 2 Consolation

समासः 1 Aggregation, union, composition. 2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:- द्वंद्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि and अव्ययीभाव q. q. v. v.). 3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. 4 A collection, an assemblage. 5 Whole, totality. 6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. (समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly', एषा वनस्य को रोनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20; Bg. 13. 18; समासतः श्रवता V. 2). -Comp. -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—परोक्तिर्भेदकैः प्रिलिखेः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10.

समासाक्तिः f., समासंगः Union, adhering together, attachment.

समासजननं 1 Joining, uniting. 2 Fixing or placing on. 3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासजननं 1 Abandoning completely. 2 Consigning.

समासादनं 1 Approaching. 2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. 3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाहरणं Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहर्तु m. 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. 2 A collector (as of taxes).

समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage; Māl. 9. 2 Composition of words. 3 Conjunction of words or sentences. 4 A subdivision of *Deandaa* and *Doigu* compounds, expressing an aggregate. 5 Abridgment, contraction, conciseness.

समाहित p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. 2 Adjusted, settled. 3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). 4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. 5 Finished. 6 Agreed upon.

समाहृत p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. 2 Abundant, excessive, much. 3 Received, accepted, taken. 4 Abridged, curtailed.

समाहृति f. Compilation, abridgment.

समाह्वः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging. 2 War, battle. 3 A single combat. 4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. 5 A name, an appellation.

समाह्व A name, an appellation; Si. 11. 26.

समाह्वानं 1 Calling together, convocation. 2 Challenge.

समिकं A javelin, dart.

समित् f. War, battle. समिति नति- & N 12 73

समिता Wheat flour

समितिः 1 Meeting, union, association. 2 An assembly. 3 Flock, herd, Ki. 4. 32. 4 War, battle; S. 2. 14, Ki. 3. 15; Si. 16. 13. 5 Likeness, equality. 6 Moderation.

समितिजय a. Victorious in battle.

समिधः 1 War, battle. 2 Fire.

समिद्ध p. p. 1 Lighted up, kindled.

2 Set on fire. 3 Inflamed, excited.

समिध् f. Wood, fuel; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; समिदाहरणाय S. 1; Ku. 1 57; 5. 33.

समिधः Fire.

समिधनं 1 Kindling. 2 Fuel.

समिरः Wind.

समीक War, battle; Si. 15. 83.

समीकरणं 1 Complete investigation. 2 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy; Si. 2. 59.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. 2 Consideration. 3 Close or thorough inspection. 4 Understanding, intellect. 5 Essential nature or truth. 6 An essential principle. 7 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy.

समीचः The ocean.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual union.

समीची 1 A doe. 2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. 2 True, correct. 3 Fit, proper, 4 Consistent.

—नं 1 Truth 2 Propriety.

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीनः a. 1 Yearly, annual. 2 Hired for a year. 3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप a. Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. -र Proximity, vicinity. (समीपं, समीपतत्त्वं and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'; अतः समीपे परिणेतुं रिप्यते S. 5. 17.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; धरिसमीरे यमुनातीरे Gīt. 5. 2 The Sami tree.

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोद- दितमभेति व्यादिर्यते केत हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21; 1. 8. 2 The breath. 3 A traveller. 4 N. of plant (मरुचक). -जं Throwing, sending forth.

समीहा Longing, desire, striving after.

समीहित p. p. 1 Longed for, desired, wished. 2 Undertaken. -तं Wish, longing, desire.

समुक्षणं Shedding, effusion.

समुच्चयः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. 2 Conjunction of words or sentences, see च. 3 A figure of speech; K. P. 10. (Kārikās 115 and 116).

समुच्चरः 1 Ascending. 2 Travelling.

समुच्छेद Complete on
ation, eradication.

समुद्रः 1 Elevation, height. 2 Opposition, enmity.
समुद्रायः Elevation, height.
समुद्रसितं, समुद्रासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.
समुद्रितः *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. 2 Let go. 3 Free from.
समुत्कर्षः 1 Exaltation. 2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; Ms. 11. 56.
समुत्क्रमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. 2 Transgression of proper bounds.
समुत्क्रोशः 1 Crying aloud. 2 A loud uproar. 3 An osprey.
समुत्थ *a.* 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); अथ नवनसमुत्थं ज्योतिर्वैरिच योः R. 2. 75; Bg. 7. 27. 3 Occurring, occasioned.
समुत्थानं 1 Rising, getting up. 2 Resurrection. 3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. 4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287; Y. 2. 222.
समुत्थानं 5 A symptom of disease. 6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in समुत्थानं Ms. 8. 4.
समुत्थतनं 1 Flying up, ascending. 2 Effort, exertion.
समुत्थारिः *f.* 1 Production, birth, origin 2 Occurrence.
समुत्थिज, समुत्थिजल *a.* Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganised. -जः -लः 1 An army in great disorder. 2 Great confusion.
समुत्सवः A great festival.
समुत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. 2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. 3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement; Ms. 4. 50.
समुत्सारणं 1 Driving away. 2 Pursuing, hunting.
समुत्सुक *a.* 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; विरेपि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 76. 2 Longing or eager for, fond of. 3 Sorrowful, regretting.
समुत्सेधः 1 Height, elevation. 2 Fatness, thickness.
समुद्रक *p. p.* Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).
समुद्रयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). 2 Rise (in general). 3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; समुद्रयानामिव समुद्रयः संघो वा गुणानां U. 6. 9. 4 Combination. 5 The whole. 6 Revenue. 7 Effort, exertion. 8 War, battle. 9 Day. 10 The roar of an army.
समुद्रागमः Full knowledge.
समुद्राचारः 1 Proper practise or usage. 2 Proper mode of address. 3 Purpose, intention, design.
समुद्रायः A collection, multitude &c.; see समुद्रयः.
समुद्राह्वयं 1 Declaring, pronouncing 2

समुद्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. 2 Lofty, elevated. 3 Produced, arisen, occasioned. 4 Assembled, collected, united; मद्राद्योपचयाद्यं समुद्रितः सर्वो गुणानां गुणः Ratn. 1. 6. 5 Possessed of, furnished with.
समुद्रिरणं 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. 2 Repeating.
समुद्र *a.* 1 Rising, ascending. 2 Completely pervading. 3 Having a covering or lid. 4 Having beans. -द्रः 1 A covered box or casket. 2 A kind of artificial stanza; see समुद्रक below.
समुद्रकः 1 A covered box or casket; S. 4. 2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though they differ in meaning; *e. g.* Ki. 15. 16.
समुद्रमः 1 Rising, ascent. 2 Arising, issuing. 3 Birth, Production.
समुद्रिरणं 1 Vomiting, ejecting. 2 That which is vomited. 3 Raising, lifting up.
समुद्रिते A loud song.
समुद्रेशः 1 Fully pointing out. 2 Full description. Particularising, enumeration.
समुद्रत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. 2 Excited, drawn up. 3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. 4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. 5 Impudent, rude.
समुद्रणं 1 Upraising, lifting up. 2 Picking up. 3 Drawing or lifting out. 4 Extrication, deliverance. 5 Eradication, extirpation. 6 Taking out from (a shore). 7 Food thrown up or vomited.
समुद्रर्तु *m.* A deliverer, redeemer.
समुद्रनः 1 Lifting up. 2 Great effort or exertion; कैर्मण सह शैल्यमस्मिन्नसमुद्रने Bg. 1. 22; समुद्रनः कार्यः &c. 3 An undertaking, commencement. 4 An onset.
समुद्रयोगः Active exertion, energy.
समुद्र *a.* Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped; समुद्रो देवः. -द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 An epithet of Siva. 3 The number 'four'. -Comp. -अंतं 1 the sea-shore. 2 nutmeg. -अतरं 1 the cotton-plant. 2 the earth. -अंतरा the earth. -अरः, अरः 1 a crocodile. 2 a large fabulous fish. 3 Rāmā's bridge; cf. रामसेतु. -कफः, -केनः the cuttle-fish-bone. -ग *a.* sea-faring. (-गः) 1 a sea-trader. 2 a seaman, a sea-farer; so समुद्रगामिनः, -यायिनः &c. (-गा) a river. -गृहं a summer-house built in the midst of water. -गुहकः an epithet of Agastya. -नवनंतं 1 the moon. 2 ambrosia, nectar. -मेखला, -रसना, -वसना the earth. -यानं 1 a sea-voyage. 2 a vessel, ship, boat. -यात्रा a sea-voyage. -यायिन् *a.* see समुद्रयः. -योषित् *f.* a river. -वह्नि submarine fire. -धूमवा the Ganges.

समुद्रहः 1 Bearing up. 2 One who lifts up.
समुद्राहः 1 Bearing up. 2 Marriage.
समुद्रेशः Great fear, alarm, terror.
समुद्रनं 1 Moistening. 2 Wetness, moisture.
समुच्च *a.* Wet, moist.
समुन्नत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, lifted up. 2 Elevated, high, lofty. 3 Exalted, sublime. 4 Proud. 5 Projecting 6 Upright, just.
समुन्नतिः *f.* 1 Lifting up, raising. 2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also); मनसः शिखराणां च सदृशी ते समुन्नतिः Ku. 6. 66; R. 3. 10. 3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation; उत्तमैः सह संगेन कोन यति समुन्नतिः; स जाति येन जतिन याति वैशः समुन्नतिः Subhāsh. 4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success; विनिपातोपि समः समुन्नतेः Ki. 2. 34, or प्रकृतिः समुद्र सा महद्विषयः सहेतु नान्यसमुन्नतिः यया 2. 21. 5 Pride, arrogance.
समुच्च *p. p.* 1 Elevated, exalted. 2 Swollen. 3 Full. 4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. 5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. 6 Unfettered.
समुच्चयः 1 Getting, obtaining. 2 Occurrence, event.
समुन्मूलनं Uprooting, eradication, complete destruction.
समुपगमः Approach, contact.
समुपजोषम् *ind.* 1 Entirely according to wish. 2 Happily.
समुपभोगः Sexual union, coition.
समुपवेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. 2 Seating down.
समुपस्था, समुपस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. 2 Proximity, nearness. 3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.
समुपस्थितिः = समुपस्थान *q. v.*
समुपार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.
समुपेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, assembled, collected. 2 Arrived at. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of.
समुपोढ *p. p.* 1 Gone upwards, risen. 2 Increased. 3 Brought near. 4 Restrained.
समुद्रासः 1 Excessive brilliance. 2 Great joy, exhilaration.
समुद्र *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. 2 Accumulated, collected. 3 Enveloped. 4 Associated with. 5 Produced quickly. 6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. 7 Crooked, bent. 8 Purified, cleansed. 9 Borne along. 10 Led, conducted. 11 Married.
समुरः, समुक्, समुक्कः A kind of deer.
समूल *a.* Along with the roots; as in समूलपातं 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch'.
समूहः 1 A multitude, collection, assemblage, aggregate number अन

समूहः, विप्रसमूहः, पदसमूहः &c. 2 A flock, troop.

समूहन् 1 Bringing together. 2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A bloom.

समूहाः A kind of sacrificial fire.

समृद्धः *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. 2 Happy, fortunate. 3 Rich, wealthy. 4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. 5 Fruitful.

समृद्धिः *f.* 1 Great growth, increase, thriving. 2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence. 3 Wealth, riches. 4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in वनवायसमृद्धिरस्तु. 5 Power, supremacy.

समेत *p. p.* 1 Come or met together, assembled. 2 United, combined. 3 Come near, approached. 4 Accompanied by. 5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of. 6 Come into collision, encountered. 7 Agreed upon.

संपत्तिः *f.* 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता *Snbhāsh.* 2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. 3 Perfection, excellence; as in स्वसंपत्तिः. 4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance.

संपद् *f.* 1 Wealth, riches; नीता-विशेषाद्वर्णनेन संपद् *Ku.* 1. 32; आपन्नवर्तिप्रश्नन-कलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमाना *Me.* 53. 2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); ते मृगा दृष्टेः कलत्रवितरे संपद् चारुह्य च *Mu.* 1. 15. 3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. 4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired object; *S.* 7. 30. 5 Perfection, excellence; as in स्वसंपद्; *Si.* 3. 35. 6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; तुषारवृक्षतपससंपद् *Ku.* 5. 27; *R.* 10. 59. 7 Treasure. 8 An advantage, benefit, blessing. 9 Advancement in good qualities. 10 Decoration. 11 Right method. 12 A necklace of pearls. -*Comp.* -*वरः* a king. -*विनिमयः* an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; *R.* 1. 26.

संपन्नः *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. 2 Fortunate, successful, happy. 3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. 4 Finished, completed. 5 Perfect. 6 Full-grown, mature. 7 Procured, obtained. 8 Right, correct. 9 Endowed with, possessed of. 10 Turned out, become. -*कः* An epithet of *Siva*. -*कः* 1 Riches, wealth. 2 A dainty, delicacy.

संपरायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. 2 A calamity, misfortune. 3 Future state, futurity. 4 A son.

संपराय (वि)कं Encounter, war, battle.

संयुक्तः 1 Mixture 2 Union, contact,

द्वयरेण *Ku.* 3. 26; *Me.* 25, V. 1. 13. 3 Society, association, company; न मूर्ख-जनसंपर्कः दुर्दैवमन्वेज्यते *Bh.* 2. 14. 4 Sexual union, copulation.

संपर Lightning.

संपाक *a.* 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. 2 Cunning, subtle. 3 Lustful, lewd. 4 Small, little. -*कः* 1 Maturing. 2 N. of a tree (आरुव).

संपादः 1 Intersection. 2 A spindle.

संपातः 1 Falling together, concurrence. 2 Meeting together, encountering.

3 Collision, butting against. 4 Falling down, descending; *Bg.* 1. 20. 5 Alighting (as of a bird). 6 Flight (of an arrow). 7 Going, moving. 8 Being removed, removal; *Ms.* 6. 56. 9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; cf. इति. 10 The residue (of an offering).

संपातिः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jatayu.

संपादः 1 Completion, accomplishment. 2 Acquisition.

संपादनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. 2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. 3 Clearing, clearing, preparing (as ground); *Ms.* 3. 225.

संयुजित *p. p.* 1 Formed into a mass. 2 Contracted.

संपीडः 1 Squeezing together, compression. 2 Pain, torture. 3 Agitating, disturbing. 4 Sending, directing, driving onward, propelling; संपीडयुजितजलेषु तोयदेषु *Ki.* 7. 12.

संपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. 2 Sending. 3 Punishment, chastigation. 4 Stirring up, agitating.

संपीतिः *f.* Drinking together, comotation.

संपुटः 1 A cavity; स्वात्मा सागरदुःखसंपुट-गतं (पद्मः) समौक्तिकं जायते *Bh.* 2. 67 v. 1.; *Kāv.* 2. 288; *Rs.* 1. 21. 2 A casket, covered box. 3 The Kurava-ka flower.

संपुटकः संपुटिका A box, casket.

संपूर्ण *a.* 1 Filled &c. 2 All, whole; see पूर्ण. -*र्थः* Ether.

संपुक्त *p. p.* 1 Blended, mixed. 2 Connected together, related, in close relation; वागयाविच संपुक्तौ *R.* 1. 1. 3 Touching.

संयोजनं 1 Complete ablution. 2 Bathing. 3 Inundation.

संयोजित *m.* A ruler, judge.

संप्रति *ind.* Now, at present, at this time; अयि संप्रति देहि दूशनं *Ku.* 4. 28.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. 2 Presence. 3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. 4 An agreement. 5 Admission, confession; *Ms.* 5. 18.

6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law 7 Assent.

8 Attack. 9 Once 9 C

10 Doing performing

संप्रतिरोधकः-कं 1 Complete ob-struction. 2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रसीत *p. p.* 1 Returned. 2 Fully convinced. 3 Proved, admitted. 4 Renowned. 5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. 2 Compliance, fame, celebrity, notoriety; *Ki.* 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. 2 Agreement.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation.

संप्रदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. 2 Bestowal, gift, dona-tion. 3 Giving in marriage. 4 The sense expressed by the dative case.

संप्रदानार्थः A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; *U.* 5. 15. 2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. 3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संप्रधारण-पा 1 Deliberation. 2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रपदः Roaming about.

संप्रभिक्ष *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. 2 In rut.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोषः Loss, destruction, abstrac-tion.

संप्रयाणं Departure.

संप्रयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलस्य) उष्णत्वसाम्यात्पसंप्रयोगात् *R.* 5. 54; *M.* 5. 3. 2 A connecting link, fastening, पतेन भोचयति धूषणसंप्रयोगात् *Mk.* 3. 16. 3 Relation, dependence. 4 Mutual relation or proportion. 5 Connected series or order. 6 Sexual union, coition. 7 Application. 8 Magic.

संप्रयोगिन् *a.* Joining together. -*m.* 1 A joiner, uniter. 2 A conjuror. 3 A libertine. 4 A catamite.

संप्रवृष्टः Complete rain-fall.

संप्रश्नः Full or courteous inquiry. 2 An inquiry.

संप्रसादः 1 Propitiation. 2 Favour, grace. 3 Serenity, sedateness. 4 Trust, confidence. 5 The soul.

संप्रसारणं The change of इ, ई, उ, and ल, to इ, उ, ऋ and ॠ respectively. इयुणः संप्रसारणं *P. I.* 1. 45.

संप्रहारः 1 Mutual striking. 2 En-counter, war, battle, conflict; *U.* 6. 7.

संप्राप्तिः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. 2 Friendly assent 3 Delight joy

संभक्षणं 1 Observing beholding 3 Considering, investigating

संवेद्यः 1 Sending away, dismissing.
2 Direction, command, order.
संभोक्षणं Sprinkling over, consecration.

सहवः 1 Submersion, taundation.
2 Surge. 3 Flood. 4 Falling into ruin. 5 Subversion.

संफालः A ram, sheep.
संफेदः An angry or umultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; c. g. the encounter between नाथ and अयोध्या in Māl. act 5.

सेव I. 1 P. (संवेति) To go, move.
-II. 10 U. (संवेति-वे) To collect, accumulate.

संच The second ploughing of a field; (संचाकृ to plough twice) see संच also.

संचय p. p. 1 Bound or fastened together. 2 Attached to. 3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. 4 Endowed with.

संचयः 1 Connection, union, association. 2 Relation, relationship. 3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. 4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30. 5 Friendly connection, friendship; संचयनाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58. 6 Fitness, propriety. 7 Prosperity, success.

संचयक a. 1 Relating, concerning. 2 Fit, suitable. -कः 1 A friend. 2 A relation by birth or marriage. 3 A kind of peace.

संचयिन् a. 1 Relating or belonging to. 2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. 3 Possessing good qualities. -m. 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. 2 A relation, kinsman (in general).

संचरः 1 A dam, bridge. 2 A kind of deer. 3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see शंकर and शृङ्ग. 4 N. of a mountain. -रं 1 Restraint. 2 Water. -Comp. -अरिः, -रिगुः Cupid.

संचलः-लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -लं Water.

संचाद्य a. Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संचायं बृहन्नि तद्वृद्धं बर्त्तं Si. 8. 2; व्योम्नि संचायवर्त्तमिः R. 12. 67. -चः 1 Being thronged with. 2 Pressing on, striking, hurting; सनसंचावसुरो जवान च Ku. 4. 26. 3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. 4 The road to hell. 5 Fear, dread. 6 The vulva.

संचायनं 1 Blocking up, obstructing. 2 Compressing. 3 A barrier, gate. 4 The vulva. 5 The point of a stake. 6 A door-keeper.

संशुद्धिः f. 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. 2 Full consciousness. 3 Calling to addressing. 4 (In gram)

The vocative case; रश् ह्रस्वासंबुद्धेः P. VI. 1. 69.

संशोधः 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. 2 Full or correct perception. 3 Sending, throwing. 4 Loss, destruction.

संशोधनं 1 Explaining. 2 Addressing. 3 The vocative case. 4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संभक्तिः f. 1 Sharing in, possessing. 2 Distributing.

संभग p. p. Shattered, dispersed. -भः An epithet of Siva.

संभली A procuress; see शंभली.

संभवः 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; नियस्य सुहृदी यत्र मम संवेद्यं संभवो भूयात् Māl. 9; मानुषीय कथं वात्स्यायस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26; Bg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अस्परः संभवेद्य S. 1. 2. 227, (see Kull. thereon). 3 Cause, origin, motive. 4 Mixing, union, combination. 5 Possibility; संयोगोहि वियोगस्य संवचयति संभवं Subhāsh. 6 Compatibility, consistency. 7 Adaptation, appropriateness. 8 Agreement, conformity. 9 Capacity. 10 Equivalence (one of the Pramāṇas). 11 Acquaintance. 12 Loss, destruction.

संभारः 1 Bringing together, collecting. 2 Preparation, provisions, necessities, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act; सन्निवेशमयं पूज्यसंभारे मया सन्निधौ रक्षितः Māl. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. 3 An ingredient, a constituent part. 4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in शक्रास्त्रसंभारः. 5 Fulness. 6 Wealth, affluence. 7 Maintenance, support.

संभावनं-ना 1 Considering, reflecting; R. 5. 28. 2 Fancying, supposition; संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य सजेन यत् K. P. 10. 3 An idea, fancy, thought. 4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard; संभावनायुगलवेदि तमीश्वराणां S. 7. 3. 5 Possibility. 6 Fitness, adequacy; Ki. 3. 39. 7 Competency, ability. 8 Doubt. 9 Affection; love. 10 Celebrity.

संभावित p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, imagined; सिवाहं द्वेषेण संभावितः K. 2 Esteemed, honoured, respected; Bh. 2. 31. 3 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. 4 Possible.

संभाषः Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संभाषा 1 Discourse, conversation. 2 Greeting. 3 Criminal connection. 4 An agreement, a contract. 5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संशुद्धिः f. 1 Birth origin production Ms. 2. 147 2 Combination,

union. 3 Fitness, suitability. 4 Power.

संभृत p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. 2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. 3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. 4 Placed, deposited. 5 Full, complete, entire. 6 Gained, obtained. 7 Carried, borne. 8 Nourished. 9 Produced, caused.

संभृतिः f. 1 Collection. 2 Preparation, equipment, provision. 3 Fulness. 4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभेदः 1 Breaking, splitting. 2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोक-विमिरसंभेदः Māl. 10. 11; हर्षोद्विगसंभेद उपनतः Māl. 8. 3 Meeting (as of glances). 4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तदुत्तिष्ठ पारासिंधुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगदीमेव प्रविशामः; अयमसी महानद्या संभेदः Māl. 4; मधुमतीसिंधुसंभेदपावनः 9.

संभोगः 1 Enjoyment (in general); संतुल्यसंभोगकलाः श्रियः Subhāsh. 2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. 3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगति मम सद्यचितो हस्तसंवाहनात् Me. 95. 4 A lecher, catamite. 5 A subdivision of the sentiment of love; see under सुभार.

संभ्रमः 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. 2 Haste, hurry. 3 Confusion, agitation, flurry; Ky. 3. 48. 4 Fear, alarm, fright; S. 1; Ki. 15. 2. 5 Error, mistake, ignorance. 6 Zeal, activity. 7 Respect, reverence, गृह्यपणति संभ्रमविधिः Bh. 2. 63; तत्र वीर्यवत-कश्चिद्यदिति मयि संभ्रमः Rām. -Comp. -उचलित a. excited by agitation. -भृत् a. embarrassed, flurried.

संभ्रत p. p. 1 Whirled about. 2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संमत p. p. 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. 2 Liked, dear, beloved. 3 Like, resembling. 4 Regarded, considered, thought. 5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed. -दं Agreement; see संमति.

संसतिः f. 1 Agreement. 2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. 3 Wish, desire. 4 Knowledge of self, or knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. 5 Regard, respect-esteem; कथमिव तत्र संसतिर्निदिष्टा संसद्युत्तिष्ठ-निनावधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. 6 Love, affection.

संसदः Great joy, delight, happiness; Si. 15. 77.

संसर्गः 1 Rubbing together, friction. 2 Throng, crowd, concourse; यद्वाप्रतकलोवृत्तसंसर्गस्तत्र मज्जता R. 15. 101; Māl. 10. 3 Treading or trampling on. 4 War, battle.

संसादुर=संसादुर q. v. under सत्-
समाकः Intoxication, frenzy

समानः Respect, honour. -न् 1 Measure. 2 Comparing.

समाजकः A sweeper.

समाजनी 1 Sweeping, cleansing. 2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing.

समाजनी A broom.

समित p. p. 1 Meted, measured out. 2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; कतिमिततयोपदेशकुले K. P. 1; R. 3. 16. 3 As large as, reaching to. 4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. 5 Provided or furnished with.

समिश्र, समिश्रित a. Mixed together, intermixed.

समिश्रः An epithet of Indra.

समीलनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख a. (खा or खी f.), संमुखीन a. 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामं न विप्रति मदानसंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86. 2 Encountering, meeting. 3 Disposed to.

संमुखिन् m. A mirror, looking-glass. संमुख्यं 1 Fainting, insensibility. 2 Congealing, becoming dense. 3 Thickening, increasing. 4 Height. 5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

संस्पृष्ट p. p. 1 Well swept, cleansed. 2 Strained, filtered.

संमेलनं 1 Meeting together, union. 2 Mixture. 3 Assembling, collecting.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion. infatuation. 2 Insensibility, swoon.

3 Ignorance, folly. 4 Fascination.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination.

-न् N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. 2. 66.

सम्यक्, सम्यक् a. (सम्यक् f.) 1 Going with, accompanying. 2 Right, fit, proper, due. 3 Correct, true, accurate. 4 Pleasant, agreeable;

किं च कुलानि कवीनां निगमसम्यक् रजयतु R. G. 5 Same, uniform. 6 All, whole, entire. -ind. (सम्यक्) 1 With, together with. 2 Well, properly, rightly, correctly, truly; सम्यग्विग्रह S. 1; Ms. 2. 5, 14. 3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. 4 Honourably. 5 Completely, thoroughly. 6 Distinctly.

सम्राज m. A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially: one who rules over other princes and has performed the Rājasthya sacrifice; येनेह राजसूयेन मंडलस्येवमयः यः । शास्ति यम्राजया राजः स सम्राट् Ak.; R. 2. 5.

सयु 1 A. (स्यते) To go, move.

सयूयः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोनि a. Having the same womb, uterine. -निः 1 A whole or uterine brother. 2 A pair of nippers for cutting betel-nut 3 N of Indra

सर a. 1 Going or moving. 2 Cathartic, purgative. -रः 1 Going, motion. 2 An arrow. 3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream. 4 Salt. 5 A string, necklace; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिविरमहृषो कौत्तिकमरः U. 1. 39, 29. 6 A water-fall. -र 1 Water. 2 A lake, pool. -Comp. -उत्सवः a crane-जं fresh butter; cf. शरज.

सरकः-कं 1 A continuous line of road. 2 Spirituous liquor, spirits. 3 Drinking spirits; चक्षुर्य सव पुरभिजनेरथयसिद्धि सरकं नहीतः Si. 15. 80, 10. 12. 4 A drinking vessel, wine-glass, goblet; Si. 10. 20. 5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. -कं 1 Going. 2 A pond, lake. 3 Heaven.

सरवा 1 A bee; तस्तार सरवाव्यापिः स क्षीरपटलिरिव R. 4. 63; Si. 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A quadruped. 2 A bird.

सरजम्-सा f., सरजस्का A woman during menstruation.

सरज् m. 1 Air, wind. 2 A cloud. 3 A lizard. 4 A bee.

सरदिः 1 Wind. 2 A lizard; त्वत्तदि-सरदानं च तिरश्च चांबुचारिणं Ms. 12. 57.

सरदिः 1 Wind. 2 A cloud.

सरदुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण a. Going, moving, flowing. -जं 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. 2 Iron rust.

सरणिः, -णी f. 1 A Path, way, road, course; A. L. 18. 2 Arrangement, mode. 3 A straight or continuous line. 4 A disease of the throat.

सरङ्गः 1 A bird. 2 A libertine, dissolute man. 3 A lizard. 4 A rogue. 5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्डुः 1 Air, wind. 2 A cloud. 3 Water. 4 The spring. 5 Fire. 6 N. of Yama.

सरतिः m. f. A kind of cubit-measure; cf. रुति or अरति.

सरथ a. Riding in the same car -थः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरमस a. 1 Speedy, quick. 2 Violent, impetuous. 3 Passionate. 4 Delighted. -सं ind. Impetuously hurriedly &c.

सरमा 1 The bitch of the gods. 2 N. of a daughter of Daksha. 3 N. of the wife of Bibhishana, brother of Ravana.

सरशुः Air, wind. -शुः-शुः f. N. of a river on which stands Ayodhya, or Oude; R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल a. 1 Straight, not crooked. 2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. 3 Simple, artless, simple minded; सरले साहसरारं परिरि Mā. 6. 10; अपि सरले किमत्र भया भगवत्या शक्यं 2. -लः 1 A kind of pine tree; विचट्टितानां सरलद्रुमिणां Ku. 1. 9; Me. 53; R. 4. 75. 2 Fire. -Comp. -अंगः 'the exudation of Sarala' resin turpentine -अत्र fragrant resin

सरव See शरव.

सरसः a. 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरनामदिन सर Bg. 10. 21. 2 Water. -Comp. -जं, -जन्मन् n., -रहः (सरोजं, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरहं) also सरसिजं, सरसिरहं a lotus, सरभिजमद्वाकिद्धं शैबलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; सरो रुह-द्रुमिभ्यः पादांसवासेविहं Ratn. 1. 24. -जिनी, -रुहिणी 1 a lotus-plant; अत्र कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजति Bv. 1. 100. 2 a pond abounding in lotuses. -रक्षः (सरोरक्षः) the guardian of a pool. -रह (सरोरह) n. a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरस a. 1 Juicy, succulent. 2 Tasty, sapid. 3 Wet; Si. 11. 54. 4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 85. 5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). 6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवत्त Gīt. 1. 7 Fresh, new. -सं 1 A lake, pond 2 Alchemy.

सरसी A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -Comp. -रहं a lotus.

सरसद् a. 1 Having water, watery 2 Juicy, succulent. 3 Elegant. 4 Sentimental. -म. 1 The ocean. 2 A lake. 3 A male river (नद). 4 A buffalo. 5 N. of Vāyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. 2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4. 39, 43; R. 15. 46. 3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). 4 A river in general. 5 A cow. 6 An excellent woman. 7 N. of Durgā. 8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. 9 The Soma plant. 10 The plant called ज्योतिषमति.

सरग a. 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted. (अकारि) सरगमस्या रसनागुणास्पदं Ku. 5, 10. 2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16 10. 3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; सुनेरपि मनोऽवश्यं सरगं कुर्वतेऽनमः Subhāsh.

सराव a. Sounding, making a noise. -वः 1 A lid, cover. 2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराव.

सरिः f. A spring, fountain.

सरिद् f. 1 A river; अम्यासरितो ज्ञानानि हि सद्युग्गाः प्रापयन्त्यर्क्षे M. 5. 19. 2 A thread, string. -Comp. -नद्याः, -पानिः (also सरितोपनिः), -मर्तु m. the ocean. -वरा (also सरितोवरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhīshma. सरि (रि) मन् m. 1 Motion, creeping. 2 Wind.

सरिलं Water; cf. रुलिल.

सरिसृपः A serpent.

सरः The handle of a sword.

सरूप a. 1 Having the same form. 2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59.

सरूपता, -त्वं 1 Likeness 2 A resemblance to the deity one of the four states of Mukti

सरोप *a* Angry wrathful 2 Enraged.

सर्गः 1 Wind, air. 2 The mind. सर्गः 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. 2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिर्युद्धो दु कांतप्रमः V. 1. 9. 3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. 4 Nature, the universe. 5

Natural property, nature. 6 Determination, resolve; गृहाण सखे यदि सर्ग एष ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. 7 Assent, agreement. 8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem.) 9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). 10 Voiding of excrement. 11 N. of Siva. -Comp. -क्रमः the order of creation. -बंधः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahākāvya; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्ज 1 P. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. 2 To earn by labour. सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल). 2 The resinous exudation of the Sāla tree. -Comp. -निर्वासकः, -सणिः -रसः, resin. सर्जकः The Sāla tree. सर्जनं 1 Abandoning, quitting. 2 Letting loose. 3 Creating. 4 Voiding. 5 The rear of an army.

सर्जिः, सर्जिका, सर्जी *f*. Natron. सर्जुः A trader. -*f*. 1 Lightning. 2 Necklace. 3 Going, following. सर्पः 1 Serpentine or winding motion, sliding. 2 Flowing, going. 3 A snake, serpent. -Comp. -अरातिः -अरिः 1 an ichneumon. 2 a peacock. 3 an epithet of Garuḍa. -अशनः a peacock. -आवासः, -इष्टः the sandal tree. -छत्रं a mushroom. -तृणः an ichneumon. -हृष्टः a snake's fang. -धारकः a snake-charmer. -सुख *m*. 1 a peacock. 2 a crane. 3 a large snake. -सणिः a snake-gem. -राजः N. of Vāsuki.

सर्पणं 1 Creeping, gliding. 2 Tortuous motion. 3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground. सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. 2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिण्य *a*. 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. 2 Moving, going (in general); यूक्तं मेद्वि-सर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिस् *n*. Clarified butter (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिस्, see आत्म). -Comp. -समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

सर्पिष्मत् *a*. Dressed with clarified butter. सर्ग 1 P. (सर्गति) To go, move. सर्गः 1 Going, motion. 2 The sky.

सर्व 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill. सर्व *pron. a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

मास्य *Ma* 20 93 2 Whole entire complete. -र्वः 1 N. of Vishnu. 2 Of Siva. -Comp. -अंगं the whole body. -अंगीण *a*. pervading or thrilling through the whole body; सर्वांगीणःसर्गः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिन् *m*., -अध्यक्षः a general superintendent. -अस्मीन *a*. eating every kind of food; सर्वासमेजिन् &c. -आकारं (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely. -आत्मन् *m*. the whole soul; सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly. -ईश्वरः a paramount lord, -ग, -गामिन् *a*. all-pervading, omnipresent. -जित् *a* all-conquering, invincible. -ज्ञ, -विद् *a*. all-knowing, omniscient. (-*m*.) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Buddha. -दमन *a*. all-subduing, irresistible. -नामन् *n*. a class of pronominal words. -संगला an epithet of Parvati. -रसः resin. -रिगिन् *m*. a heretic, an impostor. -र्यापिन् *a*. all-pervading. -वेदस् *m*. one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. -सद्ग (also सर्वसद्ग) the earth. -सर्वं 1 every thing, the whole of one's possessions; as in सर्वस्वदंडः; 'हरणं 'confiscation of the whole property'. 2 the very essence, the all-in-all of anything; see S. 1. 24, 6. 2; Māl. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63.

सर्वकथ *a*. 'All-destroying'; all-powerful; सर्वकथा भगवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. -वः A villain, rogue. सर्वतश्च *ind*. 1 From every side or quarter. 2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. 3 Completely, entirely. -Comp. -गामिन् *a*. 1 having access everywhere; Ku. 3. 12. -भद्रः 1 the car of Vishnu. 2 a bamboo. 3 a kind of verse artificially arranged; *a. g.* Ki. 15. 25. 4 a temple or palace having openings on four sides; (*n*. also in this sense). (-व्रा) a dancing girl, an actress. -सुख *a*. of every kind, complete, unlimited; S. 5. 25. (-खः) 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. (having faces on all sides). 3 the Supreme Being. 4 the soul. 5 a Brāhmaṇa. 6 fire. 7 heaven or Svarga (of Indra).

सर्वत्र *ind*. 1 Everywhere, in all places. 2 At all times. सर्वथा *ind*. 1 In every way, by all means; U. 1. 5. 2 At all, altogether (usually with negation). 3 Completely, entirely, utterly. 4 At all times.

सर्वदा *ind*. At all times, always for ever. सर्वरी See सर्वरी. सर्वशस् *ind*. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. 2 Everywhere. 3 On all sides.

सर्वानी 8-०० सर्वनी

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

सर्वप्रण *a*. (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every उपदेति पश्यति सर्वं एष दक्षिणि H 2 2 रिक्त एष गच्छति दि लघु पूर्वोक्त

संवित्री 1 A mother; Ku. 1. 24. 2 a cow.

संविद्य *a.* 1 Of the same kind or sort. 2 Near, adjacent, proximate; धृये धृयः संविद्यनगरस्थया पर्यटनं Māl. 1. 15. -*व्यं* Proximity, vicinity; यस्य न संविद्ये दृष्टिता दृष्टदहनस्तु हिनदीधितितस्तस्य K. P. 9; किमासेयं पुंसां संविद्यननवयं द्युसस्तिः 10; N. 2. 47, Si. 14. 69; Bv. 2. 182.

संविनय *a.* Modest, humble. -*व्यं ind.* Modestly.

संविघ्न *a.* Sportive, coquettish. संविशेष *a.* 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. 2 Peculiar, extraordinary. 3 Special, particular; U. 4. 4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. 5 Discriminative. (संविशेषं and संविशेषतश्च are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly'; अनेन धर्मः संविशेषमद्य मे त्रिवर्गसारः प्रतिभाति भामिनि Ku. 5. 38; oft. in comp.; Ku. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

संविस्तर *a.* Detailed, minute, complete. -*र ind.* In detail, *in extenso*.

संविस्मय *a.* Surprised, astonished. संवृद्धि *a.* Bearing interest.

संवेष्ट *a.* 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. 2 Near, proximate.

संव्य *a.* 1 Left, left-hand. 2 Southern. 3 Contrary, backward, reverse. 4 Right. -*व्यं ind.* The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder; cf. अपसंव्य. -*Comp.* -*इतर a.* right. -*साचिच m.* an epithet of Arjuna; निमित्तमात्रं भव संव्यसाचिच Bg. 11. 33; (the name is thus derived in M.p.). उभौ मे दक्षिणौ पाणी गंडीवस्य विकर्षणे ॥ तेन देवमनुष्येषु संव्यसाचीति नो विदुः ॥).

संव्यपेक्ष *a.* Connected with, dependent on; सेहश्च निमित्तसंव्यपेक्षेति विप्रति-विद्धमतव Māl. 1; U. 6.

संव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hetva'bhā'sa* (in logic), a too general middle term; for explanation, see उक्तीकांतिक.

संव्याज *a.* 1 Artful. 2 Plausible; cunning.

संव्यापार *a.* Engaged, employed.

संव्रीड *a.* 1 Bashful. 2 Ashamed.

संव्येष्ट *m.*, संव्येष्टः A charioteer.

संशल्प *a.* 1 Thorny. 2 Pierced by darts or thorns.

संशस्य *a.* Having or yielding corn. -*स्या* A variety of sun-flower.

संशमश्रु *a.* Bearded. -*f.* A woman with a beard.

संश्रीक *a.* 1 Prosperous, fortunate. 2 Lovely, beautiful.

सस्त 2 P. (सस्ति) To sleep.

ससत्त्व *a.* 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. 2 Pregnant. -*स्त्र* A pregnant woman.

संशयि *a.* Doubtful. -*र N* of a *kind* of speech see सवह

ससनं Immolation.

ससंधय *a.* Evening, vespertine.

ससाध्वस *a.* Alarmed, frightened, timid.

सस्त्र See संज्ञ.

सस्त्रं 1 Corn, grain; (वतानि)

सस्त्रेः पुंस्त्री जटपिठे प्राणिना संभवंति Pt. 5. 27; see शस्य also. 2 Fruit or produce of any plant. 3 A weapon. 4 A good quality, merit. -*Comp.* -*इष्टिः f.* a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. -*प्रद a.* fertile. -*सारिन् a.* destructive of grain. (-*m.*) a kind of rat or mouse. -*संवहः* the Sāla tree.

सस्यक *a.* Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. -*क्रः* 1 A sword. 2 A weapon. 3 A kind of precious stone.

सस्वेद *a.* Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired. -*द्र* A girl recently, deflowered.

सह 1. 4. P. (सहति) 1 To satisfy. 2 To be pleased. 3 To endure, bear.

-II. 1 A. (सहते, epic Paras. also; सोढ the सू of सह is changed to ष after prepositions ending in इ, as वि, परि, वि, except when ह् is changed to ढ) 1 (अ) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with; खलोद्गताः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6; पदं सहते भ्रमरस्य पेलवं जिरीयपुष्पं न पुनः पतन्निगः Ku. 5. 4; 80 दुःखे, संतापे, क्रोधे &c.; R. 12. 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59. (b) To tolerate, allow; प्रवृत्तिः सह्यु सा महीयसः सहते नात्यस्युक्तिं दया Ki. 2. 21; Me. 105; R. 14. 63. 2 To forgive, forbear; वारंवारं महेतस्पापराधः सोढः H. 3; Bg. 11. 44. 3 To wait, be patient; द्विजाप्यव्यवहारे सोढमहं R. 5. 25, 15. 45. 4 To bear, support, bear up; S. 3. 5 To conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to resist. 6 To suppress, stop. 7 To be able (with inf.). -*Caus.* (साहयति) 1 To cause to bear or suffer. 2 To make bearable or supportable; दुर्बले विरहदुःखमाशा-दयः साहयति S. 4. 16. -*Desid.* (सिंहयति) To wish to bear &c. -*WITH* उद् 1 to be able, have power or energy for, dare, venture; तवाद्युर्वचिनं च कर्तुं सह Ku. 5. 65 'I cannot approve &c.'; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 54, 14. 89; Si. 14. 83. 2 (a) to attempt, be prompted to; Ki. 1. 36. (b) to cheer up, not to sink or give way; Bk. 19. 16. 3 To be at ease; Ku. 4. 36. 4 to go forward, march on. (-*Caus.*) to stir up, rouse, Bk. 9. 69. -*परि* to bear; Bk. 9. 73. -*न* 1 to bear, endure; न तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसूतमप-रेण प्रसहते U. 6. 14. 2 to withstand, resist, overpower; संयुगे सांयुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57 3 to exert oneself, attempt. 4 to be able. 5 to have power or energy; see प्रसह also. -*वि* 1 to bear, endure; R. 3. 63, 8. 56. 2 to resist, withstand be able to resist. B. 4. 49 3 to be able 4 to allow 5 to wish, to

सह *a.* 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. 2 Patient. 3 Able; see असह. -*हः* The month मार्गशीर्ष. -*हः, हं* Power, strength.

सह *ind.* 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.). 2 सह यति कौमुदी सह मेघेन तडि-त्वलीयते Ku. 4. 33. 2 Together, simultane-ously, at the same time; अस्तौद्यो-सहेवासी कुरुते दृष्टिद्विषां Subbāsh. -*Comp.* -*अध्यायिन् m.* a fellow-student. -*अर्थ a.* synonymous. (-*र्थः*) the same or common object. -*डाकिः f.* a figure of speech in rhetoric; सा सहोक्तिः सहायस्य बलीदेकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10; e. g. पपात धृवी सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. -*उदजः* a hut made of leaves. -*उद्गः* a uterine brother, brother of whole blood; Vikr. 1. 21. -*उपमा* a kind of Upamā. -*उद्गः* -*उद्गजः* the son of a woman pregnant at marriage; (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised in old Hindu law). -*कार a.* having the sound ह; Nalod. 2. 14. (-*रः*) 1 co-operation. 2 a mango tree; क इदानीं सहकारमेतरेण पदं जितामतिमुकलता सहते S. 3. -*भंजिका* a kind of game. -*कारिन्, -कृत् a.* co-operating. (-*m.*) a co-adjutor, associate, colleague. -*कृत a.* co-operated with, assisted or aided by. -*गमनं* 1 accompanying. 2 a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self immolation of a widow. -*वर a.* accompanying, going or living with; U. 3. 8. (-*रः*) 1 a companion, friend, associate. 2 a husband. 3 a surety. (-*रि f.*) 1 a female companion. 2 a wife, mate. -*चरित a.* accom-panying, attending, associating with. -*चारः* 1 accompaniment. 2 agreement, harmony. 3 (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *Sādhya* (major term). -*चारिन्* see सहचरं. -*ज a.* 1 inborn, natural, innate. 2 heredi-tary. (-*जः*) 1 a brother of whole blood. 2 the natural state or disposition. -*अरिः* a natural enemy. -*मित्रं* a natural friend. -*जात a.* natural; see सहज. -*द्वार a.* 1 with a wife. 2 mar-ried. -*देवः* N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavas; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mādrī by the gods Asvins. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. -*धर्मः* same duties. -*चारिन् m.* a husband. -*चारिणी* 1 a lawful wife, one legally married. 2 a fellow-worker. -*प्रांशु-कीडिच, -प्रांशुकिल m.* a friend from the earliest childhood. -*भाविन् m.* a friend, partisan, follower. -*भु a.* natural, innate; Ratn. 1. 2. -*भोजनं* eating in company with friends. -*भरणं* see सहगमन. -*युध्वन् m.* a brother in arms. -*वसति, -वासः* dwelling together

विपाका कृत इव सुखविशेषोक्तिं तारयः S 2 3

सहस्र, -त्वं Union, association.
सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. -त् 1 Bearing, enduring. 2 Patience, forbearance.

सहस्र *m.* 1 The month called Mārgaśīrṣa; Śi. 6. 57; 16. 47. 2 The winter season. -*n.* 1 Power, might, strength. 2 Force, violence. 3 Victory, conquering. 4 Lustre, brightness.

सहसा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. 2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately; सहसा विद्वति न क्रियामविवेकः परमापदाद् Ki. 2. 30. 3 Suddenly, all at once; मातंगनिकः सहसोत्पत्तः R. 13. 11. सहसानः 1 A peacock. 2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pausa; सहस्यरात्रीरुद्रासतत्परा Kn. 5. 26.

सहस्रं A thousand. -Comp. -अंशु, -अचिह्न, -कर, -किरण, -दीपित, -धामन्, -पाद, -सरीसि, -राशि *m.* the sun; S. 7. 4; R. 13. 44; Mu. 3. 17. -अक्ष *a.* 1 thousand-eyed. 2 vigilant. (-क्षः) 1 an epithet of Indra. 2 of Pūruṣa; Rv. 10. 90. 3 of Viṣṇu. -काण्ड white Dūrvā grass. -कुत्वस् *ind.* a thousand times. -ल *a.* liberal. (-लः) an epithet of Śiva. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of fish. -दृश, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *m.* 1 epithet of Indra. 2 of Viṣṇu. -धारः the disciples of Viṣṇu. -पत्रं a lotus; R. 7. 11. -बाहुः 1 an epithet of king Kārtavīrya q. v. 2 of the demon Bāṇa. 3 of Śiva (or of Viṣṇu according to some). -सूजः, -सूर्यन्, -सौलि *m.* epithets of Viṣṇu. -रोमन् *n.* a blanket. -वीर्या asa foetida. -शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold; द्विं किं न सहस्रधादियथा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशः *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand; सहस्री लक्ष्मीदेहि Pt. 5. 82. 2 Consisting of thousands. 3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine); Ms. 8. 376. -*m.* 1 A body of a thousand men &c. 2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्रत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. 2 The aloplant or flower.

सहायः 1 A friend, companion; सहायसाध्याः प्रदिशन्ति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3. 21. 2 A follower, an adherent. 3 An ally. 4 A helper, patron. 5 The ruddy goose. 6 A kind of perfume. 7 N. of Śiva.

सहायता -त्वं 1 A number of companions. 2 Companionship, union, friendship. 3 Help, assistance; कुडमास्तरणे सहायता बहुशः सौम्य गतस्वभावशोः Ku. 4. 25; R. 9. 19.

स 1 Having a friend 2 Be friended, associated,

सहारः 1 The mango tree. 2 Universal destruction.

सहित *a.* Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पवनान्निसमायनो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यदुच्यते जगत् R. 8. 4. -त् *ind.* Together with, with.

सहिषु *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहिष्य *a.* 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring; रविकिरणसहिष्य केशलक्ष्मिन् S. 2. 4. 2 Patient, resigned, forbearing; [सुकरस्तस्वस्तसहिष्युना रिपुरुन्मूलयितुं महानरि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्युता -त्वं 1 Power to bear or support. 2 Patience, resignation.

सहुरिः The sun. -*f.* The earth.

सहृदय *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. 2 Sincere. -*y.* 1 A learned man. 2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिशुक्लवत्ये सहृदयपुरीणाः काविकवे R. G.

सहस्रिष *a.* Questionable, doubtful. -त्वं Questionable food.

सहेल *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहोदः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोदर *a.* Good, excellent. -*r.* A saint, sage.

सह्य *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable, endurable; अपि सहा ते शिष्येवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. 2 To be borne or endured; कथं दुष्णीं सह्यो निवृत्तिर्दिनी तु विरहः U. 3. 44. 3 Able to bear. 4 Adequate or equal to, able to bear. 5 Strong, powerful. -*घा* N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; समाद्रोक्षारितोऽप्यासीत्सह्यलग्न इवार्णवः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. -ह्यं 1 Health, convalescence. 2 Assistance. 3 Fitness, adequacy.

सा 1 N. of Lakshmi. 2 Of Pārvatī. सायात्रिकः A sea-trader, a merchant trading by sea; (नौतवणिक्); Pt. 1. 316. सायुगीन *a.* Warlike, skilled in war; R. 11. 30; V. 5. -नः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणं A general or loud shout, tumultuous uproar; उच्चारणं कृत्युतनाप्रभृतयः सांराविणं कुर्वन्ते Mā. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांवत्सर (रि. *f.*), सांवत्सरिक (की. *f.*) *a.* Annual, yearly. -कः An astrologer.

सांवादिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Colloquial. 2 Controversial. -कः A disputant.

सांवाचिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांशयिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Doubtful. 2 Uncertain, irresolute.

सांसारिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Worldly, mundane -संसारिणश्च च सहेषु यवं सज्जाः U. 2. 29

सांसिद्धिक *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. 2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. 3 Absolute. 4 Effected by supernatural means -Comp. -द्वयः natural finidity (opp. भैमिक्तिक 'generated'); belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांज्ञाविणं A general flow or stream.

सांहननिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Bodily, corporeal.

साकम् *ind.* 1 With, together with (with instr.); यांतीं युरज्जनेः साकं समयमावा वतां बुजा Bv. 2. 132, 1. 41. 2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकल्यं Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19. (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकृत *a.* 1 [Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकृतस्मिन् Git. 2; साकृतं वचनं &c. 2 Intentional. 3 Amorous, wanton. -त् *ind.* 1 Meaningfully, significantly; as in साकृते नो निर्वोदः. 2 Amorously. 3 Feelingly, pathetically.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyā; साकेत नारींश्जलिभिः प्रणेतुः R. 14. 13. 13. 79, 18. 35; अरुणयवनः साकेतं Mbh. -तारः (*m. pl.*) The inhabitants of Ayodhyā.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyā. साककं A quantity of fried grain (सक्त). -कः Barley.

साक्षात् *ind.* 1 In the presence of; before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. 2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् प्रियमुपागतानपहय पूर्व S. 6. 16, 1. 6. 3 Directly. In comp. often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षात्पुनः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात्प्रतिषिद्धः कोपाय Mā. 1. 11. (साक्षात्कृ 'to see with one's own eyes, realise personally'). -Comp. -करणं 1 causing to be visibly present. 2 making evident to the senses. 3 intuitive perception. -कार perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिर *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. 2 Attesting, testifying. -*m.* A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; फले त्वं साक्षिण इत्येवमपि Ku. 5. 60.

सादयं 1 Evidence, testimony, तदेव चायम् विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. 2 Attestation.

साक्षेप *a.* Taunting, abusive.

साख्य *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Relating to a friend. 2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्यं Friendship.

सागरः 1 The ocean, sea; सागर समरोपमः; (fig. also;) द्वासागर, विद्यसागर &c.; cf. सगर. 2 The number four or seven 3 A kind of

deer. -**Comp.** -अष्टकूल *a.* situated along the sea-coast. -अंत *a.* bounded by the sea, sea-girt. -अंबरा, -नेमिः, -मेखला the earth. -आलयः N. of Varuṇa. -उत्थं sea-salt. -सा the Ganges. -गामिनी a river.

साग्नि *a.* 1 Having fire. 2 Taking the sacred fire.

साग्निक *a.* 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. 2 Attended by fire. -कः A house-holder who maintains a sacred fire.

साय *a.* 1 Entire. 2 With a surplus, more than.

सांकर्यं Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

सांकल *a.* (की *f.*) Produced or effected by addition.

सांकाश्य-हया N. of the capital of Kusadhraja, brother of Janaka.

सांकेतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicative. 2 Conventional.

सांक्षिपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Abridged, short, concise.

सांख्य *a.* 1 Relating to number. 2 Calculating, enumerating. 3 Discriminative. 4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; त्वं गतिः सर्व-सांख्यनां योगिनां त्वं परागं Mb. -ख्यः, -ख्यं N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty-five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Puruṣa* or soul from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe to be a development of an unanimate principle called *Prakṛiti* q. v., while the *Puruṣa* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the *Vedānta* in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical *Nyāya* or *Vaiśeṣika*; but its great point of divergence from the *Vedānta* is that it maintains two principles which the *Vedānta* denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the *Vedānta* affirms). -ख्यः A follower of the *Sāṅkhya* philosophy; Bg. 3. 5, 5. 11. -**Comp.** -प्रसादः, -सुख्यः epithets of Śiva.

सांग *a.* 1 Having members. 2 Complete in every part 3 Together with the *angas* or auxiliary

सांगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. -कः A visitor, guest, new-comer.

सांगमः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

सांगामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22.

-कः A general, commander.

सावि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a sidelong manner; सावि लोचनयुगं नमयती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. (साचीकृ means 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked'; निनाय साचीकृत-चारुक्कः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साची-करोत्याननं M. 4. 14.

साविर्व्य 1 The office of a minister, ministership. 2 Ministry, administration. Friendship.

साजात्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class, or kind. 2 Community of genus, homogeneity.

साजिनः A lizard.

साद् 10 U. (साटयति-ने) To show, manifest.

साटोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. 2 Majestic, stately. 3 Swollen (as with water); Pt. 1. -वे *ind.* Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly.

सात् *ind.* A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; भस्मसात् भू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निसाहस्य M. 5; भस्मसाहस्यतः पितृद्विषः पात्रसाहस्य बहुधा समग्रं R. 11. 86; विमज्ज नेरुं यद्विषसाहस्यः N. 1. 16; 80 ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c.; Si. 14. 36.

सात्त्विक Continuity, permanence.

सातिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. 2 Gaining, obtaining. 3 Help. 4 Destruction. 5 End, conclusion. 6 Sharp or acute pain.

सादीनः, सादीनकः Pease.

सात्त्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Real, essential. 2 True, genuine, natural. 3 Honest, sincere, good. 4 Virtuous, amiable. 5 Vigorous. 6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). 7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; दे देव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. 8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्भूतिसात्त्विकविकारमवा-स्यैर्विभाचार्यकं विजयि भस्ममगमविरादीन् Mā. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhāvas* in poetry; (these are eight:— स्तंभः स्वेदीय रोमांचः स्वरभोग्यः शेषयुः । वैषम्येनष्ट प्रलय इत्यष्टौ सात्त्विकाः स्तुताः ॥ S. D. 116. 2 A *Brāhmaṇa* 3 N. of *Brahman*

N. of a Yāgya warrior who acted as charioteer to Kṛṣṇa,

and took part with the *Pandavas* in the great war.

सात्यवतः, सात्यवतेयः A metronymic of the sage Vyāsa.

सात्वत् *m.* A follower, worshipper (of Kṛṣṇa &c.)

सात्वतः 1 N. of Viṣṇu. 2 Of Balarāma. 3 The son of an outcast *Vaiśya*. -ताः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people, Si. 16. 14.

सात्वती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. 2 N. of the mother of *Sisupāla*; Si. 2. 11.

सावः 1 Sinking, settling down. 2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोरसात्म-तिवैश्वम् Si. 9. 77. 3 Leanness, thinness 'emaciation'; शरीरसावसमयवृषण R. 3. 2. 4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; गतिविप्रसमाप्ती R. 5. 56; Nalod. 3. 24. 5 Pain, torment. Clearness, purity.

सावन् 1 Wearying, exhausting. 2 Destroying. 3 Exhaustion. 4 A house, dwelling.

साविः 1 A charioteer. 2 A warrior. सादिन् *a.* 1 Sitting down. 2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -*m.* 1 A horseman. 2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car.

सादृश्यं 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; संतिपुनर्मिथेयसादृश्यानि S. 7; तवाक्षिसादृश्यमिव प्रयुजते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16, R. 1. 40; 15. 67. 2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतलु वा मातृगम्यं लिखेती Me. 85.

सायंत *a.* Entire, complete.

सायत्क *a.* (स्की *f.*) Quick, instantaneous.

साप् 1. 5 P. (साप्तेति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. 2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (सायति) To be completed or accomplished. -*Caus.* 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अपि सायय साय-येष्वितं N. 2. 62; Ku. 2. 33; R. 5. 25. 2 To complete, finish, conclude. 3 To gain, secure, obtain; R. 17. 38, Ma. 6. 75. 4 To prove, substantiate. 5 To subdue, overpower, conquer (as a foe &c.), win over; न हि साम्रा न दावेन न भेदेन च पांडवाः । शक्याः साययितुं Mb. 6 To kill, destroy; सुययितुं कालेदुः साययिष्याम इत्या Bk. 7. 31. 7 To learn, understand. 8 To cure, heal. 9 To go, depart, go one's way; साययाम्यहमविप्रस्तु ते R. 11. 91; S. 1. 7; प्रायेणाप्यतः साययिष्ये प्रयु-ज्यते S. D. 340. 10 To recover (as a debt). 11 To make perfect. -*With* (caus.) 1 to advance, promote. 2 to accomplish, effect. 3 to gain, obtain, 4 to overcome, subdue. 5 to dress, decorate -स 1 to be a ful (Atm) 2 to accomplish complete Ms. 2. 100 3 to secure, obtain. 4 to

settle. 5 to regain; Ms. 8. 50. 6 to cause to be settled or paid; Ms. 8. 213. 7 to destroy, kill. 8 to extinguish.

साधक a. (धका or धिका f.) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. 2 Efficient, effective; Ku. 3. 12. 3 Skilful, adapt. 4 Effecting by magic, magical. 5 Assisting, helping.

साधन a. (नी f.) Accomplishing, effecting &c. -नं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing; as in स्वयं-साधनं. 2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object; प्रसार्थसाधने तौ हि पर्यायितकालं R. 4. 16. 3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; शरीरमात्रं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33, 52; R. 1. 9, 3. 12, 4. 36, 62. 4 An instrument, agent; कुटारः हिदिक्रियसाधनम्. 5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. 6 The instrumental case. 7 Implement, apparatus. 8 Appliance, materials. 9 Matter, ingredients, substance. 10 An army or a part thereof; Mu. 5. 10. 11 Aid, help, assistance (in general). 12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration. 13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन वदितं विप्रत्यक्षे स्थितिं ध्यातुं च विप्रसृतो भवति यत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. 14 Subduing, overcoming. 15 Subduing by charms. 16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. 17 Healing, curing. 18 Killing, destroying; कले च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. 19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. 20 Going out, setting forward, departure. 21 Going after, following. 22 Penance, self mortification. 23 Attainment of final beatitude. 24 Medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. 25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. 26 A bodily organ. 27 The penis. 28 Anudder. 29 Wealth. 30 Friendship. 31 Profit, advantage. 32 Burning a dead body. 33 Obsequies. 34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -Comp. -क्रिया a finite verb. -पत्रं a document used as evidence.

साधनता-त्वं The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; प्रतिफलता-भुषणते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6.

साधना 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. 2 Worship, adoration. 3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधक A mendicant beggar

साधर्म्यं 1 Sameness; or community of duty, offices &c.; पंचमं लोकपालासाधुः साधर्म्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. 2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties; साधर्म्यरूपमा भवे K. P. 10; Bg. 14, 2; Bhāsha P. 12.

साधारण a. (जा or जी f.) 1 Common (to two or more) joint; साधारणोऽयं प्रणवः S. 3; साधारणं भुषणसम्मानः Ku. 1. 43; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16. 2 Ordinary, common; साधारणी न खलु वाचा भवस्य Asvad. 10. 3 General, universal. 4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with; उत्कृष्टसाधारणं परितोषमनुमानं S. 4; वीज्यते स हि संवृतः धाससाधारणान्वितः Ku. 2. 42. 5 Equal, similar, like. 6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनैकान्तिक q. v. -जो 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. 2 A generic property -Comp. -धर्म joint property. -स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता-त्वं 1 Community, universality. 2 Joint interest.

साधारण्यं Commonness; see साधारणता. **साधिका** 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. 2 Deep sleep.

साधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. 2 Completed, finished. 3 Proved, demonstrated. 4 Obtained; secured. 5 Discharged. 6 Overcome, subdued. 7 Made good, recovered. 8 Fined. 9 Made to pay. 10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साधिमन् m. Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. 2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or नाह q. v.).

साधीयस् a. 1 Better, more excellent; Bv. 1. 88. 2 Harder, stronger; (compar. of साधु or नाह q. v.).

साधु a. (धु or धी f.; compar. साधीयस्; superl. साधिष्ठ) 1 Good, excellent, perfect; यद्यसाधु न विधे स्यादिक्यस्ते तत्तद्व्या S. 6. 13; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्वे प्रयोगविज्ञानं 1. 2. 2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुवृत्त, साधुसमाचार. 3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. 4 (a) Kind, well disposed; R. 2. 28; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved (with loc.); मातरि साधुः Sk. 5. Correct, pure, classical (as language). 6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant; अतोऽस्मिन् क्षुद्रमसाधु साधुवा Ki. 1. 4. 7 Noble, well-born, of noble descent. -धुः 1 A good or virtuous man; R. 13. 65, 2. 62; Me. 80. 2 A sage, saint; साधोः प्रकीर्तितस्यापि मनो नायात विक्रियां Subhāsh. 3 A merchant; H. 2. 73. 4 A Jaina saint, 5 A usurer, money lender -मद 1 Well well

done, very nice, bravo; साधु गतिं S. 1; साधु रं विमलवान् साधु M. 4. 2 Enough, away with. -Comp. -धी a. well-disposed. -वादः a cry of 'well done'; a cry of approbation; Si. 18. 55. -वृत्त a. 1 well-conducted, upright, virtuous; प्रविण साधुवृत्तानामस्यापि विप्र. चयः Bh. 2. 85; (where the next sense is also intended). 2 well rounded. (-न्तः) a virtuous man. (-न्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety; righteousness; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधुर्त्वं 1 A stall, shop. 2 An umbrella. 3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्य a. 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साध्ये सिद्धिर्विधीयता H. 2. 15. 2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. 3 To be proved or demonstrated; आहवानुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वं प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. 4 To be established or made good. 5 To be inferred or concluded; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्विचः K. P. 10. 6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; Ku. 3. 15. 7 Curable. 8 To be killed or destroyed. -द्यः 1 A particular class of celestial beings; cf. Ms. 1. 22, 3. 195. 2 A deity in general. 3 N. of a Mantra. -र्यं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. 2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. 3 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन वदितं...&c.; यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव तत्त्वमुच्यते; पक्षे विरुद्धं च यत् Mu. 5. 10. -Comp. -अभावः the absence of the major term. -सिद्धिः f. 1 accomplishment. 2 conclusion.

साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicability. 2 Curableness. -Comp. -अवच्छेदकं that which marks out; or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साधसं 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; कुष्ठमस्तेवसाधसत् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. 2 Torpor. 3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. 2 A faithful wife. 3 N. of a kind of root.

सानंद a. Happy, delighted.

सानसिः Gold.

सानिका, सानेयिका, सानेवी A pipe, flute.

साधु m. n. 1 A peak, summit, ridge; साधुनि गैयः दुर्भीकरोति Ku. 1. 9; Me. 2; Ku. 1. 6; Ki. 5. 36. 2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. 3 A shoot, sprout. 4 A forest, wood. 5 A road. 6 Any surface, point, end. 7 A precipice. 8 A gale of wind. 9 A learned man. 10 The sun.

साधुमत् m. A mountain. -ती N. o. 33 Aparas - S 6

साङ्ख्यिक *a.* Tender, compassionate.
साङ्ख्य *a.* Courteous, civil.
साङ्ख्य *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous.

साङ्ख्य *a.* Attached, enamoured, in love.

साङ्ख्य *a.* A kind of rigid penance; of, Ms. 11. 212.

साङ्ख्य *a.* 1 Having interstices or intervals. 2 Open in texture.

साङ्ख्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). 2

Relating to offspring or descendants. 3 Relating to the tree Santāna, q. v.

-कः A Brāhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

साङ्ख्य 10 *U.* (साङ्ख्यति-ने) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort; Bk. 3. 23.

साङ्ख्य, साङ्ख्यनं *न* 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. 2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means. 3 Kind or conciliatory words. 4 Mildness. 5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

साङ्ख्यपतिः *N.* of a sage. [According to Vishnu Purāṇa, he was the tutor of Krishna and Balarama, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panchajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishna, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

साङ्ख्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. -कः Immediate consequence.

साङ्ख्य *a.* 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. 2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense; दुर्बलमिच्छिह साङ्ख्यसावर्ण्यं Si. 4. 28, 64; 9. 15; R. 7. 41; R. 1. 20. 3 Clustered together, collected. 4 Stout, strong, robust. 5 Excessive, abundant, much; साङ्ख्यदुग्धमिदं दूयप्रसवेनेव सिकः U. 6. 22. 6 Intense, strong, vehement; व्यावर्तः साङ्ख्यदूयप्रसवेनेव R. 7. 11; Si. 9. 37. 7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. 8 Bland, soft, smooth. 9 Pleasing, agreeable. -दः A heap, cluster.

साङ्ख्यिकः A distiller.

साङ्ख्यविग्रहिकः A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

साङ्ख्य *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the twilight or evening; साङ्ख्य तेजः प्रतिव-ज्जवाप्युक्तं द्वावः Me. 36; Ki. 5. 8; R. 11. 60; Si. 9. 15.

साङ्ख्यनिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. 2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle Si. 15. 72 -कः A

bearer

with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire; Si. 11. 41.

साङ्ख्यिकः 1 Vicinity, proximity; वदनामल्लेखुपनिष्यतः Māl. 3. 5. 2 Presence, attendance; R. 4. 6, 7. 3; Ku. 7. 33.

साङ्ख्यपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Miscellaneous. 2 Complicated. 3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours; Ku. 2. 48; Pt. 1. 127.

साङ्ख्यपातिकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; see संन्यासिक. 2 A mendicant in general.

साङ्ख्य *a.* Hereditary.

साङ्ख्य *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. -न्ताः (*m. pl.*) The children of different wives of the same husband.

साङ्ख्य 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. 2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. -त्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. 2 An enemy.

साङ्ख्य *a.* Guilty, criminal.

साङ्ख्यिकः Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

साङ्ख्य *a.* Having regard to, dependent on.

साङ्ख्य *a.* (की *f.*) साङ्ख्यदीन *a.* Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words; यः सतां संवत्सराणि संगतं मनीषिभिः साङ्ख्यदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better); Pt. 2. 43, 4. 103. -दं, -नं 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). 2 Friendship, intimacy.

साङ्ख्यपौष *a.* (की *f.*) Extending to or including seven generations; Ms. 3. 146.

साङ्ख्य 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. 2 Profit, advantage. 3 Success.

साङ्ख्यी A kind of grape.

साङ्ख्य *a.* Envious, jealous.

साङ्ख्य 10 *U.* (साङ्ख्यति-ने) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

साङ्ख्यिकः The principal of a debt. -कः A whet-stone.

साङ्ख्यी 1 Collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. 2 Stock, provision.

साङ्ख्य 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण साङ्ख्य-विषयी क्षणानां पराङ्मुखी विष्वसुजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. 2 Train, retinue. 3 A collection of implements, apparatus. 4 Stock, effects.

साङ्ख्य 1 Fitness consistency property of स्वयम्भूत 2 Accuracy

exact

साङ्ख्य *n.* 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. 2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upa'yās* or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy); साङ्ख्यी प्रसूतिं निर्वह्य राट्वाभिषुद्धये Ms. 7. 109. 3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; Pt. 4. 26, 48. 4 Mildness, gentleness. 5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तसामोपगतिं त्वां R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. 6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. 7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun; cf. Ms. 1. 23). -Comp.

-उद्भवः an elephant. -उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -यः a Brāhmaṇa who chants the Sāmaveda.

-ज, -जात *a.* 1 produced by the Sāmaveda. 2 produced by conciliatory means. (-जः, -तः) an elephant; Si. 12. 11, 13. 33. -योनिः 1 Brahman. 2 an elephant. -वादः kind words, conciliatory words; Si. 2. 55. -वेदः the third of the four Vedas.

साङ्ख्य *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. 2 Universal. -तः 1 A neighbour. 2 A neighbouring king. 3 A feudatory or tributary prince; साङ्ख्यमौलिनभिरुजितपादपीठं V. 3. 19, R. 5. 28, 6. 32. 4 A leader, general. -तः Neigh-bourhood.

साङ्ख्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Customary, conventional. 2 Agreed upon, stipulated. 3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; देवि साङ्ख्यिका भवामः M. 1. 4. 4 Punctual, exact. 5 Seasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 10. 6 Periodical. 7 Temporary. -Comp. -अभावः temporary non-existence.

साङ्ख्य 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. 2 Sameness of aim or object. 3 Oneness of meaning or signification. 4 Adequacy, fitness. 5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. 6 Interest, advantage. 7 Wealth.

साङ्ख्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. 2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -कः A minister, counsellor.

साङ्ख्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to an assembly. -कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; तेन हि तत्त्वयोगादेशावभवतः सामाजिकादुपासम्भे Māl. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation 2 Co office, function or gov on relationship (as of case).

3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य *a.* 1 Common, general; सामान्यनेषां प्रथमावर्त्य Ku. 7. 44; आहार-निद्रामयैश्वर्यं च सामान्यमेतत्पञ्चमिर्नैराणां Subhāsh. ; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 36. 2 Alike, equal, same. 3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; Bh. 2. 74. 4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. 5 Entire, whole. -न्यं 1 Community, generality, universality. 2 Common or generic property, general characteristic. 3 Totality, entireness. 4 Kind, sort. 5 Identity. 6 Equanimity, equability. 7 Public affairs. 8 A general proposition; उक्तिर्यतिरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्य-विशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120. 9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रस्तुतस्य वदन्येन गुणसामान्य-विषयः। एकात्म्यं नश्यते योगात्सामान्यमिति स्मृतम्॥ K. P. 10. -**Comp.** -ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. -पक्षः the mean. -लक्षणं a generic definition; इति द्रव्यसामान्य-लक्षणानि Tarka. K. -नयिता a common woman, prostitute. -ज्ञात्री a general rule.

सामासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. 2 Condensed, concise, brief. 3 Relating to a compound word. -कं The whole class of compounds; द्वयः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि *ind.* 1 Half; *i. e.* unfinished; अभिविषय सामिकृतमंडनं यतीः करद्वयनीविनलदं-शुकाः द्वियः Si. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. 2 Blamable, vile, contemptible.

सामिधेयी 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. 2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीप्यं Vicinity, nearness, proximity. -प्यः A neighbour.

सासुद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) Sea-born, marine, as in सासुद्रं लवणं. -द्रः A mariner, voyager. -द्रं 1 Sea-salt. 2 The cuttle-fishbone. 3 A mark or spot on the body.

सासुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सासुद्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Sea-born; oceanic. 2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). -कः One who is acquainted with palmistry, who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -कं The science of palmistry.

सांपराय *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to war, warlike. 2 Relating to the other world, future. -यः, -यं 1 Conflict, contention. 2 Future life, the future. 3 The means of attaining the future world. 4 Inquiry into the

future. 5 Inquiry, investigation. 6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Warlike. 2 Military, strategic. 3 Calamitous.

4 Relating to the other world. -कं War, battle, conflict; Si. 18. 1. -कः A war-chariot. -**Comp.** -कल्पः a strategic array (of troops).

साम्त *a.* 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Ve. 3. 3. 2 Relevant. -तं *ind.* 1 Now, at this time; हेतुस्थानं क्रोधस्य साम्तं देव्याः Ve. 1. 2. 2 Immediately. 3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

साम्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the present time. 2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांघः N. of Siva.

सांघेयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Arising from relationship. -कं Relationship, alliance.

सांघी A sorceress.

सांघी 1 The red Lodhra tree. 2 Possibility.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 31. 2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; सद्यं प्रायस्ता-म्यमुदीरितस्य Si. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. 3 Equability. 4 Concord, harmony. 5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येषां साम्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्यशंसिनो भावाः कुशल्यं च लवण्यं च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. 2 Empire, dominion.

सायः 1 End, close, termination. 2 Close of day, evening. 3 An arrow. -**Comp.** -अहन् *m.* (forming सायान्) evening, evening-time; Bv. 2. 157.

सायकः An arrow; तस्याद्धृतसंयानं प्रति-संहर सायकं S. 1. 11. 2 A sword. -**Comp.** -पुंशः the feathered part of an arrow; सन्नायुधिः सायकपुंश एव R. 2. 31.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायंतने सवनकर्मणि संप्रवृत्ते S. 3. 27.

सायम् *ind.* In the evening; प्रयत्ना प्रातरन्वेतु सायं प्रत्युदयेदपि R. 1. 90. -**Comp.** -कालः evening. -संहर 1 sunset. 2 the sun. -संहरा the evening twilight. 3 the evening prayer.

सायिन् *m.* A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). 2 Similarity, likeness.

सार *a.* 1 Essential. 2 Best, highest, most excellent Ku. 1. 13. 3 Real true, genuine. 4 Strong, vigor

ous. 5 Sound, thoroughly proved. -रः, -रं (but usually *m.* only except in the first 4 senses). 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; सेहस्य तत्क-लमसौ प्रणयस्य सारः Māl. 1. 9; असारे खलु संसारे सारमित्युच्यते। काश्यां वासः सतां संगे गंगामं शंभुसेवने॥ Dharm. 14. 2 Substance, pith. 3 Marrow. 4 Real truth, main point. 5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खदिरसार, सर्जसार. 6 Summary, epitome, compendium. 7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं धर्तुमिच्छन्तं च Ku. 1. 17; R. 52. 74. 8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. 9 Firmness, hardness. 10 Wealth, riches; R. 5. 26. 11 Nectar. 12 Fresh butter. 13 Air, wind. 14 Cream, coagulum of curds. 15 Disease. 16 Matter, pus. 17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. 18 A man at chess. 19 Impure carbonate of soda. 20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax'; उच्यते सारमुक्तेर्भावेसारः परावधिः K. P. 10. -रं 1 Water. 2 Fitness, propriety. 3 Wood, thicket. 4 Steel. -**Comp.** -असार *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-रं) 1 worth and worthlessness. 2 substance and emptiness. 3 strength and weakness. -गंधः sandal wood. -ग्रीवाः N. of Siva. -जं fresh butter. -तरुः the plantain tree. -वा 1 N. of Sarasvati. 2 of Durgā. दुमः the Khadira tree. -भंगः loss of vigour. -आढः 1 a natural vessel. 2 a bale of goods, merchandise. 3 im-plements. -लोहं steel.

सारयं Honey.

सारंग *a.* (नी *f.*) spotted, variegated. -गः 1 The variegated colour. 2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एव राजेव दुष्यंतः सारंगेतिरिहता S. 1. 5. 3 A deer in general; सारंगस्ति जलजमुच-स्रविष्यति नारी Me. 20 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). 4 A lion. 5 An elephant. 6 A large black bee. 7 The cuckoo. 8 A large crane. 9 The flamingo. 10 A peacock. 11 An umbrella. 12 A cloud. 13 A garment. 14 Hair. 15 A conch-shell. 16 N. of Siva. 17 The god of love. 18 A lotus. 19 Camphor. 20 A bow. 21 Sandal. 22 A kind of musical instrument. 23 An ornament. 24 Gold. 25 The earth. 26 Night. 27 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. 2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण *a.* (णी) Causing to go or flow. -णः 1 Dysentery. 2 The hog-plum. -णं A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals—particularly mercury—are subjected

सारणि -की *f.* 1 A canal, drain,

water-course, channel 2 A small river.

सारङ्गः The egg of a serpent.

सारत्वं *ind.* 1 According to wealth.

2 Vigorously.

सारथिः 1 A charioteer ; स साधो न त्वया राजन् न च सारथिना धृतः R. 1. 78 ; भातलिसारथिर्यवी 3. 67. 2 A companion, helper ; R. 3. 37. 3 The ocean.

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer-ship, coachmanship.

सारथ्यः A dog. -पौ A bitch.

सारथ्यं Straightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारवत् *a.* 1 Substantial. 2 Fertile.

3 Having sap.

सारस *a.* (सी. *f.*) Belonging to a lake ; Kāv. 3. 14 ; Nalod. 2. 40. -सः 1 The (Indian) crane ; or swan (according to some ; विमियमाना विससार सारसादुदस्य तीरेषु तीर्यसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31, Si. 6. 75, 12. 44, Mo. 31 ; R. 1. 41. 2 A bird in general. 3 The moon. -सं 1 A lotus. 2 The zone or girdle of a woman.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेघभमया सीमं सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेघभमया सीमं सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेघभमया सीमं सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेघभमया सीमं सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेघभमया सीमं सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेघभमया सीमं सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेघभमया सीमं सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेघभमया सीमं सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेघभमया सीमं सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेघभमया सीमं सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेघभमया सीमं सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेघभमया सीमं सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत *a.* (सी. *f.*) 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. 2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī ; कृत्वा तासाम-मेघभमया सीमं सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. 3 Eloquent. -तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. 2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. 3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. 4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -तः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; सुंगारसारस्वतं Git. 12.

सारस (ज्ञ)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारसं महानदिः Ki. 18. 32. 2 A military girdle.

object. 3 Of like meaning or import.

4 Useful, serviceable. 5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -र्यः 1 A rich man. 2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders) ; सार्थाः स्वैरे स्वकीयेषु चैर्ये-

हमस्त्रिवादिषु R. 17. 64 ; see सार्थवाह. 3 A troop. 4 A herd, flock (of animals of the same species) ; अथ कदाचित्-रितस्ततो ध्रुमद्भिः सार्थाद् अष्टः कथनको नामोद्भेदः Pt. 1. 5 A collection or multitude in general ; अर्थिसार्थः Pt. 1 ; स्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंवीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3. 6 One of a company of pilgrims.

-Comp. -ज *a.* bred in a caravan. -वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader ; S. 6.

सार्धक *a.* 1 Having sense, significant. 2 Useful, serviceable advantageous.

सार्धवत् *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. 2 Having a large company.

सार्धिकः A merchant, trader.

सार्धे *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्धे *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over ; सार्धशतं &c.

सार्धं *ind.* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) ; वनं मया सार्धं हि प्रपन्नः R. 14. 63, Ms. 4. 43 ; Bk. 6. 26 ; Mo. 89.

सार्धः (र्यः) N. of the constellation Asleśhā.

सार्धिक *a.* (पी. *f.*), सार्धिक *a.* (प्री. *f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्धकामिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes ; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्धकालिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्धजनिक *a.* (की. *f.*) सार्धजनीय, *a.* (पी. *f.*) Public, universal, general.

सार्धज्ञः Omniscience.

सार्धत्रिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances ; as in सार्धत्रिको नियमः.

सार्धवातुक *a.* (की. *f.*) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed, i. e. to the four conjugational or special tenses. -क्त N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute ङ).

सार्धभौतिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. 2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्धभोजन *a.* (मी. *f.*) Relating to consisting of the whole earth

universal. -सः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch ; नान्नाभेयं सहते नृपः नृपतयस्त्वाह्वयः सार्धभोजनः Mu. 3. 22. 2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्धलौकिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal ; अनुसाराप्रवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्धलौकिकः Mā. 1. 13.

सार्धवर्णिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort. 2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्धविभक्तिक *a.* (की. *f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्धवेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्धवेदः A Brāhmana conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्धप *a.* (पी. *f.*) Made of mustard -वे Mustard-oil.

सार्धे *a.* Possessing the same station, condition or rank, having the same power.

सार्धिता 1 Equality in rank, condition or power. 2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of *Mukhi* ; ब्रह्मदे ब्रह्मसार्धिता (प्राप्नोति) ; Ms. 4. 282.

सार्धश्चै The fourth grade of *Mukti*, see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin. 2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. 3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. 4 A wall in general. 5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under साल).

सालनः The resin of the Sāla tree.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. 2 A house, an apartment ; see शाला -Comp. -करी 1 a house-worker. 2 a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). -वृक्षः see शालावृक्ष

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog ; see शालूर.

सालेयं A kind of fennel ; see शालेय.

सालोक्यं 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. 2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity.

सालवः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). 2 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. -Comp. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

साल्विकः The bird called सारिका q. v.

सावः A libation.

सावक *a.* (विका. *f.*) Productive, generative, causing birth. ob-

stetric -कः The young of an animal for शोण q. v.)

सावकाश *a.* Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. -*सं* *ind.* Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह *a.* Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

सावज्ञ *a.* Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt.

सावर्ध (*i. e.* वैश्व) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being निरवध and सूक्ष्म).

सावधान *a.* 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. 2 Cautious. 3 Diligent. -*सं* *ind.* Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि *a.* Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed ; सावधित्तोवसासिस्ते यशोरा-
ज्ञस्तु नावधिः Subhāsh.

सावन *a.* (*नी* *f.*) Relating to, or comprising, the three *savanas*. -*सं* : 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. 2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. 3 N. of Varuṇa. 4 A month of thirty solar days. 5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. 6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव *a.* Composed of parts ; सावयवले चानित्यप्रसंगः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपे देवेन सावयवं वस्तु संपद्यते S. B.

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. 2 Sin, wickedness, crime. 3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण *a.* 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. 2 Covered, closed.

सावर्ण्य *a.* (*णी* *f.*) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. -*सं* : A metronymic of the eighth Manu ; see सावर्णि. -*Comp.* -*लक्ष्यं* 1 the mark of the sameness of colour or caste. 2 the skin.

सावर्णिः A metronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarnā).

सावर्ण्य 1 Sameness of colour. 2 Identity of class or caste. 3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेप *a.* Full of pride, proud, haughty. -*सं* *ind.* Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष *a.* 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. 2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावदम्भ *a.* 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. 2 Courageous, resolute. 3 Full of firmness. -*सं* *ind.* Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सावहेल *a.* Disdainful, disdainingly, despising. -*सं* *ind.* Disdainfully, scornfully.

साविका A midwife

सावित्र *a.* (*नी* *f.*) 1 Belonging to the sun 2 Descended from the sun,

belonging to the solar dynasty (of kings) ; रसाविविर्दिष्टं सुमिषतिः U. 1. 42. 3 Accompanied by the *Gāyatrī*. -*सं* : 1 The sun. 2 An embryo or foetus. 3 A Brāhmaṇa. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 Of Karpā. -*सं* The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatrī* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread)

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. 2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun ; it is also called गायत्री q. v. for further information. 3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. 4 N. of a wife of Brāhmaṇ. 5 N. of Pārvatī. 6 N. of a wife of Kasyapa. 7 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of Sālva. [She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Sālva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made for though Satyavat was in every way, worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitri would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterably fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time, and Savitri laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. ' I have yet three days ', thought she, ' and for these three days I shall observe a rigid fast '. She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat being fatigued, sat down, and g his head on the bosom of fell asleep. Just then Y came down off his soul, and

proceeded towards the south. Savitri saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Savitri is regarded as the *beau idéal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव thus placing before her the example of Savitri for lifelong imitation]. -*Comp.* -*पतित*, -*परिभ्रष्टः*, a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time ; cf. व्रत्य. -*व्रतं* N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshtha to preserve them from widowhood.

साविष्कार *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. 2 Manifest.

साक्षस *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. -*सं* *ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

साक्षक *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साक्षयदकः A small house-lizard.

साक्षुकः A blanket.

साक्ष्य *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvellous. 2 Struck with wonder. -*सं* *ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

साश्र (*स*) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. 2 Tearful, weeping.

साश्रुणी A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साश्रमम् *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members, see अष्टांगप्रणाम under अङ्ग).

सास *a.* Having a bow ; Ki. 15 5

सासुक्ष *a.* Having arrows ; Ki. 15 5

सासूय *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. -*सं* *ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully ; S. 2.

सास्तन The dew-lap of an ox ; गो सास्तादित्यसं लक्ष्यं T. S. ; रोमेथमथरचलद्युक्ता-
स्वमसांचके निमीलदलसेक्षणौक्षकेण Si. 5. 62

साहचर्यं Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance ; किं च स्मरति यदेकं नो विद्यापदिह्यहं नानादिमंयवमिनां स च
इनासीत् Mal 1 - Ku 3 21 R 16 8 -
Vo 1 20 Si 15 24

साहन Endurance suffering

साहस 1 Violence force rap ne
Ms 7. 48, 8. 6. 2 Any criminal act
(such as robbery, rape, felony &c.),
a heinous crime, an aggressive act.
3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9. 59. 4
Boldness, daring, daring courage;
साहस्यः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. 5 Precipita-
tion, rashness, temerity, an incon-
siderate or reckless act, rash or dar-
ing act; तद्वि साहसभासं Mā. 2; किमप-
मता निर्वृद्धं यत्कराविणसाहसं 9. 10; Ki. 17.
42. 6 Punishment, chastisement,
fine (m. also in this sense), see Ms.
8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. -Comp. -अंकः
1 an epithet of king Vikramāditya.
2 of a poet. 3 of a lexicographer.
-अध्यवसायिन् a acting rashly or
with inconsiderate haste. -ऐकरसिक
a. wholly intent on violence, fero-
cious, brutal. -कारिन् a. 1 bold,
audacious. 2 rash, inconsiderate
-लाछन a. characterized by boldness.
साहासिक a. (की f.) 1 Using
great force or violence, brutal, vio-
lent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. 2
Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate,
reckless; न साहासि साहसनसाहसिकी Si. 9.
59; केचित् साहासिकात्रिलोचनमिति वेदः
Mā. on Ku. 3. 44. 3 Castigatory,
punitive. -कः 1 A bold or adventur-
ous person, an enterprising man;
Pt 5. 31. 2 A desperado, desperate
or dangerous person; वा किल विविध-
जीवोपहारिणेति साहसि, कानां प्रवादः Mā. 1.;
साहासिकः खल्लोषः 6. 3 A felon, free-
booter, robber.

साहासिन् a. 1 Violent, ferocious,
cruel. 2 Bold, daring, rash, im-
petuous.

साहस्र a. (सी f.) 1 Relating to a
thousand. 2 Consisting of a thou-
sand. 3 Bought with a thousand. 4
Paid per thousand (as interest &c.).
5 A thousand-fold. -सः An army or
detachment consisting of a thou-
sand men. -सं An aggregate of a
thousand.

साहायक 1 Assistance, help, aid;
सकुलोचितभिद्रव्यं साहायकमुपयिचान् R. 17. 5.
2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship.
3 A number of companions or as-
sociates 4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्यं 1 Assistance, help, suc-
cour. 2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्यं 1 Association, fellowship,
combination, society. 2 Literary or
rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीत-
कलाविर्भावः साहाय्यस्यः पुच्छविषाणक्षीनः Bh. 3.
12. 3 The science of rhetoric, art of
poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पण &c. 4
A collection of materials for the
production or performance of any-
thing (a doubtful sense.)

साथं 1 Conjunction, union, fel-
lowship society 2 Assistance help
-साथी कृत्वा a companion.

सह्य Gambling w h fighting
animals.

सि 5. 9. U. (सिनेति, सिनुते, सिनाति,
सिनीति) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. 2 To
ensnare.

सिंहः 1 A lion; (it is said to be
derived from हिस्; cf. भवेद्वर्णमाद्वेष्टः
सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.) ; न हि सप्तस्य सिंहस्य
प्रविशति मुखे मृगाः Subhāsh. 2 The sign
Leo of the zodiac. 3 (At the end of
comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class;
e. g. रघुसिंह, पुरुषसिंह. -Comp. -अवलोकनं
the (backward) glance of a lion.
-न्यायः the maxim of the lion's
(backward) glance, generally used
to mark the connection of a thing
with what precedes and follows;
for explanation see under न्याय.
-आसनं a throne, a seat of honour.
(नः) a particular mode of sexual
enjoyment. -आस्यः a particular
position of the hands. -गः an epithet
of Siva. -तलं the palms of the hand,
opened and joined together. -सुष्ठुः
a kind of fish. -दंष्ट्रः an epithet of Siva.
-द्वयं a. as proud as a lion. -द्वानि;
-नादः 1 the roar of a lion; Ku. 1.
56; Mk. 5. 29. 2 a war-cry. -द्वारं the
main or principal gate. -यानत, -रथ
N. of the goddess Pārvatī. -लोलः
a kind of coitus. -वाहनः an epithet
of Siva. -संहनन a. 1 as strong as a
lion. 2 handsome. (-नं) the killing
of a lion.

सिंहल 1 Tin. 2 Brass. 3 Bark,
rind. 4 The island or country of
Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेभ्यः प्रवा-
गच्छता, सिंहलेखदुहितुः कलकासादन् Rān 1.
-लाः (m. pl.) The people of Ceylon.

सिंहलकं The island of Ceylon.

सिंहाणं (नं) 1 Rust of iron. 2
The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of Rāhu.
-Comp. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सुहृ-
epithets of Rāhu.

सिंहि 1 A lioness. 2 N. of the
mother of Rāhu.

सिकता 1 Sandy soil. 2 Sand
(generally in pl.); लभेत सिकतायु तैल-
मपि चलतः पण्डित्य Bh. 2. 5. 3 Gravel or
stone (the disease).

सिकतिल a. Sandy; Bh. 3. 38.

सिक्क p. p. 1 Sprinkled, watered. 2
Wetted, moistened, soaked. 3
Impregnated; see सिद्ध.

सिक्कः 1 Boiled rice. 2 A ball or
lump of boiled rice; यासोद्वलितसिक्केन
का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh. -कथं 1
Bees'-wax. 2 Indigo.

सिक्क्ये See शिक्क्ये.

सिक्क्यः Crystal, glass.

सिच (वा णं) 1 The mucus of the
nose. 2 Rust of iron.

सिचिणी The nose.

सिच 5 U (सिचति ते सिच स् of
सिच is generally changed to स् after

a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1
To sprinkle, scatter in small drops,
Bk. 19. 23. 2 To water, moisten,
soak, wet; Me. 26; Ms. 9. 255. 3
To pour out, emit, discharge, shed,
R. 16. 68. 4 To infuse, instil, pour
in; जाड्यं पिबेति हरति सिचति वाचि तस्यं Bh.
2. 23. 5 To pour out for, offer to,
अन्यथा तिलोदकं मे सिचतं S. 3. -Caus.
(सिचयति ते) To cause to sprinkle,
-Desid. (सिचिष्यति ते) To wish to
sprinkle. -With अस्मि 1 to sprinkle,
pour down, water, wet, shower upon
(fig. also); अथ वपुरमिषिक्तुं तास्तदाभे-
मिरीक्षुः Si. 7. 75; Bk. 6. 21. 15. 3. 2
to anoint, consecrate, appoint (by
sprinkling water over the head) to
crown, inaugurate, install; अग्निवर्णन.
मिषिच्य सचनः स्ने पदे R. 19. 1; 17. 13, V.
5. 23. (-Caus.) to cause to be
crowned or inaugurated. -आ to
sprinkle. (-Caus.) to cause to be
poured or sprinkled; तदमासेचयेत्तलं क्वदे
श्रीने च पार्थिवः Ms. 8. 272. -उद्-
sprinkle, pour upon, spread. (-Pass)
1 to spout or foam up, be thrown
upwards. 2 to be puffed up or elat-
ed be proud; न तस्योत्तिष्ठिचे ननः R. 17.
43. 3 to be disturbed; Ms. 8. 71.
(-Caus.) to fill with pride. -नि 1
to sprinkle, pour down or upon,
pour in; R. 3. 25; S. 4. 13; Ku. 9.
57. 2 to impregnate; निषिचिन्मायवीमितां
लतां कौशेयं च नतयन् V. 2. 4. (where the
first sense is also intended). -परि
to sprinkle or pour.

सिचयः Cloth, garment.

सिचित्तर Long pepper.

सिञ्जा The jingling sound of me-
talic ornaments.

सिञ्जितं Tinkling, jingling; आदिह
सिञ्जुरसिञ्जितानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिच 1 P. (सेदति) To disregard,
despise.

सित a. 1 White. 2 Bound, tied,
fastened, fettered. 3 Surrounded. 4
Finished, ended. -तः 1 White
colour. 2 The bright half of a lunar
month. 3 The planet Venus. 4 An
arrow. -तं 1 Silver. 2 Sandal. 3
Radish. -Comp. -अग्रः a thorn.
-अपांगः a peacock. -अग्रः, -अं cam-
phor. -अवरः an ascetic dressed in
white garments. -अर्जकः white basil
अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. -असितः
an epithet of Balarāma. -आदिः
molasses. -आलिका a cockle. -इतर a
other than white; i. e. black. -उज्ज्व
white sandal. -उपलः a crystal.
-उपला candied sugar. -करः 1 the
moon. 2 camphor. -धातुः a white
mineral, chalk. -राजिनः the moon
-वाजिन् m. N. of Arjuna. -शर्करा
candied sugar सिचिकः wheat -सिच
rook-salt -सूक barley

सिता 1 Candied sugar 2 सिधु
 94; Bv. 4. 13. 2 Moonlight. 3 A
 lovely woman. 4 Spirituous liquor.
 5 White Dārva grass. 6 Arabian
 Jasmine.

सिति a. 1 White. 2 Black. -ति:
 White or black colour. -Comp. -कट,
 -वासस् see सितिकट; सिदिवासस्.

सिद्ध p. p. 1 Accomplished, effected,
 performed, achieved, completed. 2
 Gained, obtained, acquired 3
 Succeeded, successful. 4 Settled,
 established; नैसर्गिक सुरभिः कुसुमस्य
 सिद्धा इति स्थितिर्न चरितव्यतानि U. 1. 14.
 5 Proved, demonstrated, substan-
 tiated; तस्मादिदं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति सिद्धं T.
 S., Ms. 8. 178. 6 Valid, sound (as a
 rule). 7 Admitted to be true. 8
 Decided, adjudicated (as a lawsuit).
 9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as
 debt). 10 Cooked, dressed (as
 food). 11 Matured, ripened. 12
 Thoroughly prepared, compounded,
 cooked together (as drugs). 13
 Ready (as money). 14 Subdued,
 won over, subjugated (as by magic).
 15 Brought under subjection, be-
 come propitious. 16 Thoroughly
 conversant with or skilled in, pro-
 ficient in; as in रससिद्ध q. v. 17 Per-
 fected, sanctified (as by penance).
 18 Emancipated. 19 Endowed with
 supernatural powers or faculties. 20
 Pious, sacred, holy. 21 Divine,
 immortal, eternal. 22 Celebrated,
 well-known, illustrious. 23 Shining,
 splendid. -द्रः 1 A semi divine being
 supposed to be of great purity and
 holiness, and said to be particularly
 characterized by eight supernatural
 faculties called Siddhis q. v.;
 उद्भूजिता बुद्धिभिराश्रये शृंगानि यस्यातवन्ति सिद्धाः
 Ku. 1. 5. 2 An inspired sage or seer
 (like Vyāsa). 3 Any sage or seer,
 a prophet; सिद्धिश्च Ratn. 1. 4 One
 skilled in magical arts, a magician.
 5 A law-suit, judicial trial. 6 A kind
 of hard sugar. -द्र Sea-salt. -Comp.
 -अंतः 1 the established end. 2 the
 demonstrated conclusion of an
 argument, established view of any
 question, the true logical conclusion
 (following on the refutation of the
 Pūrvapakṣa). 3 a proved fact,
 established truth, dogma, settled
 doctrine. 4 any established text-
 book resting on conclusive evidence.
 °कोटिः f. the point in an argument
 which is regarded as a logical
 conclusion. °पक्षः the logically cor-
 rect side of an argument. -अन्नं cook-
 ed food. -अर्थ a. one who has ac-
 complished his desired object, suc-
 cessful. (-ई) 1 white mustard. 2
 N of S va. 3 of the great Buddha

आसन a particular posture in re-
 ligious meditation. -गंगा, -नदी, -सिंधुः
 the celestial Ganges. -ग्रहः N. of a
 particular kind of madness or
 dementia. -जले सूर-रिच गुरु. -चातुः
 quick silver. -पक्षः the established
 or logical side of an argument.
 -प्रयोजनः white mustard. -योगिन् m.
 an epithet of Śiva. -रस a. mineral,
 metallic. (-सः) 1 quick silver. 2 an
 alchemist. -संकल्प a. one who has
 accomplished his desired objects.
 -सिन्धः N. of Kārtikēya. -स्थाली the
 boiler or pot of a seer (it is sup-
 posed to be a vessel which is gifted
 with the property of overflowing
 with any kind of food at the desire
 of the possessor).

सिद्धतात्त्वं Accomplishment, fulfil-
 ment, perfection.

सिद्धिः f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfil-
 ment, completion, perfection,
 complete attainment (of an object)
 क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महती नोपकरि Su-
 bhāṣh. 2 Success, prosperity, welfare,
 well-being. 3 Establishment, settle-
 ment. 4 Substantiation, demon-
 stration, proof, indisputable con-
 clusion. 5 Validity (of a
 rule, law &c.). 6 Decision,
 adjudication, settlement (of a law-
 suit). 7 Certainty, truth, accuracy,
 correctness. 8 Payment, liquida-
 tion (of a debt). 9 Preparing,
 cooking (as of drugs &c.). 10
 The solution of a problem. 11
 Readiness. 12 Complete purity or
 sanctification. 13 A superhuman
 power or faculty; these faculties
 are eight: -अग्निमा रुचिमा शक्तिः प्राकृत्यं
 महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च शक्तिं च तथा कामाव-
 सायिता ॥ 14 The acquisition of
 supernatural powers by magical
 means. 15 Marvellous skill or capa-
 bility. 16 Good effect or result. 17
 Final beatitude, final emancipation.
 18 Understanding, intellect. 19
 Concealment, vanishing, making
 oneself invisible. 20 A magical
 shoe. 21 A kind of Yoga. 22 N. of
 Durgā. -Comp. -द्र a. granting
 success or supreme felicity. (-द्रः)
 an epithet of Śiva. -द्रात्री an epithet
 of Durgā. -योगः a particular
 auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिद्धि I. 4 P. (सिध्यति, सिद्ध; caus. सध-
 यति or सेधयति; desid. सिध्यस्ति) 1 To
 be accomplished or fulfilled; वने वृते
 यदि न सिध्यति कोऽयं दोषः H. Pr. 31; उद्य-
 मेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोयिः 36. 2 To
 be successful, succeed; सिध्यति कर्म
 महत्स्वये शक्तिर्योग्यः S. 7. 4. 3 To reach,
 hit, fall true on; S. 2. 5. 4 To
 attain one's object. 5 To be proved
 or established, to become valid;
 यदे सिध्यति H. 3 6 To

be settled or adjudicated 7 To be
 thoroughly prepared or cooked. 8
 To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 36.
 -With १ to be accomplished or
 effected, to succeed; इतिरथापि च ते
 न प्रसिध्येदकर्मणः Bg. 3. 8; तपसेन प्रसिध्यति
 Ms. 11. 231. 2 to be gained or
 acquired. 3 to be known; see प्रसिद्ध.
 -सं 1 to be made perfect. 2 to be
 fully accomplished or effected, to be
 performed thoroughly. 3 to attain
 supreme felicity, to become happy;
 जयन्तेन वृत्तं सन्निध्येद्वाङ्मणे राज संशयः Ms. 2.
 87. -II. 1 P. (सेवति, सिद्ध; the s of
 सिद्ध is generally changed to s after a
 preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To
 go. 2 To ward or drive off. 3 To
 restrain, hinder, prevent. 4 To inter-
 dict, prohibit. 5 To ordain, com-
 mand, instruct. 6 To turn out well
 or auspiciously. -With अप् to drive
 off, remove; संवत्सरं यवाहारस्तस्यापम-
 सेयति Ms. 11. 199. -सि 1 to ward off,
 prevent, restrain, keep back; न्यवेष्टि
 शेषोऽप्युवाचिवर्यः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. 2
 to oppose, contradict, object to; R.
 14. 43. 3 to prohibit, forbid; निषिद्धो
 भावनायस्तु सुवर्णं देहमर्हति Ms. 8. 361. 4 to
 defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1. 5 to
 remove, drive off, counteract;
 अन्धेष्वनावकाङ्क्षेण राजस्तद्राहस्यततः Bk. 17.
 87. 1. 15. -यति 1 to prevent, ward
 off, restrain; Ms. 2, 206, R. 8. 23.
 2 to forbid, prohibit; वृत्तेः प्रतिषिद्धिमेव
 तादृक्तावपेक्षितो विलम्ब यत् R. 9. 74.
 -विप्रति to contradict, oppose; संहर्ष
 निमित्तमव्यपेक्षेति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् Māl. 1.
 सिध्मं, सिध्मन् n. 1 Blotch, scab. 2
 Leprosy. 3 A leprous spot.
 सिध्मल a. Scabby, tinted with
 leprosy, leprous.
 सिध्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous
 spot. 2 Leprosy.

सिध्मः The asterism Pashya.

सिध्मः 1 A pious or virtuous man.
 2 A tree.

सिध्मकाशेण N. of one of the ce-
 lestial gardens.

सिध्मः A morsel, mouthful.

सिनी A woman having a white
 complexion.

सिनीवाली The day preceding that
 of new moon, or that day on which
 the moon rises with a scarcely
 visible crescent; वा पूर्वामास्या सा सिनी-
 वालीयोरता सा वृद्धः Ait. Br.; or सा इष्टदुः
 सिनीवाली सा नष्टदुःका वृद्धः Ak.

सिद्धकः सिद्धवारः N. of a tree.

सिद्धारः A kind of tree. -र Red
 lead; स्वयं सिद्धेण द्विपरणमुदा मुद्रित इव
 Gīt. 11; N. 22. 45.

सिधुः 1 The sea, ocean. 2 The
 Indus. 3 The country around the
 Indus. 4 N. of a river in Mālva;
 Me. 29 (where Malli's remark
 सिद्धनाम वदी इव कृत्राणि नास्त इव gratuitous);

सीढ़ी The milk hedge plant

सु I. 1 U. (सुवति-ते) To go, move. -II. 1. 2 P (सवति, सैति) To possess power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. (सुनोति, सुनुते, सुत; the *स* of सु is changed to *इ* after any preposition ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To press out or extract juice. 2 To distil. 3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. 4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. 5 To bathe. -Desid. (सुवसति-ते). -WITH अस्ति to extract (Soma) juice. 2 to mix, mingle, compound; यानि चैवामिषूयेते पुष्पमूलफलैः सुमे Ms. 5. 10. 3 to sprinkle; Bk. 9. 90 -उद् to excite, agitate. -प्र to produce, beget.

सु ind. A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses:—1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुगन्धिः. 2 beautiful, handsome; as in सुमध्याना, सुकेशी &c. 3 well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुवीर्यमर्जं सुविचक्षणः सुतः सुशान्तिता श्री वृषतिः सुसेवितः &c.... सुदीर्घकलिः प्र न याति विक्रियां H. 1. 22. 4 easily, readily, as in सुकरं सुलभं q. v. 5 much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुदीर्घ &c. -Comp. -अक्ष a. 1 having good eyes. 2 having keen organs, acute. -अंग a. well-shaped, handsome, lovely. -अच्छ a. see s. v. -अंत a. having a happy end, ending well. -अल्प, -अल्पक a. see s. v. -अस्ति, -अस्तिक see s. v. -आकार, -आकृति a. well-formed, handsome, beautiful. -आगत see s. v. -आभास a. very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. -इष्ट a. properly sacrificed. °कृत् m. a form of fire. -उक्त a. well-spoken, well-said; अथवा सुक्तं खलु केनापि Ve. 8. (-क्त) 1 a good or wise saying; ने तु वाञ्छति यः खलान् पथि सतां सुक्तेः सुभासंदिभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 95. 2 a Vedic hymn, as सुवसूक्त &c. °वशिन् m. a hymn seer, Vedic sage. °वाक् f. 1 a hymn. 2 praise, a word of praise. -उक्तिः f. 1 a good or friendly speech. 2 a good or clever saying. 3 a correct sentence. -उत्तर a. 1 very superior. 2 well towards the north. -उत्थान a. making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-न्) vigorous effort or exertion. -उन्मद, -उन्माद a. quite mad or frantic. -उपसदन a. easy to be approached. -उपस्कर a. furnished with good instruments. -कंदुः itch. -कंदः 1 an onion. 2 a yam. 3 a sort of grass. -कंदुकः onion. -कर a. (रा or री f.) 1 easy to be done, practicable, feasible; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं (अथवासितुं) दुष्करं Ve. 8 'sooner said than done'. 2 easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रं) charity. benevolence -कर्मन् a 1 one whose

deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. 2 active, diligent. (-म्.) N. of Visvas karmān. -कल a. one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). -कालिन् a. 1 having beautiful stems. 2 beautifully joined. (-म्.) a bee. -कालिका the plant called काली. -काष्ठ fire wood. -कुंदकः an onion. -कुमार a. 1 very delicate or soft, smooth. 2 beautifully young or youthful. (-रः) 1 a beautiful youth. 2 a kind of sugar-cane -कुमारकः 1 a beautiful youth. 2 rice (शालि). (-क्त) the Tamālapatra. -कुत् a. 1 doing good, benevolent. 2 pious virtuous, righteous. 3 wise, learned. 4 fortunate, lucky. 5 making good sacrifices or offerings. (-म्.) 1 a skilful worker. 2 N. of Tvashtri. -कृत a. 1 done well or properly. 2 thoroughly done 3 well made or constructed. 4 treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. 5 virtuous, righteous, pious. 6 lucky, fortunate. (-तं) 1 any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नन्दते कस्यचित्पारं कस्याचित्पुत्रं विदुः Bg. 5. 15, Me. 17. 2 virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गामिषं विदुः कृतं दक्षामिषं मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47; तत्त्वित्यमानं सुकृतं त्वेति R. 14. 16. 3 fortune, auspiciousness. 4 recompense, reward. -कृतिः f. 1 kindness, virtue. 2 practice of penance. -कृतिच a. 1 acting well or kindly. 2 virtuous, pious, good, righteous; सतः सतु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धते H. 4. 132; Bg. 7. 16. 3 wise, learned. 4 benevolent. 5 fortunate, lucky. -केश (स) रः the citron tree. -कतुः 1 N. of Agal. 2 of Siva. 3 of Indra. 4 of Mitra and Varuṇa. 5 of the sun. -ग a. 1 going gracefully or well. 2 graceful, elegant. 3 easy of access; Pt. 2. 141. 4 intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गं) 1 ordure, feces. 2 happiness. -गत a. 1 well-gone or passed. 2 well-bestowed. (-तः) an epithet of Buddha. -गन्धः 1 fragrance, odour, perfume. 2 sulphur. 3 a trader. (-ङ्ग) 1 sandal. 2 smell cumin seed. 3 blue lotus. 4 a kind of fragrant grass. (-घा) sacred basil. -गन्धकः 1 sulphur. 2 the red Tulasi. 3 the orange. 4 a kind of gourd. -गन्धि a. 1 sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. 2 virtuous, pious. (-धिः) 1 perfume, fragrance. 2 the Supreme-Being. 3 a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-वि न.) 1 The root of long pepper. 2 A kind of fragrant grass. 3 Coriander seed. °विफला 1 nutmeg. 2 cloves. -गन्धिकः 1 incense. 2 sulphur 3 a kind of rice (-क) the

white lotus. -गन्ध a. 1 easy of access, accessible. 2 easy. 3 plain, intelligible. -गहना an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. °वृत्तिः f. the same as above. -गृह a. (हो f.) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृहं निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -गृहीत a. 1 held well or firmly, grasped. 2 used or applied properly or auspiciously. °नामन् a. 1 one whose name is auspiciously invoked, one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bahi, Yudhishtira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीत-नामः भट्टगोपालस्य वीरः Māl. 1. -ग्रसः a dainty morsel. -ग्रीव a. having a beautiful neck. (-वः) 1 a hero. 2 a swan. 3 a kind of weapon. 4 N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vālī. [By the advice of Kabandha Rama went to Sugrīva who told him how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama in recovering his wife Sita. Rama, therefore, killed Vālī, and installed Sugrīva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana and recovering Sita.] °हृत् N. of Rama. -हल a. very weary or fatigued. -हृद्यस् a. having good eyes, seeing well. (-म्.) 1 a discerning or wise man, learned man. 2 the glomerous fig-tree. -चरित चरित्र a. well-conducted, well-behaved. (-तं, -वं) 1 good conduct, virtuous deeds. 2 merit; तव सुचरितमंगुलीयं पुनं वतु S. 6. 11. (-ता, -त्रा) a well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -चित्रकः 1 a king-fisher. 2 a kind of speckled snake. -चित्रा a kind of gourd. -चिन्ता deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. -चिरम् ind. for a very long time, very long -चिरायुस् m. a god, deity. -जनः 1 a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. 2 a gentleman. -जनता 1 goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; वैश्वदेवस्य विदुष्यं जननता Bh. 2. 82. 2 a number of good men. -जन्मन् a. of noble or respectable birth; या कौहृदी नयनयोर्मतः पुज्यता Māl. 1. 34. -जल्पः a good speech. -जात a. 1 of high birth 2 beautiful, lovely; Māl. 1. 16 R. 3. 8. -तनु a. 1 having a beautiful body 2 extremely delicate or slender, very thin. 3 emaciated. (-हः, -हः f.) a lovely body; यता खततु मुखं ते सख्यः पश्यति हेमकृद्गताः V. 1. 11. -तपस् a. 1 one who practises austere penance. 2 having great heat. (-म्.) 1 an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. 2 the sun (-न.) austere penance. -तराम् ind. 1 better more excellently 2 exceed

ingly, very, very much, excessively;
तथा दुहिता सुतरी तवित्री स्मरलवामंडलया चकशि
Ku. 1. 24; सुतरी दयालुः R. 2. 53, 4. 9,
18 24. 3 more so, much more so;
मय्यथास्था न ते चेत्त्वयि मम सुतरीमिष राजन्
मतेति Bb. 3. 30. -तर्दनः the (Indian)
cuckoo. -तल 1 'immense depth', N. of
one of the seven regions below the
earth; see ताल. 2 the foundation of a
large building. -तिलकः the coral
tree. -तीक्ष्ण a. 1 very sharp. 2 very
pungent. 3 acutely painful. (त्यः)
1 the Sigrū tree. 2 N. of a sage;
नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरिते दंतः R. 13. 41. °दशनः
an epithet of Siva. -तीर्थः 1 a good
preceptor. 2 N. of Siva. -तुंग a. very
lofty or tall. (-नः) the cocoa-nut
tree. -दक्षिण a. 1 very sincere or
upright. 2 liberal or rich in sacrifi-
cial gifts; Pt. 1. 30. (-गा) N. of
the wife of Dilīpa; तस्य दक्षिण्यस्त्वेन
नाम्ना मगधवंशजा। पत्नी सुदक्षिण्येयासीत् R. 1.
31, 3. 1. -दंडः a cane, ratan. -दन्त a.
(दी. f.) having handsome teeth.
-दन्तः 1 a good tooth. 2 an actor, a
dancer. (-त्ति) the female elephant
of the north-west quarter. -दशन a.
(न or नी. f.) 1 good looking,
beautiful, handsome. 2 easily seen.
(-नः) the discus of Vishnu; as in
दृग्गोप्यसुदशनः R. 2 N. of Siva. 3 a
vulture. (-न) N. of Jambudvīpa.
-दर्शना 1 a handsome woman. 2 a
woman. 3 an order, a command. 4 a
kind of drug. -दा a. very bountiful.
-दामन् a. one who gives liberally.
(-मः) 1 a cloud. 2 a mountain. 3
the sea. 4 N. of Indra's elephant. 5
N. of a very poor Brāhmaṇa who
came to Dvārakā with only a small
quantity of parboiled rice as a pre-
sent to his friend Krishna, and was
raised by him to wealth and glory.
-दायः 1 a good or auspicious gift. 2
a special gift given on particular
solemn occasions. -दिनं 1 a happy or
auspicious day. 2 a fine day or
weather (opp. दुर्दिन); so हदिनाहं
in the same sense. -दीर्घ a. very long
or extended. (-र्ष) a kind of
cucumber. -दुर्लभ a. very scarce or
rare. -दूर a. very distant or remote.
(सुदूर means 1 to a great distance.
2 to a very high degree, very much.
सुदूरान् 'from afar, from a distance').
-दृश a. having beautiful eyes. (-f.)
a pretty woman. -धन्वन् a. having an
excellent bow. (-मः) 1 a good
archer or Bowman. 2 N. of Viśva-
karman. -धर्मन् a. attentive to duties.
(-f.) the council or assembly of
gods. -धर्मा-र्षी the council or
assembly of gods (देवसभा); स्याद्दुर्ध-
र्षितलोकाः सुधर्मानिवर्मा समा R. 17. 23. -धी
a. having a good understanding,
wise, clever intelligent. (-धी) a
wise or intelligent man e d

man or paṇḍit. (-f.) a good under-
standing, good; sense, intelligence.
-उपास्यः 1 a particular kind of royal
palace. 2 N. of an attendant on
Krishna. (-रु) the club of Bala-
rāma. -उपास्या 1 a woman. 2 N. of
Umā, or of one of her female com-
panions. 3 a sort of pigment. -नंद
a woman. -नयः 1 good conduct. 2
good policy. -नयन a. having beauti-
ful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1 a
woman having beautiful eyes. 2 a
woman in general. -नाभ a. 1 having
a beautiful navel. 2 having a good
navel or centre. (-नः) 1 a mountain.
2 the Maināka mountain q. v.
-निभूत a. very lonely or private.
(-न्ते) ind. very secretly or closely,
very narrowly, privately. -निश्चलः
an epithet of Siva. -नीत 1 well-
conducted, well-behaved. 2 Polite,
civil. (-ते) 1 good conduct or
behaviour. 2 good policy or prudence.
-नीतिः f. 1 good conduct, good
manners, propriety. 2 good policy. 3
N. of the mother of Dhruva; q. v.
-नीथ a. well-disposed, well-con-
ducted, righteous, virtuous, good.
(-थः) 1 a Brāhmaṇa. 2 N. of
Sisupāla q. v. -नील a. very black or
blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree.
(-ला) common flax. -नेत्र a. having
beautiful eyes. -पक्व a. 1 well-
cooked. 2 thoroughly matured or
ripe. (-क्वः) a sort of fragrant
mango. -पत्नी a woman having a
good husband. -पथः 1 a good road.
2 a good course. 3 good conduct.
-पथिन् m. (nom. sing. -सुपथाः) a
good road. -पर्ण a. (पौ or नी. f.) 1
well-winged. 2 having good or
beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1 a ray of
the sun. 2 a class of bird-like be-
ings of a semi-divine character. 3
any supernatural bird. 4 an epithet
of Garuḍa. 5 a cock. -पर्णा, -पर्णी f. 1
a number of lotuses. 2 a pool
abounding with lotuses. 3 N. of the
mother of Garuḍa. -पर्वत a. 1 very
spacious. 2 well-fitted. -पर्वन् a. well-
jointed, having many joints or
knots. (-मः) 1 a bamboo. 2 an
arrow. 3 a god, deity. 4 a special
lunar day (as the day of full or new
moon, and the 8th and 14th day of
each fortnight). 5 smoke. -पात्रं 1 a
good or suitable vessel, a worthy
receptacle. 2 a fit or competent
person, any one well-fitted for an
office, an able person. -पाद् (पाद् or
पदी. f.) having good or handsome
feet. -पार्श्वः the waved-leaf fig-tree.
(पृश्नः) -पतिं a carrot. (-तः) the
fifth Muhūrta. (-पुत्री) a woman
having a good husband. -पुष्प a. (पुष्पा
or पुष्पी. f.) having beautiful flowers

(-पुः) the coral tree. (-पु) 1
cloves. 2 the menstrual excretion
-प्रतर्कः a sound judgment. -प्रतिभा
spirituous liquor. -प्रतिष्ठ a. 1 stand-
ing well. 2 very celebrated,
renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्ठः)
1 good position. 2 good reputation,
fame, celebrity. 3 establishment,
erection. 4 installation, consecra-
tion. -प्रतिष्ठित a. 1 well-established.
2 consecrated. 3 celebrated. (-तः)
the Udumbara tree. -प्रतिष्ठाता a. 1
thoroughly purified. 2 well-versed
in. -प्रतीक a. 1 having a beautiful
shape, lovely, handsome. 2 having
a beautiful trunk. (-कः) 1 an
epithet of Kāmadeva. 2 of Siva. 3
of the elephant of the north-east
quarter. -प्रपणं a good tank. -प्रभ a
very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one
of the seven tongues of fire. -प्रभात
1 an auspicious dawn or daybreak,
दिश्या सुप्रभातमय यदयं देवो ह्यः U. 6. 2 the
earliest dawn. -प्रयोगः 1 good ma-
nagement or application. 2 dexte-
rity. -प्रसाद a. very gracious or
propitious. (-दः) N. of Siva. -प्रिय
a. very much liked, agreeable.
(-या) 1 a charming woman. 2 a
beloved mistress. -फल a. 1 very
fruitful, very productive. 2 very
fertile. (-लः) 1 the pomegranate
tree. 2 the jujube. 3 a kind of bean
(-लः) 1 a pumpkin, gourd. 2 the
plantain tree. 3 a variety of brown
grape. -वधः sesamum. -वल a. very
powerful. (-लः) N. of Siva. -बोध
a. easily apprehended or under-
stood. (-धः) good information or
advice. -ब्रह्मण्यः 1 an epithet of Kār-
tikeya. 2 N. of one of the sixteen
priests employed at a sacrifice. -भग
a. 1 very fortunate or prosperous,
happy, blessed, highly favoured. 2
lovely, charming, beautiful, pretty;
न तु ग्रीष्मस्त्रैवे सुभगमवराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9,
Ku. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Māl. 9. 3
pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet,
श्रवणसुभग M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. 4 beloved,
liked, amiable, dear; सुसुखि सुभग
पश्यन् स त्वायुषेण कृतार्थतां Gīt. 5. 5
illustrious. (-भः) 1 borax. 2 the
Asoka tree. 3 the Champaka tree.
4 red amaranth. (-भि) good fortune.
°भानिन्, सुभगमन्य a. considering one-
self fortunate, amiable, pleasing,
पाचालं मां न सखं सुभगमन्यमावः करोति Mā
94. -भग्या 1 a woman beloved by her
husband, a favourite wife. 2 an
honoured mother. 3 a kind of wild
jasmine. 4 turmeric. 5 the holy
basil. °सुतः the son of a favourite
wife. -भंगः the cocoa-nut tree. -भद्र
a. very happy or fortunate. (-दः)
N. of Viṣṇu (-द्रा) N. of the
daughter of Balarāma and Krishna.

married to Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a son named Abhimanyu. -भाषित a. 1 spoken well or eloquently. 2 speaking well, eloquent. (-तं) 1 fine speech, eloquence, learning; जीर्णमे सुभाषितं Bh. 3. 2. 2 a witty saying, an apophthegm, an apposite saying; सुभाषितेन गतिन सुवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै सुकोऽथवा पद्यः Subhāsh. 3 a good remark; दादादि सुभाषिते (शार्ङ्ग). -भिक्षे 1 good alms, successful begging. 2 abundance of food, an abundant supply of provisions, plenty of corn &c. -भू a. having beautiful eyebrows. (-भूः f.) a lovely woman. (N. B. The vocative singular of this word is strictly सुभू; but सुभू is used by writers like Bhaṭṭi, Kālidāsa, and Bhavabhūti; cf. Bk. 6. 11; Ku. 5. 43; Māl. 3. 8. -मति a. very wise. (-तिः f.) 1 a good mind or disposition, kindness, benevolence, friendship. 2 a favour of the gods. 3 a gift, blessing. 4 a prayer, hymn. 5 a wish or desire. 6 N. of the wife of Sagara and mother of 60,000 sons. -मदनः the mango tree. -मधय, -मधयस a. slender-waisted. -मध्या, -मधयसा a graceful woman. -मन a. very charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः) 1 wheat. 2 the thorn-apple. (-नः) the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस् a. 1 good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent. 2 well-pleased, satisfied. (-मः) 1 a god, divinity. 2 a learned man. 3 a student of the Vedas. 4 wheat. 6 Nimba tree. (-मः, नः; said to be pl. only by some) a flower; रमणीय एव नः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Māl. 1. (where the adjectival sense in 1 is also intended); किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि नैव कस्तुरिकाजननशक्तिभृता यूगेन R. G.; Si. 6. 66. *फलः the wood-apple. *फले nutmeg. -मित्रा N. of one of the wives of Dasaratha and mother of Lakshmana and Satrugna. -मुख a. (खा or खी f.) 1 having a beautiful face, lovely. 2 pleasing. 3 disposed to, eager for; Ki. 6. 42. (-खः) 1 a learned man. 2 an epithet of Garuḍa. 3 of Gaṇesa. 4 of Siva. (-खे) the scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, खी) 1 a handsome woman. 2 a mirror. -मूलकं a carrot. -मेघस् a. having a good understanding, wise, intelligent. (-मः) a wise man. -मेरुः 1 the sacred mountain Meru, q. v. 2 N. of Siva. -यवसं beautiful grass, good pasturage -यधनः an epithet of Duryodhana q. v. -रक्तकः 1 a kind of red chalk. 2 a kind of mango tree. -रंगः 1 good colour. 2 the orange *धातु red chalk -रञ्जनाः the bete nut-tree -रत्न a 1 much sport

ed. 2 playful. 3 much enjoyed. 4 compassionate, tender (-ते) 1 great delight or enjoyment. 2 copulation, sexual union or intercourse, coition; सुरतदािता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. *राली 1 a female-messenger, a go-between. 2 a chaplet, garland for the head. *रसस्यः addiction to amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. -रतिः f. great enjoyment or satisfaction. -रस a. 1 well-flavoured, juicy, savoury. 2 sweet. 3 elegant (as a composition). (-रसः, -रसा) the plant सिंदूर. (-रसा) N. of Durgā. -रूप a. 1 well-formed, handsome, lovely; सुस्था कन्या. 2 wise, learned. (-रपः) an epithet of Siva. -रेन a. fine-voiced; Ki. 15. 16. (-रं) tin. -लक्षणा 1 having auspicious or beautiful marks 2 fortunate. (-रं) 1 observing, examining carefully, determining, ascertaining. 2 a good or auspicious mark. -लभ a. 1 easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible; न लभ्या सकलैर्दुःखी च सा V. 2. 9; इदममुलभवस्तुप्रार्थनावुनिवारं 2. 6. 2 ready for, adapted to, fit, suitable; निश्चयतश्चरणोपयोगमुलभो लाक्षारः केन चित् S. 4. 5. 3 natural to, proper for; मातृषाढलभो लविमा K. *कोप a. easily provoked, irascible. -लोचन a. fine-eyed. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) a beautiful woman. -लोहकं brass. -लोहित a. very red. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. -वक्त्रं 1 a good face or mouth. 2 correct utterance. -वचनं, वचस् n. eloquence. -वर्चिकः -का natron, alkali. -वर्ण see s. v. -वह a. 1 bearing well, patient. 2 patient, enduring. 3 easy to be borne. -वासिनी 1 a woman married or single who resides in her father's house. 2 a married woman whose husband is alive -विक्रान्त a. very valiant or bold, chivalrous. (-तं) heroism. -विद् m. a learned man, shrewd person. (-वः) a shrewd or clever woman. -विदुः an attendant on the women's apartments. -विदुत् m. a king. -विदुः an attendant on the women's apartments (wrongly for सौविदुः q. v.). (-दुः) the women's apartments, harem. -विदुः 1 a married woman. -विध a. of a good kind. -विधस् ind. easily. -विनीत a. well-trained, modest. (-ता) a tractable cow. -विहित a. 1 well-placed, well-deposited. 2 well-furnished, well-supplied, well-provided, well-arranged; सुविहितयोगतयाऽर्चय न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1; कलहंसमकरंदप्रवेशावसरे तसुविहितं Māl. 1. -वी(नी)ज a. having good seed. (-जः) 1 N. of Siva. 2 the poppy. (-जं) good seed. -वीराणुं sour-rice gruel. -वीर्य a. 1 having great vigour. 2 of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (-वी) 1 great heroism 2 abundance of

heroes. 3 the fruit of the jujube (चर) wild cotton. -वृत्त a. 1 well-behaved, virtuous, good; नमि तस्य सुवृत्तवर्तते लघुसंदेहापदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. 2 well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; सुदृन्नातिमुवृत्तेन सुसुहेनातिहरिणा। मोद-केनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिर्वस्य सेवया; or सुसुखोऽपि सुदुःखोपि सम्मार्गपातितोऽपि च। महतां पादलग्नोऽपि व्यथयत्येव कंटकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). -वेल a. 1 tranquil, still. 2 humble, quiet. (-लः) N. of the Trikātā mountain. -व्रत a. strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (-तः) a religious student. (-ता) 1 a virtuous wife. 2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. -शंस a. well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. -शक a. capable of being easily done. -शल्पः the Khadira tree. -शाकं undried ginger. -शासित a. kept under control, well-controlled. -शिक्षित a. well-taught or trained, well-disciplined. -शिरः fire (-शः) 1 a peacock's crest. 2 a cock's comb. -शीत a. good-tempered, am a.o.e. (-लः) 1 N. of the wife of Yama. 2 N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Kṛishṇa. -श्रुत a. 1 well-heard. 2 versed in the Vedas. (-तः) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work, together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. -श्रुद्ध 1 well-arranged or united. 2 well-fitted; Māl. 1. -श्लेषः close union or embrace. -संदृष्ट a. agreeable to look at. -सञ्चत a. well-directed (as an arrow). -सह a. 1 easy to be borne. 2 bearing or enduring well. (-हः) an epithet of Siva. -सार a. having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1 good sap, essence or substance. 2 competence. 3 the red-flowering Khadira tree. -स्थ a. 1 well-suited, being in a good sense. 2 in health, healthy, faring well. 3 in good or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. 4 happy, fortunate. (-स्थः) a happy state, well-being; सुखे को वा न पंडितः H. 3. 21. (स्थिति in the same sense). -स्थिता, -स्थितिः f. 1 good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. 2 health, convalescence. -स्मित a. pleasantly smiling. (-ता) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. -स्वर a. 1 melodious, harmonious. 2 loud. -हित a. 1 very fit or suitable, appropriate. 2 beneficial, salutary. 3 friendly, affectionate. 4 satisfied. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. -हृद् a. having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (-हः) 1 a friend सुहृ पश्य वसत किं

स्थित Ku. 4. 27; संवाचते न संतु सुहृदामभ्युप-
ताथैकृत्या: Me. 38. 2 an ally. भेदः the
separation of friends. वाचयं the
counsel of a friend. -हृदः a friend.
-हृदय *a.* 1 good-hearted. 2 dear,
affectionate, loving.

सुख *a.* 1 Happy, delighted, joyful,
pleased. 2 Agreeable, sweet, charm-
ing, pleasant; विशः प्रसेदुर्मस्तो वदुः सुखाः
R. 3. 14; so सुखश्वा दिवसाः 3. 19. 3
Virtuous, pious. 4 Taking delight in,
favourable to; S. 7. 18. 5 Easy,
practicable; Ku. 5. 49. 6 Fit, suit-
able. -सुखं 1 Happiness, joy, delight,
pleasure, comfort; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं
तद्वसवर्त्त V. 3. 21. 2 Prosperity; अद्वैतं
सुखदुःखयोस्तुल्यं सर्वास्यवस्थासु यत् U. 1. 39.
3 Well-being, welfare, health; देवीं
सुखं प्रदुः गता M. 4. 4 Ease, comfort,
alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in
comp.; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय
&c. 5 Facility, easiness, ease. 6
Heaven, paradise. 7 Water. -सुखं *ind.*
1 Happily, joyfully. 2 Well; सुखमास्ती
महात् 'may you fare well'. 3 At ease,
comfortably; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति
योगिनिः K. P. 10. 4 Easily, with ease;
अज्ञः सुखमावाप्यः सुखतरमावाप्यते विज्ञेयज्ञः Bh.
2. 8. 5 Rather, willingly. 6 Quietly,
placidly. -Comp. -आधारः paradise.
-आह्वय *a.* suitable for bathing.
-आयतः, -आयनः a good or well-trained
horse. -आरोह *a.* of easy ascent.
-आलोक *a.* good-looking, lovely,
charming. -आवह *a.* conducing to
happiness, pleasant, comfortable.
-आज्ञः N. of Varuṇa. -आज्ञकः a cu-
cumber. -आस्वाद *a.* 1 having a
sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. 2 agree-
able, delightful. (-दुः) 1 a pleasant
flavour. 2 enjoyment (of pleasure).
-उत्सवः 1 merry-making, pleasure,
festival, jubilee. 2 a husband. -उदकं
warm water. -उदयः dawn or realiza-
tion of happiness. -उदकं *a.* result-
ing in happiness. -उज्ज *a.* to be spok-
en easily or agreeably. -उपविष्ट *a.*
comfortably seated, sitting at ease.
-एषिष *a.* desiring happiness, wish-
ing well to. -कर, -कार, -दायक *a.*
giving pleasure, pleasant. -द *a.*
giving pleasure. (-दा) a courtesan
of Indras's heaven. (दं) the seat of
Viṣṇu. -नोषः 1 sensation of plea-
sure. 2 easy knowledge. -भागिन्,
-भाज *a.* happy. -अव, -श्रुति *a.* sweet
to the ear, melodious; Ki. 14. 3.
-संगिन् *a.* attached to pleasure. -स्पर्श
a. agreeable to the touch.

सुत *p. p.* 1 Poured out. 2 Extract-
ed or expressed (as Soma juice).
3 Begotten, produced, brought forth.
-सः 1 A son. 2 A king. -Comp. आ-
भवाः a grandson (-जा) a grand-
daughter. -उत्पत्तिः *f.* birth of a son
-उत्पत्तिः *m.* not differently from

a son', 'just like a son'; R. 5. 6.
-वस्करा the mother of seven children.
-स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतवत् *a.* Having sons. -*m.* The
father of a son.

सुता A daughter; तनयमिव भारवा
सुतया युक्तमर्हति Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः *f.* Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a child
or children. -*m.* A father.

सुदिनी A mother; तेनोवा यदि सुतिनी वद
वैया कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुदुश्च *a.* Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation
of Soma juice. 2 A sacrificial obla-
tion. 3 Parturition.

सुत्रामन् *m.* N. of Indra.

सुत्वन् *m.* 1 An offerer or drinker
of Soma juice. 2 A student who has
performed his ablutions (subsequent
or preparatory to a sacrifice).

सुदि *ind.* In the bright fortnight of
a lunar month; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast
Vaiśya by a woman of the same
class; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा 1 The beverage of the gods,
nectar, ambrosia; निर्वययस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः
कथा तयाक्षितं न युषाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. 2
The nectar or honey of flowers. 3
Juice. 4 Water. 5 N. of the Ganges.
6 White-wash, plaster, mortar;
केलासगिरिरेव सुधाक्षितेन प्राकारेण परिगता K.,
R. 16. 18. 7 A brick. 8 Lightning.
9 The milk-hedge plant. -Comp.
-अंशुः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. *रत्नं
a pearl. -अंगः, -आकारः, -आधारः the
moon. -जीविन् *m.* a plasterer, brick-
layer. -द्वयः a nectar-like fluid. -धव-
लित *a.* plastered, white-washed.
-निधिः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -भवनं
a stuccoed house. -भित्तिः *f.* 1 a
plastered wall. 2 a brickwall. 3 the
fish Muhūrta or hour after noon.
-सुख *m.* a god, deity. -भूतिः 1 the
moon. 2 a sacrifice, an oblation. -मयं
1 a brick or stone building. 2 a royal
palace. -चर्पः a shower of nectar.
-वर्षिन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman.
-वासः 1 the moon. 2 camphor.
-दासः a kind of cucumber. -सित *a.*
1 white as mortar. 2 bright as
nectar. 3 bound by nectar; जगतीश्वरणे
सुको हरिकीतः सुधासितः Ki. 15. 45.
(where it has senses 1 and 2 also).
-सुतिः 1 the moon. 2 a sacrifice. 3 a
lotus. -स्वयंदिन् *a.* ambrosial, flowing
with nectar; Bh. 2. 6. -स्रवा uvula
or soft palate. -हरः an epithet of
Garuḍa; see गरुड.

सुधितिः *m. f.* An axe.

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. 2
The egg of a snake 3 A sparrow

सुनासी (सो) R An epithet of
Indra.

सुन्दः N. of a demon and brother of
Upasunda, who were sons of
Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the
Creator that they would not die until
they should kill themselves. On the
strength of this boon, they grew very op-
pressive, and Indra had at last to send
down a lovely nymph named Tilottama,
and while quarrelling for her, they
killed each other].

सुन्दर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Lovely, beauti-
ful, handsome, charming. 2 Right.
-र N. of Cupid. -री A beautiful
woman; कथा भार्या सुन्दरी वा दूरी वा Bh. 2.
115; विद्याधरसुन्दरीणां Ku. 1. 7.

सुप्त *p. p.* 1 Slept, sleeping, asleep,
न हि सुप्तस्य सिद्धस्य प्रविशति सुप्ते स्याः H. Pr.
36. 2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insen-
sible; see स्वप्. -सुप्त Sleep, sound sleep.
-Comp. -जनः midnight. -ज्ञानं a
dream. -त्वच *a.* paralytic.

सुप्तिः *f.* 1 Sleep, sleepiness drow-
siness. 2 Insensibility, paralysis,
numbness. 3 Trust, confidence.

सुमः 1 The moon. 2 Camphor. 3
Sky. -मं A flower; Bv. 1. 84.

सुरः 1 A god, deity; सुराप्रतिग्रहाद्
देवाः सुरा इयमिद्विभृताः Rām. ; सुयया तर्प्यते
सुरा पितृन्ध्र V. 3. 7; R. 5. 16. 2 The
number 'thirty-three'. 3 The sun.
4 A sage, learned man. -Comp.
-अंगना a celestial woman or dam-
sel, an *apsaras*; R. 8. 79. -अधिपः
an epithet of Indra. -अरिः 1 an
enemy of gods, a demon. 2 the
chirp of a cricket. -अर्हं 1 gold 2
saffron. -आचार्यः an epithet of
Bṛihaspati. -आपगा 'the heavenly
river', an epithet of the Ganges.
-आलयः 1 the mountain Meru. 2 hea-
ven, paradise. -इज्यः N. of
Bṛihaspati. -इज्या the sacred basil.
-इन्द्रः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra.
-उत्तमः 1 the sun. 2 Indra. -उत्तरः
sandal-wood. -सुरभिः (सुरभिः) a
divine sage. -कारुः an epithet of
Viśvakarman. -कारुर्ध्वकं rainbow. -सुरः
an epithet of Bṛihaspati. -ग्रामणी *m.*
N. of Indra. -उपेक्षः an epithet of
Brahman. -तरुः a tree of paradise.
-तोषकः the jewel called Kaustubha;
q. v. -दाश *m.* the Devadāru tree.
-दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges.
-दुन्दुभी the sacred basil. -द्विपः 1 an
elephant of the gods. 2 N. of
Airāvata. -द्विप *m.* a demon; R. 10.
15. -धनुस् *m.* rainbow; सुरधनुर्द्विदं दुरा-
हृष्टं न नाना शरासनं V. 4. 1. -धूपः
turpentine, resin. -निस्सर्गा an epithet
of the Ganges. -पतिः an epithet of
Indra. -पथं the sky, heaven. -पर्वतः
the mountain Meru; q. v. -पादपः a
tree of paradise, such as the कल्पतरु
-विषः 1 N. of Indra. 2 of Bṛihas-
pati. -वृषं identification with a deity
dedication, apothecosis मूरुहः the
Devadāru tree -सुवतिः *f.* a cel-

estial damsel. -लासिका a flute, pipe
-लोकः heaven. -वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky.
-वह्नी the sacred basil. -विहिर, -वैरिन्,
शत्रु *m.* an evil spirit, a demon.
-समन्त् *n.* heaven, paradise. सरित्,
-सिन्धु *f.* the Ganges ; सुरसरिदिव तेजो
बह्निमिहवर्त्मनश्च R 2. 75. -सुन्दरी, -स्त्री a
celestial woman ; V. 1. 3.

सुरभिः-ना 1 A hole cut in a wall for
the purpose of breaking into a house.
2 A subterranean passage, a mine
dug underneath a building ;
पेकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरां कारयित्वा Dk., सुरगया
बहिरपतेतु युष्मासु Mu. 2 ; (written also
सुरगा).

सुरभिः *a.* 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous ; पादलसंसर्गद्वारमिवनवाताः
S. 1. 3, Me. 16, 20, 22. 2 Pleasing, agreeable. 3 Shining, handsome ;
ता सौख्येयं सुरभिर्गोमिः 4 Beloved, friendly. 5 Celebrated, famous. 6 Wise, learned. 7 Good, virtuous.
-भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. 2 Nutmeg. 3 Resin of Sāla, or resin in general. 4 The Champaka tree. 5 The Sami tree. 6 The Kadamba tree. 7 A kind of fragrant grass. 8 The season of spring ; V. 2. 20. -*f.* 1 The gum olibanum tree. 2 The sacred basil. 3 Jasmine. 4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plint. 5 Spirituous liquor. 6 The earth. 7 A cow. 8 *N.* of the famous cow of plenty ; हतां तदीयां ग्रभिः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिं R. 1. 81, 75. 9 *N.* of one of the Mātṛis. -*n.* 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. 2 Sulphur. 3 Gold. -*Comp.* -घृतं fragrant butter, well-seasoned ghee. -त्रिकला 1 nutmeg. 2 cloves. 3 areca nut. -चापः an epithet of Cupid. -मासः the spring. -सुरं the commencement of spring.

सुरभिका A kind of plantain.

सुरभिम् *m.* *N.* of fire.

सुरा 1 A spirituous liquor, wine ; सुरा वै मलमन्त्रानां Ms. 11. 93 ; गौडी पेयं च माष्यं च विज्ञेया विविधा सुरा 94. 2 Water. 3 A drinking vessel. 4 A snake. -*Comp.* -आकारः a distillery. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् *m.* a distiller. -आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. -वद्ः the sea of spirituous liquor. -वहः a vessel for holding liquor. -ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. -य *a.* 1 a drinker of spirituous liquor. 2 pleasant, agreeable. 3 wise, sage. -पाणं, -पानं the drinking of wine or liquor. -पात्रं, -भाटं a wine-glass or cup. -भारः yeast. -मंडः the froth or scum of spirituous liquor, during fermentation. -संधानं distillation of spirituous liquor.

सुवर्ण *a.* 1 Of good or beautiful colour brilliant in hue bright, yellow, golden 2 Of a good tribe or caste 3 Of good fame glorious

celebrated. -*र्णः* 1 A good colour. 2 A good tribe or caste. 3 A sort of sacrifice. 4 An epithet of Siva. 5 The thorn-apple. -*र्ण* 1 Gold. 2 A golden coin (-*m.* also) ; नन्दं दशसुवर्णं प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2. 3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Māshas or about 175 grains Troy (-*m.* also). 4 Money, wealth, riches. 5 A sort of yellow sandal wood. 6 A kind of red chalk. -*Comp.* -अभिदेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. -कदली a variety of plantain. -कर्तु, -कार, -कृत् *m.* a goldsmith. -गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. -गुणित *a.* abounding in gold ; *e. g.* सुवर्णगुणितपृथ्वी विचिन्वन्ति त्रयो जनाः 1 शूरश्च कृतवियञ्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं Pt. 1. 45. -गृह *a.* coated with gold, gilded. -मासिकं a kind of mineral substance. -यूरी yellow jasmine. -रूपक *a.* abounding in gold and silver. -रत्नम् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -वर्णा turmeric. -सिद्धः an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. -स्तेयं stealing of gold (one of the five Mahāpātakas q. v.).

सुवर्णकं 1 Brass, bell-metal. 2 Lead.

सुवर्णवत् *a.* 1 Golden. 2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुषम *a.* Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -स्र Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour ; सुवर्णकुसुमं चपलासुषमं Gīt. 7 ; सुषमाविषये परिक्षणे विखिलं पद्ममाजि त स्नात् N. 2. 37 ; Bv. 1. 26, 2. 12.

सुषवी 1 A sort of gourd. 2 Black cummin. 3 Cummin-seed.

सुषाहः An epithet of Siva.

सुषिः *f.* A hole ; cf. सुदि.

सुषि (*वी*) म, *a.* 1 Cold, frigid. 2 Pleasant, agreeable. -मः 1 Cold. 2 A kind of snake. 3 The moon-stone.

सुषिर *a.* 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated. 2 Slow in articulation. -रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. 2 Any wind-instrument.

सुषुप्तिः *f.* 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. 2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance ; अविचारिका हि वज्रशक्तिरभ्यक्तशब्दनिर्देश्या परमेश्वरायमायामयी महासुषुप्तिरेत्यां स्वरूपपति-बोधरहिताः शैते संसारिणी जीवाः S. B. on Br. Sūt. 1. 4. 3.

सुषुम्नः *N.* of one of the principal rays of the sun -स्पर्ग A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between हृद् and शिपला, two of the vessels of the body.

सुष्ठु *ind.* 1 Well, excellently, beautifully 2 Very much, exceedingly सुष्ठु श्रेष्ठं अस्मै एव स्वेन त्वेन U 1 3 Truly rightly सुष्ठु यत्

प्रयुक्तः Sarv. S. ; अथवा सुष्ठु खल्विदमुच्यते.

सुम्नं A rope, cord, string.

सुम्नाः (*m. pl.*) *N.* of a people ; अथवा संरक्षितः सुखेवचिन्माश्रित्य वैतसीम् R. 4. 35.

सु 1. 2. 4. *A.* (सुते, सुयते, सुत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (*fig.* also) ; अस्तु सा नागवधूपमोयं Ku. 1. 20 ; कीर्तिं सुते दुष्कृते या दिनस्ति U. 5. 31. -*With* प्र to bring forth, beget, produce. -*II.* 6 *P.* (सुवति) 1 To excite, incite, impel. 2 To remit (as debt).

सु *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. -*f.* 1 Birth. 2 A mother.

सुकः 1 An arrow. 2 Air, wind. 3 A lotus.

सुकरः 1 A hog, pig ; see शुकर. 2 A sort of deer. 3 A potter -री 1 A sow. 2 A sort of moss.

सुक्ष्म *a.* 1 Subtle, minute, atomic ; जलान्तरस्थसूक्ष्मांशो यत्सुक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः. 2 Little, small ; इदमुपहितसुक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्क्व देशे S. 1. 18 ; R. 18. 49. 3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. 4 Nice 5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. 6 Crafty, artful, subtle, ingenious. 7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. -श्मः 1 An atom. 2 The Ketaka plant. 3 An epithet of Siva. -श्मं 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. 2 Minuteness. 3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic ; cf. सावय 4 Craft, ingenuity. 5 Fraud, cheating. 6 Fine thread &c. 7 *N.* of a figure of speech, thus defined by Mammataः -कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सुक्ष्मोऽप्यर्थोऽप्यसि प्रकाशयते । धर्मोप केनचिद्यत्र तत्सुक्ष्मं परिचक्षते K. P. 10. -*Comp.* -सूला small cardamom. -तंडुलः the poppy. -तंडुला 1 long pepper. 2 a kind of grass

-दक्षिण quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. -दक्षिन्, -दृष्टि *a.* 1 sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. 2. of acute discernment. 3 acute, sharp-minded. -दारु *n.* a thin plank of wood, a board. -देहः, -शरीर the subtle body which is invested by the grosser material frame (= छिन्नशरीर q. v.). -पत्रः 1 coriander seed. 2 a kind of wild cummin. 3 a sort of red sugarcane. 4 the gum arabic tree. 5 a sort of mustard. -पर्णी a kind of basil. -विष्णुली wild pepper. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (-द्विः *f.*) sharp wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. -मासिकं, -का a mosquito, gnat. -मानं a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means ' broad measurement, ' ' rough calculation '). -शकरी small gravel, sand -सादि a kind of fine rice. a sort of lotus.

a prominent part in the Praśāvanī or prelude; he is thus defined:—
नामस्य यदुद्गते तत्सर्वं स्मारकमिति ॥ २ a carpenter, an artisan. 3 the author of a set of aphorisms 4 an epithet of Indra. -पितृः N. of one of the three collections of Buddhistic writings. -गुणः the cotton plant. -भिर् m. a tailor. -भूत् m. = सूत्रार q. v. -यंत्रं 1 'a thread-machine', shuttle. 2 a weaver's loom. -वीणा a kind of lute. -वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. 2 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् = सूत्रम् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar. शेषया).

सूत्रित p. p. 1 Strung, arranged, methodized, systematized. 2 Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् a. (जी f.) 1 Having threads. 2 Having rules. -m. A crow.

सूद् I. 1 A. (सूदने) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. 2 To effuse, pour out. 3 To deposit. 4 To eject, throw away. -II. 10 U. (सूदयति ते) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. 2 To strike, hurt, kill. 3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. 4 To pour out, effuse. 5 To assent, agree, promise. 6 To eject, throw away. -With नि (जिह्वयति ते) to kill.

सूदः 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. 2 Pouring out, distilling. 3 A well, spring. 4 A cook. 5 Sauce, soup. 6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. 7 Split pease. 8 Mud, mire. 9 Sin, fault. 10 The Lodhra tree. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. cookery. -शाला a kitchen.

सूदन a. (नी f.) 1 Destroying, killing, destructive; दानवसूदन; अरिणसूदन &c. 2 Dear, beloved. -सं 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. 2 Assenting to, promising. 3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सून् p. p. 1 Born, produced. 2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. 3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for सूत or सुन्य in this sense). -नं 1 Bringing forth, parturition. 2 A bud, blossom. 3 A flower.

सूनरी A happy woman.

सूना 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; सुनायि सुनायिश्च इव यम् आनिषदोद्युगे मीरकश्च M. 2. 2 The sale of meat. 3 Hurting, killing, destroying. 4 The soft palate, uvula. 5 A girdle zone 6 Inflammation of the glands of the neck called mumps 7 A ray of light 8 A river 9 A

daughter. -नाः (f. pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under सूता or सूचरता.

सूनिन् m. 1 A butcher, flesh-seller. 2 A hunter.

सूतः 1 A son; पितृहमेवेको सूतमन् R. 2 A child, an offspring. 3 A grandson (daughter's son). 4 A younger brother. 5 The sun. 6 The Arka plant.

सूत् f. A daughter.

सूतत a. 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तत्र सूतविराज सुतः पुण्यस्य-जुगमप्यगिषत् Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. 2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तं कथ्यतां मातरं संगतानं वेदुं धीराः सूतानां वाचमाहः U 5. 31; तृणानि मुमिहृदं वाहं चतुर्थी च सूतता। पतानयि सन् वेदे गोविन्दयने कदाचन Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. 3 Auspicious, fortunate. 4 Beloved, dear. -तं 1 True and agreeable speech, 2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language; R. 8. 92. 3 Auspiciousness.

सूपः 1 Broth, soup; न स जानाति शा-स्त्रार्थं दूर्वां सूपरसनिव Subhāsh.; Ms. 3. 226. 2 A sauce, condiment. 3 A cook. 4 A pan, vessel. 5 An arrow. -Comp. -कारः a cook, -धूपनं, -धूपकं asa foetida.

सूमः 1 Water. 2 Milk. 3 Sky or heaven.

सूर 4 A. (सूरते) 1 To hurt, kill. 2 To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ण a. Hurt, injured.

सूरः 1 The sun. 2 The Arka plant. 3 The Soma. 4 A wise or learned man. 5 A hero, king. -Comp. -चक्षुस् a. radiant as the sun. -सूतः an epithet of Saturn. -सूतः the charioteer of the sun; i. e. Aruṇa.

सूरणः N. of an esculent root.

सूतत a. 1 Kindly-disposed, compassionate, tender. 2 Calm, tranquil.

सूरिः 1 The sun. 2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवाङ्मुरि वैशेऽस्मिन्सूरिभिः R. 1. 4; Si. 14. 21. 3 A priest. 4 A worshipper. 5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; e. g. महिषनाथसूरि. 6 N. of Kṛishṇa.

सूरिन् a. (जी f.) Wise, learned. -m. A wise or learned man, scholar, pandit.

सूरी 1 N. of the wife of the sun. 2 N. of Kuntī, q. v.

सूर्य I. 4 P. (सूर्यति, सूर्यति) 1 To respect, honour. 2 To disrespect, disregard, slight.

सूर्य (सूर्य) Disrespect.

सूर्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्य See सूर्य.

सूरिन्, -सूरि f. 1 An iron or metallic image - Ms 11 3 2 The pillar of a house 3 Radiance lustre 4 A flame

सूर्यः 1 The sun; सूर्यः सप्तस्यारण्यस्य द्यौः कथ्यते लोकस्य कथं तमिह R. 5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is regarded as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi; cf. S. 7. 20. He is represented as moving in a chariot drawn by seven horses, with Aruṇa for his charioteer. He is represented as all seeing, the constant beholder of the good and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjaya (or Chhaya or Asvini) was his principal wife, by whom he had Yama and Yamuna, the two Asvins and Saturn. He is also represented as having been the father of Manu Vaivasvata, the founder of the solar race of kings] 2 The tree called Arka. 3 The number 'twelve' (derived from the twelve forms of the sun). -Comp. -अपायः sunset; Me. 80. -अर्घ्यं the presentation of an offering to the sun -अश्मन् m. the sun stone. -अश्वः a horse of the sun. -अस्तं sunset. -आतपः heat or glare of the sun, sunshine. -आलोकः sun-shine. -आवतः a kind of sun-flower. -आहु a. named after the sun. (-हः) the gigantic swallow-wort. (-हं) copper. -इन्दुसंगमः the day of the new moon (the conjunction of the sun and moon); दशः इन्दुसंगमः Ak. -उत्थानं, -उदयः sun-rise. -उदः 1 'brought by the sun', an evening guest; Pt. 1. 2 the time of sunset. -कान्तः the sun-stone, sun crystal, S. 2. 7. -कान्तिः f. 1 sunlight. 2 a particular flower. 3 the flower of sesamum. -कारः day-time, day. -अनलचक्रं a particular astrological diagram for indicating good and bad fortune. -ग्रहः 1 the sun. 2 an eclipse of the sun. 3 an epithet of Rāhu and Ketu. 4 the bottom of a water-jar. -ग्रहणं a solar eclipse. -चन्द्रो (so सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ) m. du. the sun and moon. -जः, -जनयः, -पुत्रः 1 epithets of Sugriva. 2 of Karna. 3 of the planet Saturn. 4 of Yama. -जा, -जनया the river Yamunā. -तेजस् n. the radiance or heat of the sun. -नक्षत्रं that constellation (out of the 27) in which the sun happens to be. -पर्वन् n. a solar festival, (on the days of the solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.). -प्रभव a. sprung or descended from the sun; R. 1. 2. -सूर्याचक्रं = सूर्यकालानलचक्रं q. v. above. -भक्त a. one who worships the sun. (-क्तः) the tree Bandhaka or its flower. -सणिः the sun-stone. -संहरं the orb of the sun. -संच 1 a representation of the sun (used in worshipping him). 2 an instrument used in taking solar observations. -रश्मिः a ray of the sun, sun-beam. -लोकः the heaven of the sun. -संज्ञा the Solar race of kings (who ruled at Ayodhyā) -वर्चस् a resplendence

as the sun. -विलोकनं the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old; cf. उपनिष्कर्मणः. -संक्रामः, -संक्रातिः f. the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -संज्ञा saffron. -सारथिः an epithet of Aruna. -स्तुतिः f. -स्तोत्रं a hymn addressed to the sun. -हृदयं N. of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्या The wife of the sun.
सूर 1 P. (सृजति) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सूरणा A mother.

सूर्येती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सू 1. 3 P. (सरति, सिसर्ति, also सारति, सृत) 1 To go, move, proceed: दृगाः प्रदक्षिणं सप्तः Bk. 14. 14. 2 To go towards, approach; निष्पाद्य हर्यः सेतुं प्रतीताः सत्पुत्रांश्च Rām. 3 To rush upon, assail; (तं) ससारमिमुक्षुः सूरः शार्ङ्गं द्रव कुञ्जं Mb. 4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सरति सप्तसा बाहोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11. 5 To blow (as a wind); तं वेद्यायै सरति सारलक्ष्मणसंघट्टजम्भा Me. 53. 6 To flow. -Caus. (सारयति) 1 To cause to go or move. 2 To extend. 3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); तेनीमाश्रुं नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथयितुं Me. 86. 4 To push back or away, remove; सारयति गंडाभोगात्कटिनविषममिदमेवोर्णं करेण Me. 92. -Desid. (सिसर्पति) To wish to go &c. -With अद् 1 to follow (in all senses), go after, attend, pursue. 2 to go to, betake oneself to; पूर्वोद्दिष्टामुदरं पुंरि Me. 30; तेनोदीचीं दिशमनुसरैः 57. 3 to go over or through. (-Caus.) 1 to lead forward; बाधुलुसारयतीव मा Rām. 2 to follow. -अप 1 to go away, retire, withdraw; यदपसरति मेघः कारणं तदगच्छं Pt. 3. 43. 2 to vanish, disappear. (-Caus.) to cause to go away, take or put away, remove, withdraw, drive off; अपसारय वनसारं K. P. 9; Ms. 7. 149. -अभि 1 to go to, approach; Ki. 8. 4. 2 to go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place); meet by appointment; हृदीरभिससार K.; Si. 6. 26. 3 to assail, attack. (-Caus.) to meet by appointment, go to meet; बहुमानमिति सारविष्णो Si. 10. 20; Ki. 9. 38; S. D. 115. -इद् (-Caus.) to drive away, expel. -उप 1 to go to, approach; R. 19. 16. 2 to wait upon, visit; कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3. 3 to go against, attack. 4 to have intercourse with. -निष् 1 to go away from, go forth or out, slip away from; issue from; नागैः सरकाहं कनिः स्रुतेः Rām.; 80 बहुपातनिः स्रुतिमिश्रिणितिः Si. 9. 25. 2 to depart, set-out for; Ms. 6. 4. 3 to flow forth, ooze out, exude; यो हेमकुंभस्तननिःसृतावां स्फुटस्य स्रुतः सारिका R. 2. 56 (-Caus.) to drive out, expel, burn out. -परि 1 to flow

round; एवं सरस्वती परिससार Ait. Br.; परिस्सुतापः Mb. 2 to move round; whirl round; प्रदक्षिणं तं परिसृत्य Bhāg.; परिसरति v. l. for परिपतति) शिखी प्रतिमद्वारियं M. 2. 13. -प्र 1 to flow forth, spring, arise, proceed; लोहितान्वा महानद्यः प्रसरस्तत्र चासक्तम् Mb. 2 to go forth, advance; वेलातिलाय प्रसृता सृजणाः R. 13. 12; अन्विषण-प्रसृते च मित्रगणे Dk. 3 to spread, spread round; कृशादुः किं साक्षात्सरति दिशो नैव नियतं K. P. 10; प्रसरति वृणमध्ये लब्धवृद्धिः क्षणेन (द्वयादिः) Rs. 1. 25. 4 to spread, prevail, pervade; प्रसरति परिमाथी कोष्यं देहदाः Māl. 1. 41; भित्त्वा भित्त्वा प्रसरति बलात्कोपि चेतोविकारः U. 3. 36. 5 to be stretched, to extend; न मे हस्तौ प्रसरतः S. 2. 6 to be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; न मे उचितेषु कर्णयेषु हस्तपादं प्रसरति S. 4; प्रसरति मनः कार्याग्नेः 7 to prevail, begin, commence; प्रसार चोत्सवः Ks. 16. 85. 8 to be long, be lengthened; V. 3. 22. 9 to grow strong or intense; प्रसृततरस्य Dk. 10 to pass away (as time). (-Caus.) 1 to spread, stretch; Bk. 10. 44. 2 to stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand); कालः सर्वजनान् प्रसारितकरो गृह्णाति दूरादपि Pt. 2. 20. 3 to spread out or expose for sale; क्षेत्रारः कीर्णो-श्रुति, बुद्धचापणे प्रसारितं कल्पं Sk.; Ms. 5. 129. 4 to open wide, expand (as eyes). 5 to publish, promulgate, circulate. -प्रति 1 to go back, return. 2 to go towards, rush upon, attack, assail; देवः प्रत्यसर्त्तुर्वै मघो मघमिव द्विपम् Hariv. (-Caus.) to push backwards, replace; कनकबलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13. -वि to spread, be extended, be diffused; चक्रीवर्गं रुद्र-चक्रो विसृजः Si. 5. 8, 9. 19, 37; Ki. 10. 53. (-Caus.) 1 to spread, stretch. 2 to cause to prevail. -सं 1 to spread. 2 to move. 3 to go or flow together. 4 to go to, obtain; पापान् संसृत्य संसारान् प्रेष्यतां याति शत्रुपु Ms. 12. 70. (-Caus.) 1 to spread over, 2 to cause to revolve or turn round; जन्मवृद्धिर्ह्येतिर्नित्यं संसारयति चक्रवत् Ms. 12. 124.

सूकः 1 Air, wind. 2 An arrow. 3 A thunderbolt. 4 A lotus (कैवय).

सूकंहु f. Itch.

सूकालः A jackal; see जगाल.

सूकं
सूकणी
सूकम्
सूकिणी
सूकिम्
सूकं
सूकणी
सूकम्
सूकिणी
सूकिम्

The corner of the mouth; सूकणी परिलोक्षि-
ह् Pt. 1.

सूगः A sort of arrow or javelin, a sling (मिदिपाल).

सुगालः A jackal; see जगाल.

सूका A kind of garland made of jewels.

सृज् I. 6 P. (सृजति, सृष्ट) 1 To create, produce, make (in general), to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); अर्धेन नारी तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् प्रभुः Ms. 1. 32, 33, 34, 36; तंतुनामः स्वत एव तद् सृजति S. B. 2 To put on, place on, apply. 3 To let go, let loose, release. 4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; अन्नाक्षुरा कर्णं रुवंतः Bk. 3. 17; आनंदशीतामिव नाथसृष्टिं दिमसृति हैमवती समर्ज B. 16. 44, 8. 35. 5 To send forth, utter (as words); Ku. 2. 53, 7. 47. 6 To throw, cast. 7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away. -II. 4 A. (सृज्यते) To be let loose or sent forth. -Desid. (सिमुजति) To wish to create &c. -With अति 1 to give, bestow; V. 1. 15; R. 11. 48. 2 to abandon, dismiss. 3 to emit. 4 to permit, allow. -अभि to give, grant. -अव 1 to cast, throw, sow, plant (as seed); अप एव ससर्जदी तासु बीज-सवाहजम् Ms. 1. 8. 2 to shed, drop down; U. 3. 23. 3 to let loose. -उद् 1 to pour out, emit, send forth or down; बालीकनिःश्वासमिवोत्सर्ज Ku. 3. 25; सद्यःसृष्टमनुमद्वे हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 'to pour down, give back or return'. 2 (a) to quit, leave, abandon; R. 5. 51, 6. 46; Ku. 2. 36. (b) to lay aside, put off; स च चापसृज्य विबुद्धमनुः R. 3. 60, 4. 54. 3 to let loose, allow to roam at liberty; दुर्गसृष्टमनर्गं पुनः R. 3. 39. 4 to discharge, throw, shoot; Bk. 14. 45. 5 to sow, scatter (as seed). 6 to present, give. 7 to stretch out, extend. 8 to dismiss. 9 to send away. 10 to abolish, restrict. -उप 1 to pour out or on, offer (water &c.). 2 to add to, annex, join, attach, connect; सुखं दुःखोपसृष्टः 3 to beset with, oppress, infest; रोगोपसृतसुहृद-सति सुहृदः R. 8. 94. 4 to eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. 5 to produce, effect. 6 to destroy. -नि 1 to set free, release; न स्वामिना निमुहोपि शूद्रो दास्यादियुच्यते Ms. 8. 414. 2 to deliver over, consign, entrust; cf. निमुह -प्र 1 to leave, abandon. 2 to let loose. 3 to sow, scatter. 4 to injure, hurt. -वि 1 to abandon, leave, give up; विद्युजं हृदीरं संगमसाध्वं M. 4. 13; पूर्ववि-विमुहत्सः R. 16. 6; Br. 1. 78. 2 to let go, to let loose. 3 to shed, pour down; R. 13. 26. 4 to send, despatch; भोज्यं दूतो रपे विमुहः R. 5. 39. 5 to dismiss, allow to go, send away; R. 8. 91 14 19 6 to give R. 13 67, 18 7 7 to send or cast forth, omit, dart

विपुजति हिमगर्भैरिषिभिर्दुर्मुखैः S. 3. 2. 8 to drop, let fall, strike; विपुज अद्रुसुतो अण्डाण U. 2. 10. 9 to utter; Si. 15. 62. 10 to cast off, repudiate. -सं 1 to mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with; संयुज्यते सरसिरेरुणांशुभिः R. 5. 69; अस्त्रा रक्षः संयुजतात् Ait. Br. 2 to join, meet; सौमित्रिणा तद्वदु संयुजते R. 13. 73; Ku. 7. 74. 3 to create.

सुजिकाशारः Natron, alkali.
सुजयः m. pl. N. of a people.
सुणिः f. A goat, a hook to drive an elephant; मदीयकरिणां दर्शयिष्यामि सुणिः H. 2. 165; Si. 5. 5. -णिः 1 An enemy. 2 The moon.

सुणि (जी) का Saliva, spittle.
सुतः f. 1 Going, gliding; Ms. 6. 63. 2 A way, road, path (fig. also); (नेते सुतो पार्थ जानन् योगी ह्यस्यति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. 3 Hurting, injuring.

सुत्तर a. (रि f.) Going, moving.
-री 1 A stream, river. 2 A mother.

सुदरः A snake.
सुदाहुः 1 Air, wind. 2 Fire. 3 A deer. 4 The thunderbolt of Indra. 5 The sun's disc or orb. -f. A river, stream.

सुप 1 P. (सर्पति, सृज; desid. सिद्धयति) 1 To creep, crawl, glide gently. 2 To go, move. -With अण्ड 1 to go towards, approach; गिरिन्मयस्य द्वाभ्यां Bk. 6. 27. 2 to follow; Bk. 15. 59. -अप 1 to go away, withdraw, retire; तत्प्रातिपद्वेन तद्वहनेनापसर्पत U. 4. 2 to glide away, move gently along. 3 to observe closely (as a spy); U. 1. 4 to swerve from, leave. -उद 1 to glide or soar upwards. 2 to go up to, approach; सखिवाहस्तद्वहस्यस्य R. 5. 46. -उप 1 to approach, go near; M. 1. 12. 2 to move, go; Pt. 3. 23. 3 to go to, attain to, undergo; दुःखं, सुखं &c. 4 to begin; Ms. 10. 105. 5 to attack. -परि 1 to move round about, hover. 2 to move to and fro. -प्र 1 to go forth, come out or forth, proceed; Bk. 14. 20. 2 to spread, circulate (fig. also); रुधिरं प्रसर्पता Mb.; आलोकं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृतं U. 1. 40. -वि 1 to move, march, proceed; यः सुवाहुरिति राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विसर्पय मायया R. 11. 29. 4. 63. 2 to fly or roam about. 3 to spread; मनोरामस्तीव्रं विषमिव विसर्पत्य-वित्तं Mā 2. 1. 4 to flow along, fall down; (बाष्पौघः) विसर्पन् धाराभिर्हृष्टति धरणीं जलप्रकणः U. 1. 26. 5 to sneak off, escape. 6 to hover about. 7 to wind, meander. 8 to go about in different directions. -सं 1 to move; ससर्पत्वा सपदि भवतः स्रोतासि क्वाययासी Me. 51. 2 to move along, flow; Ms. 29.

सुपाटः A kind of measure.

सुपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सुपाटी A kind of measure

सुपः The moon.

सुधु, सुधु 1 P. (सर्पति, हृमति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सुधुर a. (रि f.) (going, moving. -रः A kind of deer.

सृष्ट p. p. 1 Created, produced. 2 Poured out, emitted. 3 Let loose. 4 Left, abandoned. 5 Dismissed, sent away. 6 Ascertained, determined. 7 Connected, joined. 8 Much, abundant, numerous. 9 Ornamented; see सृज्.

सृष्टिः f. 1 Creation, anything created, किं मानसी सृष्टिः S. 4; वा सृष्टिः स्रष्टाया S. 1. 1; सृष्टिरस्य स्रष्टा प्रतिमाति सा मे S. 2. 9; सृष्टिरस्य धातुः Me. 82. 2 The creation of the world. 3 Nature, natural property. 4 Letting loose, emission. 5 Giving away, a gift. 6 The existence of properties or qualities. 7 The absence of properties. -Comp. -कर्तृ m. the creator.

सृ 9 P. (हृणाति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सेक 1 A. (सेकते) To go, move.

सेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees)

सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः कर्त्तुं U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. 2 Emission, effusion. 3 Seminal effusion. 4 A libation, an offering. -Comp. -पत्रं 1 a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. 2 a bucket.

सेकिकं A radish.

सेक्व a. (क्वी f.) One who sprinkles &c. -m. 1 A sprinkler. 2 A husband.

सेक्त्रं A bucket, watering-pot.

सेचक a. (चिका f.) Sprinkling.

-कः A cloud.

सेचनं 1 Sprinkling, watering; दूक्षसेचने द्वे धारयति मे S. 1. 2 Effusion, aspersation. 3 Oozing, dripping. 4 A bucket. -Comp. -वहः a watering pot.

सेचनी A bucket.

सेदुः 1 Water-melon. 2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhya.

सेतुः 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam; नलिनी क्षतसेतु-बन्धनो जलसंवात इवासि विद्वतः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. 2 A bridge in general; वेदेहि पर्यायलयादिमत्तं मलेतुना केनिलम्बराशिं R. 13. 2; सेतुर्वेदद्विद्वत्सेतुभिः 4. 38, 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. 3 A land-mark; Ms. 8. 245. 4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. 5 A boundary, limit. 6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; दूष्यतेः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्यन् सर्वतैवः Subhāsh. 7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. 8 The sacred syllable om. मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तत्सेतुः प्रणवः स्थितः । सवत्यनं कृतं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विदीर्षते Kālikā. P. -Comp. -संघः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, causeway &c.; वयोगते किं वनितविहासी जडे नते किं सतु सेतुवर्गः Subhāsh. Ku. 4. 6 2 the ridge of rocks extending

from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Rāma's passage to Lanka by Nala and the other monkeys). 3 any bridge or causeway. -सेद्विन् a. 1 breaking down barriers. 2 removing obstructions. (-m.) N. of a tree (द्वी).

सेतुकः 1 A bank, cause-way, bridge 2 A pass.

सेत्रं A bond, fetter.

सेद्विस्व a. (सेद्वी f.) Sitting.

सेन a. Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना 1 Army; सेनापतिश्च द्रुपदेवार्थ-गायनं R. 1. 19. 2 Army personified as the wife of Kārtikeya, the god of war; cf. देवसेना. -Comp. -अग्रं the van or front of an army. -गः the leader or general of an army. -अंगं a component part of an army; (these are four:—हस्त्यश्वयपादां सेनां स्यात्तुष्टयं). -चरः 1 a soldier. 2 a camp-follower. -निवेशः the camp of an army; R. 5. 49. -नी m. 1 a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. 2 N. of Kārtikeya; अथितमद्रस्तनया शुशीष सेनाममालीढनिवाहताक्षे R. 2. 37. -पतिः 1 a general. 2 N. of Kārtikeya. -परिच्छद्व a. surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छद्व is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). -पृष्ठं the rear of an army. -भंगः the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. -मुखं 1 a division of an army. 2 particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse and fifteen foot. 3 a mound in front of a city-gate. -योगः the equipment of an army. -रक्षः a guard, sentinel.

सेफः The penis; cf. शेफ.

सेमंती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar. शेर), it is thus defined in Līlāvati:—पादा-नाद्यानकतुल्यदंकेर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽयं सेरः ॥

सेराहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेध a. Binding, fastening.

सेध 1 P. (सेधति) To go, move.

सेध 1 A. (सेधते, सेधित; caus. सेधयति-ते, desid. सिंसिधते); the सू of सेध् is generally changed to ह् after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि । 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; प्राये भृत्यास्त्यजंति. प्रचलितं विमर्षं स्वानिर्णयं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or देश-दायित्वतमीश्वरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते 1. 14. 2 To go after, pursue, follow. 3 To use, enjoy; किं सेव्यते समगतां मनसापि गैः कस्तु-काज्जनशक्तिभूता खेयण R. G. 4 To attach o

devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. 6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तसं वारि विहाय तीरमलिनीं कारुण्यः सेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. 7 To watch over, guard, protect. -WITH आ 1 to enjoy; यद्वायुरेन्विष्टयोः किरणैरसेवते निष-
दिकुविहः Ku. 1. 15; व्रतमसेवमानो तिष्ठति M. 1. 2 to practise, perform, 3 to resort to. -उप 1 to serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. 2 o practise, follow, cultivate, pursue. 3 to be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9. 4 to frequent, inhabit. 5 to rub or anoint with, -नि 1 to pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. 2 to enjoy; निषेवते आत्मना विहिकं S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 6. 3 to enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामस्तेषा-
ना यथा पुनः सगमं नितरां निषेविता Bv. 2. 155. 4 to resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. 5 to use, employ; विषतां निषेवितमपक्रियया समुपैति सवेनिति तत्तमदः Si. 9. 68. 6 to wait upon, attend. 7 to draw near, approach. 8 to suffer, experience. -परि 1 to resort to. 2 to enjoy, take.

सेव See सेवन.

सेवक a. 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. 2 Practising, following. 3 Dependent, servile. -कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनानिच्छन्निः सेवकैः पश्य किं कृतम्। स्वातंत्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य युद्धेऽस्तदपि हास्ति H. 2. 20. 2 A votary, worshipper. 3 A sewer. 4 A sack.

सेवधि ind. See शेषधि under शेष.

सेवन 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतात्मा मुक्तसेवनेन R. 18. 30. 2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. 3 Using, enjoying. 4 Enjoying carnally; यत्करोत्येकत्रायेण वृषलीसेवनादृष्टिनाः Ms. 11. 179. 5 Sewing, stitching. 6 A sack.

सेवनी 1 A needle. 2 A seam. 3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कुत-
रियः स्थाने श्रुतिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. 2 Worship, homage, honouring. 3 Addition or devotion to, fondness for. 4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. 5 Frequenting, resorting to. 6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवया मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा मग M. 3. -Comp. -आकार a. in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. -काकुः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेव-
कारा). -धर्मः 1 the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमपदतो योगिनामव्ययः Pt. 1. 285. 2 the obligations of service. -व्यव-
हारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि a. 1 The jujube. 2 An apple.
सेवित b p 1 Served attended
द. 2 Followed,

practised, pursued. 3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by. 4 Enjoyed, used. -त 1 An apple. 2 The jujube.

सेवित्र m. An attendant, a dependant.

सेवित्र a. 1 Serving, worshipping. 2 Following, practising, using. 3 Inhabiting, dwelling -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. 1 To be served or waited upon. 2 To be used or employed. 3 To be enjoyed. 4 To be taken care of or guarded. -व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); मयं तावत् सेव्यादभिविशिते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12, Pt. 1. 48. 2 The Asvattha tree. -व्यं A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकौ m. dual master and servant. -से 1 P. (तावति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सेह a. (ही f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine; द्युतिं सेहं किं वा पुनकनक-
नालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सेहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon.

सेहिकः -सेहिकेयः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सेक्त a. (ती f.) 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly; तोयस्येवाप्रतिदतरपः सेक्तं सेतुमेघः U. 3. 36. 2 Having sandy soil. -तं 1 A sand-bank; सुगज इव गंगं सेक्तं ह्यतीतः R. 5. 75, 5. 8; 10. 69, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1. 29; S. 6. 17. 2 An island with sandy shores. 3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. -हृष्ट गिंगर.

सेक्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. 2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीवि); -कः 1 A religious mendicant. 2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सेद्धांतिकः a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. 2 One who knows the real truth.

सेनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सेनिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to army. 2 Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier; पाल सुधी सह सेनिकाश्रुतिः R. 3. 61. 2 A guard, sentinel. 3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array; R. 3. 57.

सेन्धव a. (वी f.) 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. 2 Belonging to the Indus. 3 River-born. 4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1A horse, especially, one bred in Sindhu; N. 1. 71. 2 N. of a sage. 3 N. of a country. -वः, -वे A kind of rock-salt. -वः m. pl. The people inhabiting the Sindhu-territory -Comp -वमः a lump of salt. -सिद्धा a kind of rock or fossil salt.
सेन्धव a. (वी f.) Relating to the

Saindhava -कः A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सेंधी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice.)

सेन्यः 1 A soldier; Si. 6. 28. 2 A guard, sentinel. -स्यं An army, a troop; स प्रत्येवरिनाशाय हरितैर्देवैरुमुतः R. 12. 67.

सेऽतिकं Red lead.

सेरिणी, सेरिणीः 1 A menial servant or attendant. 2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a Dasu and an Ayogava female; सेरिणि वासुगृहिं ह्ये दसुस्त्रीष्व Ms. 10. 32.

सेरिणी, सेरिणी 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सेरि (2)). 2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. 3 An epithet of Draupadi (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudhishna, queen of Virāṭa,).

सेरिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a plough. 2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. 2 A ploughman.

सेरिभः 1 A buffalo; अवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घं निष्ठासिति सेरिभः Mk. 4. 2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सेवाल See शेवाल.

सेसक a. (की f.) Loaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (स्वति, सित; caus. सायति-ने, desid. सिषासति; pass. सीयते; the सू of सो is changed to श् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. 2 To finish, complete, bring to an end. -WITH अव 1 to finish, complete; दूषण्यवाप्तिं क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसित-
मंदासि S. 4. 2 to destroy. 3 to know; Bk. 19. 29. 4 to fail, be at an end (intrans.); शक्तिर्मनायस्यति हीनयुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -अव्यय 1 to resolve, determine, make up one's mind; कथासिद्धान्तीं दुर्जनवचनादव्ययसितं देवेन U. 1; अभिवातुमव्य-
वसतो न गिर Si. 9. 76. 2 to attempt, undertake, perform; मा साहसमव्यवस्यः Dk.; ननु ह्यक्रम्यवसातुं दुष्करं Ve. 3 'sooner said than done.' 3 to grapple with. 4 to think, reflect. -पर्यव 1 to complete; finish. 2 to determine, resolve. 3 to result in, be reduced to, to end in; एव एव बहुश्रयः सत्येति सत्योरे सदस्योरे च पर्यवस्यतीति न दूषकं लप्यते K. P. 10. 4 to perish, be lost, decline. 5 to attempt. -व्यव 1 to strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; एवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रवारया शमीलतां छेदुमुपैत्यवस्यति S. 1. 18. 2 to think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जल-
युष्मात्स्वपतिषु या S. 4. 9. 3 to exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent 4 to resolve, determine, settle, decide; S. 5. 18. 5 to accept, undertake, कश्चित् सोमं व्यवसितमिहं पशुहृष्यं तस्या मे Mo 114 6 to do, perform 7 to believe be convinced or persuaded 8 to

reflect -समव to de de decrees Ms 7 18

सौद *p. p.* Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c. ; see सृ.

सौद *a.* (*जी. f.*) 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. 2 Powerful, able.

सौदक, सौदक *a.* 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious ; as in सौदकमालिङ्गम्. 2 Regretful. 3 Bemoaning, sorrowing. -*इ. ind.* 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously ; सौदकीये बलाकया समसं सौदकमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. 2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सौदास *a.* 1 Excessive. 2 Exaggerated. 3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सः Violent laughter. -सः -सः Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony ; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सौसव *a.* Festive, making merry, joyous.

सौसाद *a.* Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -*इ. ind.* Actively, energetically, carefully.

सौसुक *a.* Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सौस्य *a.* Raised, elevated, high, lofty ; सौस्यैः स्रवदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सौसृ *a.* Born from the same womb, uterine -रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सौसृचः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood ; (*fig.* also) ; आतुः सौसृचमात्मानमिदं जिद्वयसोमिनः R. 15. 26 ; अवज्ञासौसृचं दारिद्र्यं Dk.

सौस्योग *a.* Making vigorous exertions diligent, active, persevering industrious.

सौस्ये *a.* 1 Anxious, apprehensive. 2 Sorrowful. -*इ. ind.* Anxiously, eagerly.

सौसृहः Garlic.

सौस्यमाद *a.* Mad, insane, frantic.

सौस्यकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped ; so सौस्यकार.

सौस्यद्रव *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सौस्य *a.* Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

सौस्यधि *a.* Fraudulent. -*ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently ; अस्ति हि बिजयायितः क्षितिशा विद्यति सौस्यि संविद्वयमानि Ki. 1. 45.

सौस्यद्रव *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. 2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. 3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सौस्यरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. 2 Favoured. -*इ. ind.* Obliging, respectfully.

सौस्यसर्ग *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. 2 Portentous. 3 Possessed by an evil spirit. 4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सौस्यद्वय *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter

-स *and* Sneeringly with a sneer

सौस्यक. A man of a degraded caste ; see Ms. 10. 38.

सौस्यधि *a.*, सौस्यधिक *a.* (*जी. f.*) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). 2 Having some peculiar attribute.

सौपान Steps, stairs, a staircase, ladder ; आरोहणार्थं नवयौधेन कामस्य सौपानमेव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. -*Comp.* पंक्तिः *f.*, -पथः, -पद्धतिः *f.*, -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a staircase ; वापी चास्मिन् मरुत-शिलावद्धसौपानमार्गं Me. 76 ; समारुहश्चैव-मायुषः क्षये त्वान सौपानपरंपरावि R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

सोमः 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. 2 The juice of the plant ; as in सोमपा, सोमपीयूष. 3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. 4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri ; (*cf.* R. 2. 75), or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms-mythologically represented as so many daughters of Dakṣha q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Dakṣha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tara, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings ; see Tara (*δ*) also]. 5 A ray of light. 6 Camphor. 7 Water. 8 Air, wind. 9 N. of Kubera. 10 Of Siva. 11 Of Yama. 12 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best ; as in दुसोम q. v. -नं 1 Rice-gruel. 2 Sky, heaven. -*Comp.* -अस्तिपवः the extraction of Soma juice. -अहः Monday. -आख्यं the red lotus. -हैवराः a celebrated representation of Siva. -उद्धवा N. of the river Narmadā ; R. 5. 59 ; (where Malli. quotes Ak. रेवतु नवेदा सोमोद्धवा मेकलकनका). -कांतः the moon-stone. -क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding Soma. -ज *a.* moon-born. (-जः) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (-जं) milk. -वारा the sky, heaven. -वायः N. of a celebrated *linga* or the

place where it was set up (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures) ; तेषां मार्गे परि वयवसादूर्जितं यजमानां वा सतापे स्थितिलमकरणे सोमनाथं विलोक्य || Vikr. 18. 87. -प, -पा *m.* one who drinks the Soma. 2 *a* Soma-sacrificer. 3 a particular class of Pitrīs. -पतिः N. of Indra. -पान drinking Soma juice. -पाथिन्, -पीथिन् *m.* a drinker of Soma juice ; तत्र केचित् ... सोमपीथिन उदुंबरनामानो ब्रह्मचरिनः प्रतिवसन्ति स्म Māl. 1. -पुत्रः, -पुः, -सुतः epithets of Budha or Mercury. -पवाकः a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (*श्रोत्रिण*) for a Soma sacrifice. -पङ्गुः the white water-lily. -यज्ञः, -यगः the Soma sacrifice. -योनि a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. -रोगः a particular disease of women. -लता, -वह्नी 1 the Soma plant. 2 N. of the river Godāvari. -वंशः the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. -वारः, -वासरः Monday. -विक्रयिन् *m.* a vendor of Soma juice. -वृक्षः, -सारः the white Khadira. -शकला a kind of cucumber. -संज्ञ camphor. -सू *m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitrīs ; Ms. 3. 195. -सिन्धुः an epithet of Vishnu. -सुत *m.* a Soma distiller. -सुतः the river Narmadā ; *cf.* सोमोद्धवा above. -सूयं a channel for conveying water from a *Siva-linga*. पदक्षिण circumambulation around a *Siva-linga* so as not to cross the *Soma-sūtra*.

सोमन् *m.* The moon.

सोमिन् *a.* (*जी. f.*) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -*m.* A performer of Soma sacrifice.

सोम्य *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma. 2 Offering Soma. 3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. 4 Soft, good, amiable.

सौहृदः, सौहृदन Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. -*इ.* -नं *ind.* Ironically ; U. 5.

सोमन् *a.* 1 Warm, hot. 2 (In gram.) Aspirated. -*m.* An aspirate

सौकर *a.* (*जी. f.*) Hoggish, of a hog ; Ki. 12. 53.

सौकर्यं 1 Hoggishness. 2 Ease, facility ; सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्धया कार्यसिद्ध्या च बोध्यम्. 3 Practicability feasibility. 4 Adroitness, skill 5 An easy or extempore preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्यं 1 Softness, delicacy tenderness ; क्षीरिपुष्पयुक्तिसौकुमार्यं वा सदीयाविति ये वितर्कः Ku. 1. 14 2 Youthfulness.

सौकर्यं Minuteness, fineness, subtilty

वभाष्य यथार्थवादी 14. 44, Mo. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Māl. 9. 25.) 5 Auspicious. -स्वयः 1 N. of Budha or the planet by mercur. 2 A proper epithet which a Brāhmaṇa should be addressed; आडुम्बान्वय सन्धिनि वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादे Ms. 2. 125. 3 A Brāhmaṇa. 4 The Udumbara tree. 5 Blood before it becomes red, rerum. 6 The gastric juice. 7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -m. pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. 2 A particular class of Pitis or Manes; Ms. 3. 199. -Comp. -उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. -कुच्छः a kind of religious penance; cf. Y. 3. 322. -नक्षी the Indian white rose. -ग्रहः a benign or auspicious planet. -धातुः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. -नामन् a. having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10 -वारः, -वासरः Wednesday.

सौर a. (सि. f.) 1 Relating to the sun, solar. 2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. 3 Celestial, divine. 4 Relating to spirituous liquor. -रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. 2 The planet Saturn. 3 A solar month. 4 A solar day. 5 The plant called Tumburu. -रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rigveda) addressed to *Sūrya*. -Comp. -नक्तं a particular religious observance, -मासः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). -लोकः the sun's sphere.

सौरथः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ a. (भी. f.) Fragrant. -यं 1 Fragrance; Bv. 1. 18, 121. 2 Saffron.

सौरभय a. (भी. f.) Relating to *Surabhi*. -यः An ox.

सौरभी, सौरभी 1 A cow. 2 N. of the daughter of the cow called *Surabhi*; तं सौरभीं सुरभिर्बेशोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्य 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं सुवनत्रयेऽपि विदितं Bv. 1. 38; दुर्गना सौरभ्यः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. 2 Agreeableness, beauty. 3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेनाः m. pl. N. of a district and its people. -को See सौरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसेय a. (भी. f.) Belonging to the celestial river or Gangesangetic; Si. 13. 27. -यः A horse of the sun.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule; एको यो वैश्वरथपदेऽहो सौराज्यरथानपरो विदुर्भीम् R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र a. (ष्ट्र or णी. f.) Coming from or relating to the district called *Surāṣṭra* (or *Surat*). -ष्ट्रः The district or *Surāṣṭra*. -m. pl. The people of *Surāṣṭra*. -ष्ट्रं Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रक A kind of bell metal

सौराष्ट्रिक A kind of poison.

सौरिः 1 N. of the planet Saturn. 2 The Asana tree. -Comp. -रत्ने a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक a. (की. f.) 1 Celestial. 2 Spirituous, vinous. 3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.) -कः 1 Saturn. 2 Heaven, paradise. 3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरि The wife of the sun.

सौरिय a. (यी. f.) 1 Solar. 2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

सौर्य a. (यी. f.) Belonging to the sun, or solar.

सौर्य 1 Easiness of acquisition. 2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौर्यिकः A coppersmith.

सौर्य a. (वी. f.) 1 Relating to one's own property. 2 Being in or belonging to heaven. -व्यं An order, edict.

सौर्यमिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to one's own village.

सौर्य a. (री. f.) 1 Relating to sound or a musical note. 2 Treating of accents.

सौर्यचल a. (ली. f.) Coming from the country called *हवर्चल* q. v. -लं 1 Sochal salt. 2 Natron.

सौर्य a. (पी. f.) 1 Golden. 2 Weighing one *Suvarna* q. v.

सौर्यस्तिक a. (की. f.) Benedictive. -कः A family-priest, or Brāhmaṇa.

सौर्यव्यापिक a. (की. f.) Belonging to sacred study (स्वव्याप q. v.).

सौर्यस्थ a. (वी. f.) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

सौर्यद्विः, सौर्यद्विः An attendant on the women's apartments; Si. 5. 17.

सौर्यीः 1 The fruit of the jujube. 2 Antimony. 3 Sour gruel. -रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense). -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium.

सौर्यीकः 1 The jujube tree. 2 An inhabitant of *Suvira*. 3 N. of *Jayadratha*. -कं Sour barley-gruel.

सौर्यीय Great heroism or prowess.

सौर्यीय Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौर्यवत् Celebrity, renown.

सौर्य 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सर्वानसौर्याभिरुचये विरलनैः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1; हरिः सौर्यं Māl. 1. 17 'not in good trim'. 2 Extreme skillfulness, cleverness. 3 Excess. 4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौर्यातिकः One who asks another or whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed सौर्यातिको यस्य मन्त्रव्यस्यः R. 6. 61.

सौर्यादः The son of a friend. -द्वि Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; (देवमानि) विश्राण्य सौर्यादिवि ह्यश्वः R. 14 15 सौर्याद्वि ह्यपि Māl 1 4 Mo 115

सौर्याद्वि, सौर्याद्वि Friendship, affection; यत्सौर्याद्वि जनाः क्षिप्रलीभवति Mk. 1. 18; सौर्याद्वि किमु स्वसौर्याद्वि V. 1. 10; Māl. 1.

सौर्यित्यं 1 Satiety, satisfaction, Si. 5. 62. 2 Fulness, completion. 3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कंद 1 A. (स्कंदते) 1 To jump. 2 To raise. 3 To pour out, emit.

स्कंद I. 1 P. (स्कंदति, स्कन्) 1 To leap, jump. 2 To raise, ascend, jump upwards. 3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. 4 To burst or leap out. 5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कंदते तप देव्यश्च. 6 To be spilled, ooze. 7 To emit, shed. -Caus. (स्कंदयति) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एकः शरीरं सर्वं न रेत स्कंदयेत् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. 2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -WITH अव to attack, assail, storm; पुरीनवस्वद्विदीहि नंदते Si. 1. 51. -आ to attack, assail; अस्वस्कंदयन्तं बणिषत्कामच तं द्रुत Bk. 17. 82. -परि to leap about; मेवनादः परिरस्कंदय परिरस्कंदयत्यश्चिम् । अवधायद्विरस्कंदं ब्रह्मपाणिन विस्फुरन् Bk. 9. 75. -प्र 1 to leap forward. 2 to fall upon, attack. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति) To collect.

स्कंदः 1 Leaping. 2 Quicksilver. 3 N. of *Kārtikeya*; सैनाजीनामं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. 4 N. of *Siva*. 5 The body. 6 A king. 7 The bank of a river. 8 A clever man. -Comp. -पुराणं one of the 18 *Purāṇas*. -पञ्चमी a festival in honour of *Kārtikeya* on the sixth day of *Chaitra*.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. 2 A soldier.

स्कंदन 1 Emission, effusion. 2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). 3 Going, moving. 4 Drying up. 5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कंद 10 U. (स्कंदयति) To collect.

स्कंधः 1 The shoulder. 2 The body. 3 The trunk or stem of a tree; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततस्केवलमैकदंतः S. 1. 34, R. 4. 57, Me. 53. 4 A branch or large bough. 5 A department or branch of human knowledge. 6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). 7 A division or detachment of an army. 8 A troop, multitude, group. 9 The five objects of sense. 10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhistic phil.); सर्वकामैरिष्टं सुखं वास्कंधश्चकं Si. 2. 28. 11 War, battle. 12 A king. 13 An agreement. 14 A road, way. 15 A wise or learned man. 16 A heron. -Comp. -आवरः 1 an army or a division of it. 2 a royal capital or residence. 3 a camp -उपायेय a to be carried on the shoulder (यः) a form of

peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark of submission. -चापः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिख. -तकः the cocoa-nut tree. -देहाः the shoulder; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मधिया स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 18. -परिनिर्वाण the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). -फलः 1 the cocoa-nut tree. 2 the Bilva tree. 3 the glomerous fig-tree. -वंधना a sort of fennel. -मल्लकः a heron. -रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree. -वाहः, -वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. -शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree. -रुंगः a buffalo. -स्कंधः every shoulder.

स्कंधस् n. 1 The shoulder. 2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens; cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Having shoulders. 2 Having branches or stem. -m. A tree.

स्कन्ध p. p. 1 Fallen, fallen down, descended. 2 Oozed out, or trickled down. 3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. 4 Gone. 5 Dried up.

स्कन्ध 1 A., 5. 9. P. (स्कन्धते, स्कन्धाति, स्कन्धाति) 1 To create. 2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. -Caus. (स्कन्धाति-ते or स्कन्धाति-ते) -With वि to impede, obstruct. स्कन्धः 1 Support, prop, stay. 2 Fulcrum. 3 The Supreme Being.

स्कन्धन The act of supporting, support, prop.

स्कान्द a. (नी f.) 1 Relating to Skanda. 2 Relating to Siva. -ई The Skanda Purāṇa.

स्कु 5. 9. U. (स्कुनेति, स्कुनेते, स्कुनाति, स्कुनीति) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. 2 To raise, lift. 3 To cover, overspread; Bk. 17. 32. 4 To approach. -With प्रति to cover; Bk. 18. 73.

स्कुड् 1 A. (स्कुडते) 1 To jump. 2 To raise, lift.

स्कोदिका A kind of bird.

स्कुड् 1 A. (स्कुडते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. 2 To destroy. 3 To hurt, injure, kill. 4 To rout, defeat completely. 5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. 6 To make firm.

स्कुडन् 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. 2 Hurting, injuring, killing. 3 Troubling, harassing.

स्कुल 1 P. (स्कुलति, स्कुलित) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्कुलति चरणं धूये न्यस्तं न चार्द्रितया मही Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. 2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. 3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order); Mu. 3. 25; R. 18. 43. 4 To fall or deviate from the right course Ku

9. 37. 5 To be affected or excited; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 5. 6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes; स्कुलतो हि कराग्रः सुहृत्सविचोदितं H. 3. 134. (where it has sense 1 also). 7 To stammer. lisp, falter; वदनकमलकं शिशीः स्फुरति स्कुलदसमंजनं जुजुषितं ते U. 4. 4; R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. 8 To fail, have no effect, R. 11. 83. 9 To drop, drip, trickle. 10 To go, move. 11 To disappear. 12 To collect, gather. -Caus. (स्कुलयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. 2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer; बचनानि स्कुलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्कुलयति वचनं ते संयदधनं माल. 3. 8. -With म to jostle; स्याः दधस्कुल-आशः Bk. 14. 98. -वि to err, blunder; R. 19. 24.

स्कुलनं 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. 2 Tottering. 3 Deviating from the right course. Blundering, error, mistake. 5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. 6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. 7 Trickling, dripping. 8 Dashing against, clashing; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. 9 Mutual striking or rubbing together.

स्कुलित p. p. 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. 2 Fallen, dropped down. 3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. 4 Intoxicated, drunk. 5 Stammering; faltering. 6 Agitated, disturbed. 7 Erring, blundering. 8 Dropped, emitted. 9 Dripping, trickling down. 10 Interrupted, stopped. 11 Confounded. 12 Gone. -ते 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. 2 Deviation from the right course. 3 Error, blunder, mistake; गोचस्कुलित Ku. 4. 8. 4 Fault, sin, transgression. 5 Decait, treachery. 6 Circumvention, stratagem. -Comp. सुमनं ind. dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; Me. 28.

स्कुड् 6 P. (स्कुडति) To cover.

स्तक् 1 P. (स्तकति) 1 To resist. 2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तक् 1 P., 10 U. (स्तनाति, स्तनयति-ते, स्तनित) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. 2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. 3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्मै नृप्युर्महर्षिर्नृप्युर्महर्षिरेव स्तनाः Bk. 14. 30. -With लि 1 to sound. 2 sigh. 3 to mourn. -वि to roar.

स्तनः 1 The female breast; स्तनौ मंसमंथी कलकलशायिरुपमिता Bk. 3. 20; (इन्द्रिणा मनोरथाः) इन्द्रियैव लयिते विषया-लीलनाविष Pt. 2. 91. 2 The breast, udder or dug of any female animal; अर्पितस्तनं मातृपुत्रमङ्घ्रिकेशरं S. 7. 14. -Comp. -अङ्गुलं a cloth covering the breasts or bosom -अमः a nipple -अंगारकः a paint or pigment smeared

on the breasts of women. -अंतरं 1 the heart. 2 the space between the breasts; (न) सुणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनान्तरे S. 6. 17, R. 10. 62. 3 a mark on the breast (said to indicate future widowhood). -आभोग 1 fulness or expanding of the breasts. 2 the circumference or orb of the breast. 3 a man with large breasts like those of a woman. -तटः, -ट the slope of the breast; cf. तट. -प, -पा, -पायक, -पायिन् a. sucking the breast, a suckling. -पानं sucking of the breast. -भरः 1 the weight or heaviness of breasts; पादास्थितया सुदुः स्तनभरणानीत्या नत्रा Ratn. 1. 1. 2 a man having breasts like those of a woman. -अवः a particular position in sexual union. -सुखं, -हृत्, शिखा a nipple.

स्तननं 1 Sounding, sound, noise. 2 Roaring, thundering, rumbling (of clouds). 3 Groaning. 4 Breathing hard.

स्तनधय a. Sucking the breast, यदि बुधते हसिष्ठः स्तनधयो मविता करेणपरि-शेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53; तवाकक्षापी पवित्र-भाय्य, नया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनधयः Māl. 10. 6. -यः An infant, suckling; R. 14. 78, Si. 12. 40.

स्तनपिलः 1 Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds. 2 A cloud; U. 3. 7, 5. 8. 3 Lightning. 4 Sickness. 5 Death. 6 A kind of grass.

स्तनित p. p. 1 Sounded, sound- ing, noisy; Me. 28. 2 Thundering, roaring. -तं 1 The rattling of thunder, rumbling of thunder- clouds; तयोस्त्वस्तनितमुखतो भास्मभुविह्वास्ताः Me. 37. 2 Thunder, noise. 3 The noise of clapping the hands.

स्तन्य Mother's milk, milk; विद स्तन्यं पितृ Bv. 1. 60. -Comp. -त्यागः leaving off the mother's milk, weaning; स्तन्यत्यागविमृतिं हनुषी इतंपावा-लिकेव Māl. 10. 5. ; स्तन्यत्यागं यावत् पुत्रयोर-वेक्ष्य U. 7.

स्तनकः Bunch, cluster; कुसुमस्तनक- स्वेव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विना Bk. 2. 104, R. 13. 32; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39.

स्तब्ध p. p. 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed. 2 Paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed. 3 Motionless, immoveable. 4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid, stiff. 5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearted, stern. 6 Coarse. -Comp. -कर्ण a. pricking up the ears. -रोमश्च m. a hog, boar.

-लोचन a. having motionless or unwinking eyes (said of gods).

स्तब्धता-रवे 1 Rigidity, firmness, hardness. 2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तब्धिः f. 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. 2 Firmness, immoveableness. 3 Stupor insensi- bility numbness 4 Obstunacy

स्तब्ध See स्तब्ध

संभः A goat, ram.

संभु ॥ = संभन q. v.

संभ 1 P. (संभति) To be confused or agitated.

संभः 1 A clump of grass &c.; R. 5. 15. 2 A sheaf of corn, as in संभ-
कृति q. v. 3 A cluster, clump or
bunch (in general); U. 2. 29, R.
15. 19. 4 A bush, thicket. 5 A
shrub or plant having no decided
stem. 6 The post to which an ele-
phant is tied. 7 A post. 8 Stupefac-
tion, insensibility; (probably for
संभ in these two senses). 9 A
mountain. -Comp. -करि a. forming
sheaves or clusters. (-रिः) corn,
rice. -करिता forming sheaves or
clusters, abundant or luxuriant
growth; न जाले: संभकरिता वसुधामपेक्षति
Mu. 1. 3. -वनः 1 a small hoe for
weeding clumps of grass. 2 a sickle
for cutting corn. 3 a basket for
holding the heads of wild rice. -घ्नः
a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe.

संभेरमः An elephant; संभेरमा सुख-
सुखलक्षणं R. 5. 82; Si. 5. 34.

संभ 1 A., 5. 9 P. (संभते, संभोति,
संभति, संभित or संभ; the s of the
root being changed to s after
prepositions ending in इ or उ and
also after अव) 1 To stop, hinder,
arrest, suppress; संभः संभितवान् इति
कट्टः S. 4. 5. 2 To make firm or
stiff, to make immovable. 3 To
stupefy, paralyze, benumb; प्राण
दुष्करि गानं तस्मै च हते त्रिये Bk. 14. 55.
4 To prop, support, uphold, sustain.
5 To become stiff, rigid or immove-
able. 6 To be proud or elated, be
stiff-necked. (The following verse
illustrates the root in its different
conjugations:—संभते वृक्षः प्राणो यौवनेन
यनेन च । न संभति क्षिप्रौषधि न संभति
उवाचसी ॥) -Caus. (संभयति-ते) 1 To
stop, arrest. 2 To make firm or
rigid. 3 To paralyze. 4 To prop,
support. -With अव 1 to lean or
rest upon; प्रकुंति स्वामवदभ्य Bg. 9. 8. 2
to block up. 3 to support, prop up.
4 to hold, clasp, embrace. 5 to
warp, envelop. 6 to hinder, stop,
arrest, restrain. -उद् 1 to stop,
hinder, arrest. 2 to support, prop
up, uphold. -उप, -नि to stop, arrest.
-पर्यव to surround; पर्यवस्यतामेतत्कला-
यत्नं Mál. 5. -वि 1 to stop. 2 to fix,
plant, rest on; अख्युच्छिते मंजिणि पार्थिवे
च विष्टम् पादावपतिष्ठते श्रीः Mu. 4. 13. -सं
(-caus. also) 1 to stop, restrain,
control; प्रयत्नसंभितानां कियमाणां कथं विद्वांसः
नराणां वसुधुः Ku. 3. 34. 2 to paralyze,
benumb; Ku. 3. 73. 3 to take heart
or courage, cheer up, compose.
collect (oneself) देनि U
4. 4 to make firm or eable

Bg. 3. 43. -संभ 1 to support, prop.
2 to comfort, encourage.

संभः 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigi-
dity, motionlessness; रंभा संभं भजति
Vikr. 18. 29; गानसंभः सनमुकुलयोगस्य संभः
प्रकथः Mál. 2. 5; तस्मै कल्योपहितजडिभ्यः संभ-
मयेति गानं 1. 35, 4. 2. 2 Insensibility,
stupefaction, stupor, numbness,
paralysis. 3 Stoppage, obstruction,
hindrance; सोऽपश्यत्पणिधाने संभते संभ-
कारण R. 1. 79; वाहसंभं नाटकति Mál. 8.
4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing;
कृतश्रितस्तं प्रतिहतयामंजलिं Bb. 3.
6. 5 Prop, support, fulcrum. 6 A
pillar, column, post. 7 A stem,
trunk (of a tree). 8 Stupidity. 9
Absence of feeling or excitability.
10 The suppression of any force or
feeling by supernatural or magical
means. -Comp. -उत्कीर्ण a. carved
out of a post of wood (as a statue).
-कर a. 1 paralyzing, benumbing. 2
obstructing. (-रः) a fence. -कारण
cause of obstruction or impedi-
ment. -यूजा worship of the posts of
temporary pavilions erected for
marriages or other occasions of
solemnity.

संभकिं m. A kind of musical in-
strument covered with leather.

संभनं 1 Stopping, obstructing,
hindering, arresting, suppressing,
restraining; लेखिलेखलक्षितकर्मणो ज्ञेय-
संभनार्थ U. 3. 36. 2 Paralyzing,
benumbing, stupefying. 3 Quieting,
composure; Pt. 1. 360. 4 Making
firm or stiff, fixing firmly. 5 Prop-
ping, supporting. 6 Stopping the
flow of blood. 7 Anything employed
as an astringent. 8 A particular
magical art or faculty; see संभ
(10). -नः N. of one of the five ar-
rows of Cupid.

संभ a. Spreading, extending,
covering. -रः 1 Anything spread, a
layer, stratum. 2 A bed, couch.

संभर्ण The act of spreading,
strewing, scattering &c.

संभरि (री) मन् m. A bed, couch.
संभरी 1 Smoke, vapour. 2 A
heifer. 3 A barren cow.

संभः 1 Praising, celebrating,
eulogizing. 2 Praise, eulogium,
panegyric.

संभक a. (विक्ता f.) Praising,
eulogizing. -कः 1 A panegyrist,
praiser. 2 Praise, eulogium. 3 A
cluster of blossoms. 4 A bunch of
flowers, nosegay, tuft, bouquet. 5 A
chapter or section of a book. 6 A
multitude; cf. संभक also.

संभनं 1 Praising, praise. 2 A
hymn.

संभः Praise, eulogy.
A praiser panegyrist,
flatterer

संभ 5 A. (संभते) 1 To ascend
2 To assail. 3 To ooze.

संभ 1 A. (संभते) To ooze, drop,
drip.

संभः 1 An obstacle, obstruction.
2 The ocean. 3 A cluster, bunch,
clump.

संभ, संभ 4 P. (संभयति, संभयति)
1 To become wet or moist. 2 To be-
come fixed or immovable, be
rigid.

संभित a. 1 Wet, moist. 2 (a)
Still, unruffled, calm; क्षुभितमुल्लिख-
तरले मनः यस्य इव संभितस्य महोदयः Mál. 3.
10. (b) Fixed, rigid, unmoved,
motionless, steady; वाचस्पतिः सद्यपि
सोऽष्टमूर्तिं स्वादास्यचित्तासंभितो नमूव Ku. 7.
87; 2. 59; Mál. 1. 27; R. 2. 22, 3.
17, 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. 3 Closed,
shut; R. 1. 73. 4 Benumbed,
paralysed. 5 Soft, tender. 6
Gratified, satisfied. -Comp. -वायुः
still air. -संभयिः steady contempla-
tion.

संभितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.
संभिविः 1 An officiating priest at a
sacrifice. 2 Grass. 3 Sky, atmosphere.
4 Water. 5 Blood. 6 An epithet of
Indra.

सु 2 U. (सुति-सुविति, सुते-सुविति, सुतः,
Desid. सुवृत्ति-ते; the s of सु is
changed to v after a preposition
ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud,
eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate;
Bv. 1. 41; Mu. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92, 15.
70, 21. 3. 2 To celebrate or praise
in song, to hymn, worship by
hymns. -With अभि to praise, extol.
-य 1 to praise. 2 to begin, com-
mence; प्रसूयतां विवादवस्तु M. 1. 3 to
cause, produce; Mál. 5. 9. -सं 1 to
praise; R. 13. 6. 2 to be acquainted
with, be familiar or intimate with
(chiefly in p. p. in this sense);
अनेकदाः संसुतमन्यन्त्या नवं नवं प्रीतिरक्षी करोति
Si. 3. 31, Ki. 3. 2; see संसुत also.

सुतः A collection of hair, a knot
or braid of hair.

सुता 1 A knot or braid of hair. 2
A bunch of curly hair between the
horns of a bull. 3 Hip, thigh.

सुत् 1 A. (सुवते) 1 To be bright,
to shine, be pellucid. 2 To be pro-
picious or pleased.

सुत् p. p. 1 Praised, lauded,
eulogized. 2 Flattered.

सुतिः f. 1 Praise, eulogy, com-
mendation, laudation; सुतिभ्यो व्यति-
रिच्यते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. 2 A
hymn of praise, panegyric; R. 4. 6.
3 Adulation; flattery, empty or
false praise; भूतार्थन्यासः सा हि न सुति.
परमेश्वरः R. 10. 33. 4 N. of Durgā.
-Comp. -गीत a panegyric. hymn.
-य an object of praise a
panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel

bard, herald. -वाद्: a laudatory speech, panegyric. -व्रत: a bard.

स्तुत्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुनक: A goat.

स्तुत् I. 1 P. (स्तोमति) 1 To praise.

2 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II.

1 A. (स्तोमते) 1 To stop, suppress.

2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभ: A goat.

स्तुत् 5. 9 P. (स्तुमोति; स्तुमाति) 1 To stop. 2 To benumb, stupefy. 3 To expel.

स्तुत् 4 P., 10 U. (स्तुपयति; स्तुपयति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. 2 To erect, raise.

स्तुप: 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.). 2 A Buddhistic monument, or a kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. 3 A funeral pile.

स्तु I. 5 U. (स्तुणोति, स्तुणुते, स्तुत *pass.* स्तुते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over; (महीं) तस्तार सर्वा-यावते: स क्षौद्रपदेतिव R. 4. 63. 7. 58. 2 To spread, expand, diffuse. 3 To scatter, spread about. 4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. 5 To (स्तारयति ते) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्तेनाभिहितुं स्तुतिं सैन्धवातस्तारयते: Bk. 15. 48. -*Desid.* (तुस्तुति-ते) (For prepositions see under स्तु below). -II. 5. P. (स्तुणोति To please, gratify स्तु *m.* A star.

स्तुक् 1 P. (स्तुक्षति) To go.

स्तुति: *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. 2 Covering, clothing.

स्तुह: स्तुह 6 P. (स्तुहति, स्तुहति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तु 9 P. (स्तुणाति, स्तुणीते, स्तुर्ण; *desid.* तिस्तुरि-ति-यति-ते; तिस्तुर्णति-ते) To cover, strew &c.; see स्तु. -With अव to cover, fill, overspread; प्रकपयन् गामवत-स्तरे दिश: Ki. 16. 29. -आ to cover, spread over; R. 4. 65. -उप 1 to strew. 2 to arrange, place in order. -परि 1 to spread, diffuse, extend; Bk. 14. 11. 2 to cover (fig. also); अथ नागद्वयमलिनानि जगद्वरितस्तमोसि परितस्तुरि Si. 9. 18; अभितस्तं पृथग्वस्तु: स्तेहेन परितस्तुरे Ki. 11. 8. 3 to place in order. -दि 1 to spread, diffuse. 2 to cover. (-*Caus.*) 1 to cause to spread or expand; as in पयोधरविस्तारयितुं बीजं S. 1. 2 to increase; R. 7. 39. 3 to stretch, extend. -स्तं 1 to spread, strew; वांसस्तंस्तीर्णदर्भा: S. 4. 7. 2 to overspread.

स्तेन् 10 U. (Strictly a denom. from स्तेन; स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, rob; Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेन: A thief, robber; न तं स्तेनः न चाग्निना हर्तते न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. -न Thieving, stealing. -Comp. -निग्रह: 1 the punishment of thieves 3 suppression of theft.

स्तेप I. 1 A (स्तेपते) To ooze. -II. 10 U. (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw.

स्तेम: Moisture, wetness.

स्तेयं 1 Theft, robbery; Ku. 2. 35.

2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. 3 Any thing private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. 2 A goldsmith.

स्ते 1 P. (स्तायति) To put on, adorn.

स्तेनं Theft, robbery.

स्तेन्य Theft, robbery. -रय: A thief.

स्तेनियं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. 2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a.* 1 Little, small; स्तोकेनोक्तवि-नायाति स्तोकेनायात्ययोगतिं Pt. 1. 150; स्तोकं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49. 2 Short. 3 Few. 4 Low, abject. -क: 1 A small quantity, drop. 2 The Chātaka bird. -कं *ind.* A little, less; पश्योदयवृत्तस्तुद्रियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति S. 1. 7. -Comp.

-काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. -नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; आणीमासदलसमन्वां स्तोकिनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Ms. 82.

स्तोकक: The Chātaka bird; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तोकशब्द *ind.* By little, sparingly. स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy; स्तोतव्यगुणसंपन्न: केषां न स्वाभिव्यो जय:.

स्तोतु *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रं 1 Praise, eulogium. 2 A hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तोत्रिया: -या A particular kind of verse.

स्तोभ: 1 Stopping, obstructing. 2 A stop, pause. 3 Disrespect, contumely. 4 Hymn, praise. 5 A division of the Sāmaveda. 6 Anything inserted.

स्तोम: 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. 2 Sacrifice, oblation; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. 3 A Soma libation. 4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; U. 1. 50. 5 A large quantity, mass; भस्मस्तोमपावित्राञ्जनद्वयो-पते त्वचं रौक्मं U. 4. 20. Mv. 1. 18. -मं 1 The head. 2 Richer, wealth. 3 Grain, corn. 4 An iron pointed stick or shaft.

स्तोम्य *a.* Landable, praiseworthy.

स्त्यान *a.* 1 Collected into a mass; Māl. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. 2 Thick, bulky, gross. 3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. 4 Sounding. -नं 1 Thick-ness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk; दधति कुडमराजमव महकृत्ता-मनुसितयस्त्राणि स्थानमंशुकृतानि Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21, Mv. 5. 41. 2 Unctuousness. 3 Nectar. 4 Sloth, idleness. 4 Echo, sound.

स्त्यायनं Collecting into a mass, crowding together

स्तेम: 1 Nectar 2 A thief

स्त्वे 1 U. (स्त्यायति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. 2 To spread about, be diffused; मिश्रित-कटुकपाय: स्त्यायते सङ्कीर्णं Māl. 9. 6, 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. 3 Sound, echo.

स्त्री 1 A woman. 2 A female of any animal; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; S. 5. 22. 3 A wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदात्राश्च पुंसां Māl. 6. 18; Ms. 28. 4 The feminine gender, or a word taking that gender; आप: स्त्रीधृनि Ak. -Comp. -अपार:, -रं a harem, the women's apartments, -अध्यक्ष: a chamberlain. -अभिगमनं sexual intercourse. -आजीव: 1 one who lives by his wife. 2 one who lives by keeping women for prostitution. -काम: 1 desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. 2 desire of a wife. -कार्यं 1 the business of women. 2 attendance on women or women's apartments

-कुमारं a woman and child. -कुसुमं menses, the menstrual excretion in women. -क्षिरं mother's milk; Ms. 5. 9. -न *a.* co-habiting with women -गवो a milch cow. -गुरु: a female Guru or priestess. -गृहं = ब्रह्मणः q. v.

-गोष: dawn, daybreak. -घ्न: the murderer of a woman -चरितं-चं the doings of women. -चिह्नं 1 any mark or characteristic of the female sex. 2 the female organ, vulva. -चौर: a seducer of women, a libertine. -जननी a woman who brings forth only daughters. -जाति: *f.* woman-kind, female sex. -जित: a hen-pecked husband; स्त्रीजितसर्वमन्त्रिण सर्वं गुणं विनश्यति Sabdak.; Ms. 4. 217. -धनं a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control. -धर्म: 1 the duty of a woman or wife. 2 the laws concerning women. 3 menstruation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her courses. -ध्वज: the female of any animal. -नाथ *a.* one protected by a woman. -निबंधनं a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province; domestic duty, housewifery. -पश्योपजीविन् *m.* see लुचाजीव above. -पर: a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. -पिशाची a fiend-like wife.

-पुंसौ *m. du.* 1 wife and husband. 2 male and female; Ku. 2. 7. -पुंस-लक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -प्रत्यय: a feminine affix (in gram.). -प्रसंग: (excessive) intercourse with women. -प्रसू: *f.* a woman who brings forth only daughters; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय *a.* loved by women. (-वर) the mango tree. -व्याध्व: one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. -बुद्धि: *f.* 1 the female understanding. 2 the counsel of a woman, female advice. -भोग: sexual intercourse. -नम्र: a female stratagem woman's

el. हसप the Asoka tree यं

a machine like woman, a machine in the form of a woman; स्त्रीयन् केन लोके विषमवृत्तमयं वर्तमानाय सृष्टं Pt. 1. 191. -रत्नं betel. -रत्नं an excellent woman; स्त्रीलेखु ममेविवशी विद्यतमा दृष्टे त्वेयं वक्ष्या V. 4. 25. -राज्यं the kingdom of women. -लिंगं 1 the feminine gender (in gram.). 2 the female organ. -वशाः submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women. -विधेय a. governed by a wife, uxorious; R. 19. 4. -विवाहः contracting marriage with a woman. -संसर्गः female company. -संस्थान a. having a female shape; S. 5. 39. -संग्रहणं 1 the act of embracing a woman (improperly). 2 adultery, seduction. -समं an assembly of women. -संबन्धः 1 matrimonial alliance with a woman; 2 connection by marriage. 3 relation to women. -स्वभावः 1 the nature of women. 2 a eunuch. -हत्या the murder of a woman. -हरणं 1 the forcible abduction of women. 2 rape.

स्त्रीतमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman.

स्त्रीता, स्त्री 1 Womanhood. 2 Wifehood. 3 Effeminacy, feminineness.

स्त्रीण a. (गी. f.) 1 Female, feminine. 2 Suited or belonging to women. 3 Being among women. -ज 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness; U. 4. 11. 2 The female sex, womanhood; नृणे वा स्त्रीणे वा मम समदर्शो योति दिवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्त्वस्युत्पन्नमिति स्त्रीणमिति यदुच्यते S. 5; तस्य तुणमिव लघुवृत्ति स्त्रीणमाकलयतः K. 3 A collection of women.

स्त्रीणता, स्त्री 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. 2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थ a. (At the end of comp.) Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c.; तत्रस्थ, अंकस्थ, प्रकृतस्थ, तदस्थ, q. q. v. v.

स्थकरं A betel-nut.

स्थग 1 P. or Caus. (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; पराम्बुहस्थानास्यापि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14. 2 To cover, pervade, fill; रजः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः K. P. 7.

स्थग a. 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. 2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. -गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtesan. 2 The office of betel-bearer. 3 A kind of bandage.

स्थगित a. Covered, hidden, concealed.

स्थगि A betel-box.

स्थगुः A hump.

स्थगिले 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar निवेदुणी स्थगिल पर केवले Ku 6 12 2 A barren field 3

A heap of clods. 4 A limit, boundary. 5 A land-mark. -Comp. -ज्ञाविन् m., also स्थगिलेज्ञायः an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sihandila* or sacrificial ground. -सितकं an altar.

स्थपतिः 1 A king, sovereign. 2 An architect. 3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter. 4 A charioteer. 5 One who offers a sacrifice to Brihaspati. 6 An attendant on the women's apartments. 7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट a. 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. 2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -Comp. -गत a. being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अंकस्थादस्थि-संस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि कथ्यमभ्ययमिति Māl. 5. 16.

स्थल 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थली 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp. जल); नौ दुरा-रम् (समुद्र) दीपतां दिदिमांडानि नौ चैस्थलतां खां नयामि Pt. 1; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थल-वर्त्मन् q. v. 2 Shore, strand, beach. 3 Ground, land, soil (in general). 4 Place, spot. 5 Field, tract, district. 6 Station. 7 A piece of raised ground, mound. 8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवादः, विचारः &c. 9 A part (as of a book). 10 A tent. -Comp. -अंतरं another place. -आरुह्य a. alighted on the ground. -अरविंद, -कमलं, -कमलिनी a land growing lotus; Mo. 90; Ku. 1. 33. -चर a. land-going, not aquatic. -च्युत a. fallen or removed from a place or position. -देवता a local or rural deity. -पद्मिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*. -सार्गः, -वर्त्मन् n. a road by land; स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; R. 4. 60. -जिह्वः a battle on level ground. -सुद्धि f. purification or clearance of a place from impurity.

स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp. स्थली q. v. below).

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. 2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); विललाप विकीर्ण-ध्वजा समुद्रः स्वामिव कुर्वती स्थली Ku. 4. 4. -Comp. -देवता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; Me. 106.

स्थलेशय a. Sleeping on dry ground. -यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. 2 Heaven.

स्थविर a. 1 Fixed, firm, steady. 2 Old, aged, ancient. -रः 1 An old man. 2 A beggar. 3 N. of Brahman. -रा An old woman; स्थविरै का त्वं अयन-मैकः कस्य नयनानंदकुरः Dk.

स्थविष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्थवीर्यत् Greatest, larger (compar. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्वा 1 P (Atm also in certain senses) तिष्ठति ते स्थित pass स्थीयते

the h of this root is changed to s after a preposition ending in इ or उ).

1 To stand; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धि-नाम् Subbāsh. 2 To stay, abide, dwell, live; ग्रामे गृहे or तिष्ठति. 3 To remain, be left; एको गंगदक्षिणतिष्ठति Pt. 4. 4 To delay, wait; किमिति स्थीयते S. 2. 5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठत्येष क्षणमधिपतिर्ज्यानिषां ज्योमनये V. 2 1. 6 To be kept aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् प्रलेखायमनवृत्तांत K. 'never mind the account of.' &c. 7 To be, exist, be in any state or position; often with participles; मेरे स्थिते द्योविरि दौहद्वे Ku. 1. 2; S. 1. 1; V. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 8. 8 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.); शासने तिष्ठ मर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. 9 To be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेयु स्पायैः नयमैर्जिभिः Ms. 7. 108. 10 To be at hand, be obtainable; न त्वं स्वयं तिष्ठतु हतं कृद्देण नाययेत् Ms. 5. 104. 11 To live, breathe; आः क एष मधि स्थिते चंद्र-तमभिमतितुमिच्छति Mu. 1. 12 To stand by or near, stand at one's side, help; उत्तरेव व्यसने चैव दुर्मिषे शत्रुसंकटे। राजद्वारे इम-शाने च यस्तिष्ठति स त्रायवः॥ H. 1. 78. 13 To rest or depend on. 14 To do, per- form, occupy oneself with. 15 (Atm.) To resort or go to (as an umpire), be guided by the advice of; संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 13. 16 (Atm.) To offer oneself to (for sexual em- brace), stand as a prostitute (with dat.); गोपी स्मरति कृष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I. 4. 34. -Caus. (स्थापयति-ते). 1 To cause to stand. 2 To lay, set, place, put. 3 To found, establish. 4 To stop. 5 To arrest, check. -desid. (तिष्ठसति) To wish to stand &c. -With अति to remain over and above, exceed by; अत्यतिष्ठद् दशमूलः. -अधि 1 to stand on or upon, occupy (with acc.) अर्थासनं गोत्रमिदोऽधितिष्ठते R. 6. 73; Bk. 15. 31. 2 to practise (as penance); Ki. 10. 16. 3 to be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside; पातालमधि तिष्ठति R. 1. 80; श्रीजय देवमणितममितिष्ठतु कंचतटीमैविरतं Gīt. 11. 4 to take possession, conquer, over- come, overpower; संग्रामे तानविष्टासन् Bk. 9. 72, 16. 40. 5 to obtain; Ki. 2. 31. 6 to lead, conduct, beat the head of, govern, direct, preside over, दशरथद्वारानविष्टाय U. 4. 7 to rule, govern, control; Bg. 4. 6. 8 to use, employ. 9 to ascend, be established or installed on; अविष्टाविष्टि-राज्यः शत्रुः M. 1. 8. -अनु 1 to do, per- form, execute, attend to; अनुतिष्ठस्वामनो नियोगे M. 1. 2 to follow, practise, observe; Bg. 3. 31. 3 to give, grant to, do something for; (यस्य) शैलधिपत्य स्वयमन्वातिष्ठत् Ku. 1. 17. 4 to stand by or near; Ms. 11. 112. 5 to rule, govern. 6 to imitate. 7 to present oneself. -अव (usually Atm.) 1 to remain, stay abide ओष जोषं जीवमेवा

वत्स्ये Bv. 2. 17; अनीत्वा पंक्तं धूलिसुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34; R. 2. 31. 2 to stay, wait; Bk. 8. 11. 3 to abide by, conform to; Bk. 3. 14. 4 to live; R. 8. 87. 5 to stand still, make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30. 6 to fall to, devolve on, rest with; नृपि दृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्ववास्थिता Ku. 2. 28. 7 to stand apart, withdraw. 8 to be settled or decided. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to stand or stop, station. 2 to establish or found. 3 to compose, collect. -आ 1 to occupy. 2 to ascend, mount; as in वरस्येदनास्थितौ R. 1. 33. 3. o use, have recourse to, resort to. follow, practise, take, assume; नृपा हि सद्गुणानां निवृत्त्यनन्तरं Ms. 10. 128. 2. 133. 10. 101; (these senses are variously modified according to the noun with which the word is used; see Ku. 5. 2. 84; Mu. 7. 19; R. 6. 72. 15. 79; Ku. 6. 72. 7. 29; Pt. 3. 21 &c.). 4 to do, perform, carry out. 5 to own. 6 to aim at. 7 to undertake. 8 to deport, behave. 9 to stand near. -उद् 1 to stand up, rise, get up; उत्तिष्ठेत् प्रथमं वास्य Ms. 2. 194; वचो निशम्योत्थितमुद्रितः सन् R. 2. 61. 2 to leave, give up. 3 to rebound; R. 16. 83. 4 to come forth, arise, proceed, spring or accrue from; अनुचितं विषये नृपाणां हृदि तर्कः S. 2. 13. 5 to rise, grow, increase in strength; Si. 2. 10. 6 to be active or brave, rise up, stir oneself; शत्रुं हृदयदौर्बल्यं त्यक्त्वा चित्तं परेषु Bg. 2. 3. 37. 7 to strive, try (Atm.); Ki. 11. 13, Si. 14. 17. (-Caus.) 1 to raise, lift up. 2 to rouse to action, excite. -उप 1 to stand near, to fall to one's share; नादसमुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123. 2 to come near, approach; Kn. 2. 64, R. 15. 76. 3 to wait or attend upon, serve; Ms. 2. 48. 4 to worship, attend upon with prayers, serve, or pay respects to (Atm.); न नृपकाद्व्यमुपास्थितासौ Bk. 1. 3; उदितभूयिष्ठ एष भावस्तपस्समुपतिष्ठे Mā. 1; R. 4. 6. 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22. 5 to stand near. 6 to approach for intercourse. 7 to meet, join (Atm.); गंगा यमुनासुगतास्ते Sk. 8 to lead to (Atm.) 9 to make a friend of (Atm.) 10 to approach, draw near, be imminent. 11 to approach with hostile intentions. 12 to be present (Atm.). 13 to occur, arise. -परि to surround, stand round about. -पर्यव (Caus.) to compose or collect oneself; पर्यवस्थापयामास V. 1. -प्र (Atm.) 1 to set out, depart; पारसीकस्ततो जेतुं प्रस्थे स्थलवर्तना R. 4. 60. 2 to stand firmly. 3 to be established. 4 to approach, come near. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to retire. 2 to send away, dismiss; तौ देवता स्वामि उच्यते R. 2. 1. -प्रति R. 2. 1. -प्रति R. 2. 1. -प्रति R. 2. 1.

ed. 2 to be supported. 3 to rest or depend upon. 4 to stay, abide, be situated. -प्रत्यव (Atm.) to oppose, act hostilely, object (in argument); अव केचित्प्रत्यवतिष्ठेत् S. R. Bv. 1. 77. (-Caus.) to collect or compose oneself. -वि (Atm.) 1 to stand apart. 2 to remain, abide, dwell, remain fixed or stationary. 3 to spread, be diffused. -विप्र (Atm.) 1 to start. 2 to spread. -व्यव (Atm.) 1 to be placed asunder. 2 to be arranged in due order. 3 to be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. 4 to rest or depend upon. (-Caus.) 1 to arrange, manage, adjust. 2 to settle, establish. 3 to separate, place apart. -सं (Atm.) 1 to dwell or live in, stand close together; तस्मादुद्दिष्टेन सूर्ये परिभवसाधनं संतिष्ठेत् Mu. 3. 5. 2 to stand on. 3 to be, exist, live. 4 to abide by, obey, act up to; दादित्यासुरस्य नापवज्जो बाक्ये न संतिष्ठेत् Mk. 1. 36. 5 to be completed; सद्यः संतिष्ठेत् यशस्तयासौचमिति द्यातिः Ms. 5. 98. (अज्ञानेन सुच्यते Kull.). 6 to come to an end, be interrupted; Bk. 8. 11. 7 to stand still, come to a stand (Paras.); क्षणे न संतिष्ठति जीवलोकाः क्षयोदयान् परिवर्तमानः Hariv. 8 to die, perish. (-Caus.) 1 to establish, settle. 2 to place. 3 to compose, collect (oneself); देवि संस्थापयामास U. 4. 4 to subject, keep under control; Ms. 9. 2. 5 to stop, restrain. 6 to kill. -समाधि to preside over, govern, administer, superintend. -समव (Atm.) 1 to remain fixed, stand immovable. 2 to stand still. 3 to stand ready. (-Caus.) 1 to found. 2 to stop. -समा 1 to undergo, practise; तयो महत्समाचारः 2 to engage in, perform. 3 to apply, employ. 4 to follow, observe; Ms. 4. 2, 7. 44. -समुद् 1 to stand up, rise. 2 to rise together with. 3 to rise from death or sensibility, return to life or consciousness. 4 to arise or spring from. -समुप 1 to come near, go to, approach. 2 to attack. 3 to befall, occur. 4 to stand in close contact. -संप (Atm.) to set out, depart. -संपति 1 to hang or rest on, depend on. 2 to stand firm or fixed.

स्थाणु a. Firm, fixed, steady, table, immovable, motionless. -लुः 1 An epithet of Śiva; स स्थाणुः स्थिर-भक्तियोगमूलो निःश्रेयसावाप्तुः व. V. 1. 2 A stake, post, pillar; किं स्थाणुरसुतं गुरुः 3 A peg, pin. 4 The gnomon of a dial. 5 A spear, dart. 6 A nest of white ants. 7 The drug or perfume called *Jivaka*. -m. n. A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem, pollard -Comp -हेतुः one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one

who clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य केदारमाहुः शाल्यवतो ह्यं Ms. 9. 44. -अप्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थान्दिलः 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. 2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थानं 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence; U. 3. 32. 2 Being fixed or stationary. 3 A state, condition. 4 A place, spot, site, locality; अक्षमालाम-द्वत्वास्मात्स्थानासद्वास्तदपि न गतेत्यं K. 5 Station, situation, position. 6 Relation, capacity; पितृस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father'. 7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house, स एव (नक.) प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिहृत्य Pt. 3. 46. 8 A country, region, district, town. 9 Office, rank, dignity; अनात्मस्थाने नियोजितः 10 Object; युगा पूजास्थानं धुनिष्ठ न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. 11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause; पराम्बुहस्थानान्यपि तदुत्तराणि स्थगयति Mā. 1. 14; स्थानं जरापरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसां Subhāsh.; so कलहं, कोपं, विवादं &c. 12 A fit or proper place; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यते मृत्वाभ्रमरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. 13 A fit or worthy object; स्थाने खलु सज्जति हृदिः M. 1; see स्थाने also. 14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter, (these are eight;—अष्टौ स्थानानि वर्णानादुरः कंठः शिरस्तथा जिह्वामूलं च दंताश्च नासिकोटी च तालु च Sik. 13. 15 A holy place. 16 An altar. 17 A place in a town. 18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. 19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge; Ms. 7. 190. 20 A halt. 21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state. 22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom; a stamina of a kingdom; i. e. army, treasure, town and territory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by दंडकोषपुराणात्मकं चतुर्विधं). 23 Likeness, resemblance. 24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. 25 The character or part of an actor. 26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. 27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः a local governor, the superintendent of a place. -आसन n. du. standing and sitting down. -आसेधः confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest; cf. आसेधः. -चित्तकः a kind of quarter-master. -च्युत see स्थानत्रय. -पालः a watchman sentinel, policeman -प्रक्षालः ejected from an office displaced, dismissed out of employ

-माहात्म्य 1 the greatness or glory of any place. 2 a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. -योगः assignment of proper places; द्रव्यणां स्थानयोगाश्च क्रवधिक्रममेव च Ms. 9. 332. -स्थ a. being in one's abode at home.

स्थानक 1 A position, situation. 2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action; e. g. पताकास्थानक q. v. 3 A city, town. 4 A basin. 5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. 6 A mode of recitation. 7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

स्थानतस्तु ind. 1 According to one's place or position. 2 From one's proper place. 3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. -कः 1 Any one holding an office, placeman. 2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् 1 Having place. 2 Having fixedness, permanent. 3 Having a substitute. -म्. 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानि-वद्वैशेषाज्जलिवो P. I. 1. 56. 2 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय a. 1 Belonging to a place, local. 2 Suitable to a place. -य A town, city.

स्थाने ind. (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने वृत्ता धृपातिभिः परीक्षे R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दुष्यन्तीनाः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67, 7. 65. 2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of; as a substitute for; धातोः स्थाने इवादेशं सुवीधं संन्यवेक्ष्यन् R. 12. 58. 3 On account of, because of. 4 Similarly, like as.

स्थापक a. Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. -कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. 2 The founder of a temple, or erector of an image.

स्थापत्यः A guard of the women's apartments. -त्यं Architecture, building.

स्थापनं 1 The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, directing, establishing, instituting. 2 Fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. 3 A dwelling, habitation. 4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of living conception; cf. पुंसवन.

1 Placing fixing founding ng, establishing 2 Arranging re-

gulating (as a drama), stage-management.

स्थापित p. p. 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. 2 Founded, instituted. 3 Set up, raised, erected. 4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. 5 Determined, settled, ascertained. 6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. 7 Wedded, married; Māl. 10. 5. 8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य a. 1 To be placed or deposited. 2 To be founded, fixed or established. -ये A pledge, deposit. -Comp. -अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् n. 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अधःस्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अध-स्थामन्. 2 Fiftieth, stability.

स्थायिन् a. 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.) 2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरं क्षणविक्रान्तिं कल्पतस्तथायिना गुणाः Subhāsh. ; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. 3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. 4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable; स्थायीभवति ' becomes permanent '. -म्. 1 A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिभाव below); Si. 2. 87. -न. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. -भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different rasas or sentiments in poetry, each rasa having its own Sthāyibhāva); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हसिश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोऽसौहार्दं भयं तथा । जुहुस्वा विस्मयोऽप्रेत्यमहो प्रीतिः शमोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. व्याभिचारभाव, माव, विभाव also.

स्थायुक a. (का or की f.) 1 Likely to last, enduring. 2 Firm, steady, stationary. -कः The superintendent or head of a village.

स्थालं 1 A plate or dish. 2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp. -रूपं the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि मिश्रुकाः सतीति स्थाल्यो नद्विधीयते Sarva. S.; स्थाल्या वैदूर्यमय्यां पचति तिलखलीनिर्वनैर्द्वन्द्वैः Bh. 2. 100. 2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. 3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. -पुरीषं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. -पुलाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. -प्यायः see under -पयः -विहं the interior or hollow of a caldron

स्थायर a. 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम); शरीराणां स्थावर-जंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मादेनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. 2 Inert, inactive, slow. 3 Regular, established. -रः A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. -र 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 41); मान्यः स ते स्थावरजंगमानां सर्गोऽस्थितिरत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 55. 2 A bow-string. 3 Immoveable property, real estate. 4 A heir-loom. -Comp. -अस्थावरं, -जंगमं 1 moveable and immoveable property. 2 animate and inanimate things.

स्थायिर a. (र or री f.) Thick, firm. -र Old age.

स्थासकः 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. 2 A bubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

स्थासु n. Bodily strength.

स्थास्तु a. 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. 2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19.

स्थित p. p. 1 Stood, remained, stayed. 2 Standing. 3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितासुचलितः प्रयातो... छायेव तां धूपतिरन्वच्छन् R. 2. 6. 4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; यस्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. 5 Happened, occurred, Ku. 4. 27. 6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. 7 Acting upto, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33. 8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. 9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. 10 Steady, firm, as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. 11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. 12 Established, decreed. 13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. 14 Upright, virtuous. 15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. 16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. 17 Ready, being close or at hand. -ते A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित a. with and without the particle ' iti ' (as a word). -धी a. firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. -पाठ्यं recitation in Prākṛita by a woman while standing. -प्रज्ञ a. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पथं मनोमतात् । आत्मचेवात्मना दुःस्थितप्रज्ञस्त्वदीयते Bg. 2. 55. -प्रेमन् m. a staunch or faithful friend.

स्थिति f. 1 Standing remaining staying abiding living stay

residence ; स्थितिं वो रे द्याः क्षणमपि मदाये-
क्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52 ; स्तो गृहे स्थितिर्लम्बि-
हृदो वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. 2 Stopping,
standing still, continuance in one
state ; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठयाः स्थितयां स्थिति-
माचरेः R. 1. 89. 3 Remaining station-
ary, fixity, steadiness, firmness,
steady application or devotion ; मम
भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23. 4 A
state, position, situation, condition.
5 Natural state, nature, habit ; अथ
वा स्थितिरियं नन्दमानां H. 4. 6 Stability,
permanence, perpetuation, con-
tinuance ; वंशस्थितेरभिगमान्महाति प्रमोदे V.
5. 15 ; कन्यां कुलस्थ स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1.
18 ; R. 3. 27. 7 Correctness of
conduct, steadfastness in the path
of duty, decorum, duty, moral
rectitude, propriety ; R. 3. 27, 11.
65, 12, 31 ; Ku. 1. 18. 8 Mainte-
nance of discipline, establishment of
good order (in a state) ; R. 1. 25.
9 Rank, dignity, high station or
rank. 10 Maintenance, sustenance ;
Māl. 9. 32, R. 5. 9. 11 Continuance
in life, preservation (one of the
three states of human beings) ;
यग्यस्थितिप्रत्यवहादितुः R. 2. 44 ; Ku. 2. 6.
12 Cessation, pause, stop. 13 Well-
being, welfare. 14 Consistency. 15
A settled rule ; ordinance, decree, an
axiom or maxim. 16 Settled deter-
mination. 17 Term, limit,
boundary. 18 Inertia, resistance to
motion. 19 Duration of an eclipse.
-Comp. -स्थापक a. fixing in the ori-
ginal position, having the power of
restoring to a previous state, having
elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity,
capability of recovering the former
position.

स्थिर a. (compar. स्थेयस् ; superl.
स्थेष्ठ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed ; भाव-
स्थिराणि जन्मांतरसीहृदाणि S. 5. 2 ; स त्यागुः
स्थिरमकिंयोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायस्तु वः V. 1.
1, Ku. 1. 30 ; R. 1. 19. 2 Immove-
able, still, motionless ; Ku. 2. 38. 3
Immoveably fixed ; U. 1. 40. 4
Permanent, eternal, everlasting ;
Me. 55 ; Māl. 1. 25. 5 Cool,
collected, composed, placid, calm.
6 Quiescent, free from passion. 7
Steady in conduct, stead-fast. 8
Constant, faithful, determined. 9
Certain, sure. 10 Hard, solid. 11
Strong, intense. 12 Stern, relentless,
hard-hearted ; Ku. 5. 47. -रः 1 A
god, deity. 2 A tree. 3 A mountain.
4 A bull. 5 N. of Siva. 6 N. of
Kārtikeya. 7 Final beatitude or
anointment. 8 The planet Saturn.
(-स्थिरीकृ means 1 to confirm,
strengthen, corroborate. 2 to stop,
make fast. 3 to cheer up, console,
comfort. 4 -स्थिरीकृ s 1 to
become firm or steady 2 to be-

come calm or tranquil). -Comp.
-अश्रुग a. firm in attachment, con-
stant in affection. -आत्मन्, -चित्त,
-चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a. 1 firm-
minded, steady in thought or
resolve, resolute ; R. 8. 22. 2 cool,
calm, dispassionate. -आयुस्, -जीविन्
a. long-lived, lasting. -अरिभ a. firm
in undertakings, persevering.
-कुट्टकः 1 a steady pulverizer. 2 a
kind of common divisor (in algebra).
-गंधः the *champakā* flower. -छद्ः the
birch tree. -छायः 1 a tree which
gives shelter to travellers. 2 a tree.
(in general). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीविता
the silk-cotton tree. -दंष्ट्रः a snake.
-दुग्धः 1 the *champakā* tree. 2 the
Bakula tree. -प्रतिज्ञ a. 1 persisting
in an assertion, obstinate, pertina-
cious. 2 faithful to a promise.
-प्रतिबंध a. firm in opposition,
obstinate ; S. 2. -कला a kind of
gourd. -पोलिः a large tree which
gives shade and shelter. -यौवन a.
ever youthful. (-नः) a kind of
good or evil genius, a fairy. -श्री a.
having everlasting prosperity.
-संगर a. faithful to a promise, true,
veracious. -सौहृद् a. firm in friend-
ship. -स्थायिन् a. remaining firm or
steady, keeping perfectly still (as
in meditation).

स्थिरतर-त्वं 1 Firmness, steadiness,
stability. 2 Firm or vigorous effort,
fortitude ; S. 4. 14. 3 Constancy,
firmness of mind. 4 Fixity.

स्थिरा The earth.

स्थुङ् 6 P. (स्थुङ्ति) To cover.

स्थुल A sort of long tent.

स्थूणा 1 The post or pillar of a
house. 2 A post or pillar in gene-
ral ; स्थूणानिखनन्यायेन S. B. 3 An iron
image or statue. 4 An anvil. -Comp.

-निखननन्याय see under च्या.

स्थूलः 1 Light. 2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull. 2 A man.

स्थूल a. (compar. स्थवीयस्, superl.
स्थविष्ठ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky,
huge ; बहुसूत्राणि स्थूलेन स्थीयते बहिरुत्तमवत्
Si. 2. 78. (where it has sense 6
also) ; स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् Me. 14, 106 ;
R. 6. 28. 2 Fat, corpulent, stout. 3
Strong, powerful ; स्थूले स्थूलं श्वासिनि K.
' breathes hard '. 4 Thick, clumsy.
5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also) ;
as in स्थूलमनं q. v. 6 Foolish, doltish,
silly, ignorant. 7 Stolid, dull, thick-
headed. 8 Not exact. -लः The jack
tree. -लं 1 A heap, quantity. 2 A
tent. 3 The summit of a mountain
(कूट). -Comp. -अंत्रं the larger in-
testine near the anus. -आस्यः a
snake. -उच्छयः 1 a large fragment
of a crag or rock fallen from
tain and f g an irregular
mound 2 incompleteness, deficiency

defect. 3 the middle pice of
elephants. 4 an eruption of pimples
on the face. 5 a hollow at the root
of an elephant's tusks. -काय a. fat,
corpulent. -क्षेडः, -क्षेपः an arrow.
-चापः a large bow-like instrument
used in cleaning cotton. -तालः the
marshy date-tree. -धी, -मति a.
foolish, doltish. -नालः a kind of
large reed. -नास, -नासिक a. thick-
nosed. (-सः, -कः) a hog, boar.
-पटः, -हं coarse cloth. -पद्दः cotton.
-पाद a. club-footed, having swelled
legs. (-दः) 1 an elephant. 2 a man
with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk
cotton tree. -मानं rough or inexact
calculation, gross or rough com-
putation. -मूलं a kind of radish.
-लक्ष-क्षय a. 1 munificent, liberal,
generous. 2 wise, learned. 3 inclined
to recollect both benefits and in-
juries. -शेखा a woman having a
large vulva. -शरीरं the grosser or
material and perishable body. (opp.
सूक्ष्म or लिंग-शरीर q. v. (-शास्त्रकः, -शास्त्रिः
thick or coarse cloth. -शीर्षिका
a small ant having a large head in
proportion to its size. -वद्-पद्दः 1 a
large bee. 2 a wasp. -लक्ष्मणः the
labucha tree. -हस्तं an elephant's
trunk.

स्थूलक a. Large, big, huge, bulky.
-कः A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता-त्वं 1 Largeness, bulkiness,
bigness. 2 Dullness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or
stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेयन् m. Firmness, stability, fixity,
fixedness ; द्वासीयांसः संहताः स्थेयभाजः
Si. 18. 33 ; न यत्र स्थेयानं द्युरतिभयप्रोत-
नयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. To be fixed or placed.
to be settled or determined. -यः 1 A
person chosen to settle a dispute
(between two parties), an arbi-
trator, umpire, a judge. 2 A
domestic priest.

स्थेयस् a. (सी f.) More firm,
stronger ; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेष्ठ a. Very firm, strongest ;
(superl. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थैर्यं 1 Firmness, stability, fixity,
steadiness. 2 Continuance. 3 Firm-
ness of mind, resolution, constancy,
Bg. 13. 7. 4 Patience. 5 Hardness,
solidity.

स्थौणियः, स्थौणियकः A kind of
perfume.

स्थौरं 1 Firmness, strength, power.
2 A load sufficient for a horse or
ass.

स्थोरिन् m. 1 A horse carrying
burdens on his back pack horse 2
A strong horse.

स्थौल्य Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness.

स्नपनं 1 Sprinkling, washing. 2 Bathing, ablution; रेजे जनेः स्नपनसंज्ञन-राज्यसूक्तिः Si. 5. 57.

स्नवः Trickle, oozing, dripping. स्नसु 1. 4 P. (स्नसति, स्नस्यति) 1 To inhabit. 2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution; स्नतृष्णानमि स्नातः. 2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. -Caus. (स्नापयति-ते, स्नपयति-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle; (तेभिः) सतृष्येनां स्नपयामसुः Ku. 7. 10; स्मितस्नापिताथरा Git. 12. U. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44. 47; Si. 2. 7, 8. 3, Me. 43. -Desid. (सिस्नासति) To wish to bathe. -With अप् to bathe after mourning. -नि to plunge deep into; i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see लिप्तात्.

स्नातकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Asrama (that of a Brahmachārin). 2 A Brāhmaṇa just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). 3 A Brāhmaṇa who is a Bhikṣu (beggar of alms) for any religious object; Ms. 11. 1. 4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानं 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; ततः प्रविशति स्नानोत्थिः काश्यपः S. 4. 2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. 3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. 4 Anything used in ablution. -Comp. -अगारं a bath-room. -झोपी a bathing tub. -यात्रा the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshṭha -वस्त्रं a bathing-garment; सङ्गु- किं पीडितं स्नानवस्त्रं भुञ्जेत् हुतं पयः H. 2. 106. -विधिः 1 the act of ablution. 2 the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानीय a. Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing, स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया प्रतीर्ष्यं चोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. -यं Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; R. 16. 21.

स्नापकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नापनं The act of causing to bathe or attending a person while bathing; Ms. 2 209

स्नायु 1 A tendon, muscle अन्य

Bh. 2. 30. 2 The string of a bow. -Comp. -अर्मेत् n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुकः See स्नायु.

स्नावः, स्नावन् m. A tendon, muscle. स्निग्ध a. 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender; Māl. 5. 20. 2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil; उत्सृज्यति स्वमि तदगते स्निग्धमिवा-जनमे Me. 59; स्निग्धवेणीसवर्णे 18; Si. 12. 63; Māl. 10. 4. 3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. 4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent; कनक-निकषस्निग्धा विदुः श्रिया न मनोवन्दी V. 4. 1; Me. 37; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. 5 Smooth, emollient. 6 Moist, wet. 7 Cooling. 8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; श्रुति-स्निग्धेर्जनपदधुलोचनेः पयिमानः Me. 16. 9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; R. 1. 36; U. 2. 14, 3. 22. 10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छायातपसु वसति रामगिर्याश्रमेऽ (चक्रे) Me. 1. 11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). -यः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly, person; विद्वेः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेषतां याति किञ्चित् H. 2. 160; or स स्निग्धोऽ-कुशलादिवावसति यः Subhāsh. ; Pt. 2. 166. 2 The red castor-oil plant. 3 A kind of pine. -र्य 1 Oil. 2 Bee's-wax. 3 Light, lustre. 4 Thickness, coarseness. -Comp. -जनः an affectionate or friendly person, a friend; स्निग्ध-जनसंस्मिन् हि दुःखं सद्गतेन भवति S. 3. -चङ्गुलः a kind of rice of quick growth. -दृष्टि a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze.

स्निग्धता-र्य 1 Oiliness. 2 Blandness. 3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

स्निह्य 4 P. (स्निह्यति, स्निह्य) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किं उ खलु बालेऽस्मिन्नेव इव इवे स्निह्यति मे मनः S. 7; स च स्निह्यत्वाद्यो. U. 6. (where आवयोः may be genitive also). 2 To be easily attached. 3 To be pleased with, be kind to. 4 To be sticky, viscid or adhesive. 5 To be smooth or bland. -Caus. (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. 2 To cause to love. 3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्तु 2 P. (स्तौति, स्तुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. 2 To flow, stream. -With प्र् to flow out, pour forth; प्रस्तुतस्तनी U. 3.

स्तु m. n. 1 Table-land. 2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for सत्तु after acc. dual.)

स्तु f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्तुत a Oozed, dropped, flowed &c

स्तुता A daughter in law सनुपावत

पुनर्भोग्यया स्तुष्टवेवाविकृतोदयः श्रिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.

स्तु 4 P. (स्तुह्यति, स्तुह्य or स्तुह) To vomit.

स्नेहः 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्गता कामीन प्रतिमाति मे V. 2. 4. (where it has sense 6 also); अस्ति मे सोदस्नेहोन्मतेषु S. 1. 2 Oiliness, viscosity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Gūṇas according to the Vaisesikas). 3 Moisture. 4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. 5 Oil; निर्बिहविषयस्नेहः स दशांशमुपेयिवत् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 87. (where the word has sense 1 also); R. 4. 75. 6 any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. -अक्त a. oiled, lubricated, greased. -अनुवृत्तिः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. -आशः a lamp. -भेदः, -भंगः breach or loss of friendship. -पूर्व ind. affectionately. -प्रवाहिः f. flow or course of love; S. 4. 16. -प्रिय a. fond of oil. (-यः) a lamp. -घ्नः phlegm. -रतः sesamum. -वस्तिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमर्दित a. anointed with oil. -स्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship; (भवति) स्नेहवन्निश्चिद्विद्वज्जं हृष्यती वाणस्पृण Me. 12.

स्नेहन् m. 1 A friend. 2 The moon.

3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन a. 1 Anointing, lubricating. 2 Destroying. -नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing or smearing with oil or unguents. 2 Unctuousness. 3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहित p. p. 1 Loved. 2 Kind, affectionate. 3 Anointed, lubricated; -तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिव a. (-नी f.) 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. 2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -m. 1 A friend. 2 An anointer, a smearer. 3 A painter.

स्नेहः 1 The moon. 2 A kind of disease.

स्नी 1 P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्नेह्यं 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. 2 Tenderness, fondness. 3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्तब्ध 1 A. (संवेतो, स्पंदित) 1 To throb, palpitate; अस्पंदिदाक्षि वामं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. 2 To shake, tremble, quiver. 3 To go, move. -With परि to throb, tremble. -वि to move about, struggle.

स्तब्धः 1 Throbbing, palpitation. 2 Vibration, tremor, motion, मनो मेदस्पंदं बाहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशन् Bh. 3. 51.

स्पंदनं 1 Throbbing, pulsation, palpitation, quivering; दामाक्षिस्पंदनं सूचयित्वा Māl. 1; so अपर, बाहु, शरीर &c. 2 Tremor, vibration. 3 The quickening of a child in the womb.

स्पंदित p. p. 1 Throbbled, quivered. 2 Gone -त A pulsation, throb, palpitation

स्पर्ध 1 A. (स्पर्धते) 1 To contend or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with; अस्पर्धित् च रामेण Bk. 15. 65; कस्तीस्सह स्पर्धते Bh. 2. 16. 2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to. -With प्रति, -वि to bid defiance, challenge.

स्पर्ध 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition; आत्मनस्तु दुष्यैः स्पर्धा दुःखोर्ध्वहमन्यत. 2 Jealousy, envy. 3 Defiance. 4 Equality with.

स्पर्धिष्ठा a. (नी f.) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विद्वद्भ्यु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. 2 Emulous, envious. 3 Proud. -m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्ध 10 A. (सर्जयते) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. 2 To unite, join. 3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः 1 Touch, contact (in all senses); तदिदं स्पर्शक्षमं स्पर्श S. 1. 28, 2. 7. 2 Contact (in astr.). 3 Conflict, encounter. 4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. 5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (स्पर्श); स्पर्शयोगो वायुः T. S. 6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. 7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. 8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from क् to ण्); कादयेः सन्ताः स्पर्शाः. 9 A gift, donation, presentation. 10 Air, wind. 11 The sky. 12 Sexual union. -र्शा An unchaste woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ a. senseless, insensible. -इन्द्रियं the organ or sense of touch. -उद्भव a. followed by a consonant. -उपलब्ध, -मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as 'philosopher's stone'. -तत्त्वमात्रं the subtle element of tangibility. -लज्जा the sensitive plant. -वेश a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. -संचारिष्ठा a. contagious, infectious. -स्नानं ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into an eclipse. -स्पंदः, -स्पंदः a frog.

स्पर्शन a. (नी f.) 1 Touching, handling. 2 Affecting, influencing. -नः Air, wind. -नं 1 Touching, touch, contact. 2 Sensation, feeling. 3 Sense or organ of touch. 4 Gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकं A term used in Sāṅkhya philosophy for the 'skin'.

स्पर्शवत् a. 1 Tangible. 2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch; Ku. 1. 55.

स्पर्श 1 A (स्पर्धते) To become wet or moist.

स्पर्श m. A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्श 1 U (सर्जयते) 1 To obstruct. 2 To undertake, perform. 3 To string together. 4 To touch. 5 To see,

behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पर्शः 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent; स्पर्शे शनैर्गतवतिः तत्र विद्विषां Si. 17. 20; see अस्पर्श also. 2 Fight, war, battle. 3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पर्श a. 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest; स्पष्टे जते प्रत्यये K. 'when it was broad day-break'; स्पष्टाकृतिः R. 18. 30; स्पष्टार्थः &c. 2 Real, true. 3 Full-blown, expanded. 4 One who sees clearly. -इ ind. 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. 2 Openly, boldly. (स्पष्टीकृत means 'to make clear or distinct, explain, elucidate'). -Comp. -गर्भा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. -प्रतिपातिः f. distinct notion, clear perception. -भाषिन्, -वक्त्र a. plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

स्पृ 5 P. (स्पृणोति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. 2 To gratify, grant, bestow. 3 To protect. 4 To live.

स्पृका N. of a wild plant.

स्पृष्ट 6 P. (स्पृशति, स्पृष्ट) 1 To touch; स्पृशन्नि गजो हति H. 3. 14; कर्मे परं स्पृशति हति परं स्पृष्टे Pt. 1. 304. 2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; Ku. 3. 22. 3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. 4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 60. 5 To go to, reach; S. 2. 14; R. 3. 43. 6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; मधोक्षतां वस्तुतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32. 7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. 8 To refer or allude to. -Caus. (स्पृशयति ते) 1 To cause to touch. 2 To give, present; गाः कोटिशः सशः यदा द्योतीः R. 2. 49. With अप-उत्स्पृष्ट. -अभि to touch. -उप 1 to touch. 2 to wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 4. 143. 3 to sip, water, rinse the mouth; स नयदस्पर्शद्वयस्युत्पन्न Bk. 2. 11; Ms. 2. 53, 5. 63; अप उत्स्पृष्ट. 4 to bathe; R. 5. 59, 18. 31. -परि to touch. -सं 1 to touch. 2 to sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 53. 3 to bring in contact with.

स्पृष्ट a. (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्मस्पर्श ~ वृक्ष &c.

स्पृष्ट p. p. 1 Touched, felt with the hand. 2 Come in contact with, touching. 3 Not reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पृष्टपुरुषांतरं Ku. 6. 75. 4 Affected, seized; Ms. 69; अनवस्पृष्ट R. 10. 19. 5 Tainted, defiled; Ms. 8. 205. 6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes) मणोत्स्पृष्ट उक्तं स्था वेदा स्पृष्ट इह श्रीक

Stk 38

स्पृष्टिः, -स्पृष्टिका f. Touch, contact, तद्वत्स्य अस्मच्छरीरस्पर्शिका शपितोसि Mk. 3.

स्पृष्ट 10 U. (स्पृश्यति-ने) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); स्पृष्टयामि खलु दुर्ललितायाम् S. 7; तपःकृशायामि स्पृष्टयंती K; न मैथिलेयः स्पृष्टयान्धुव भर्तु दिवो नाय्यलकेश्वराय R. 16. 42, Bh. 2. 45.

स्पृष्टयन् The act of desiring or wishing, longing for.

स्पृष्टणीय a. To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अहो वताति स्पृष्टणीयवीर्येः Ku. 3. 20; देया त्वमेव जगत् स्पृष्टणीयसिद्धिः Māl. 10. 21; परस्परं स्पृष्टणीय-शोभं न भेदितं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 60; U. 6. 40.

स्पृष्ट्यालु a. Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); भोगेभ्यः स्पृष्ट्यालवो न हि वयं Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु स्पृष्ट्यालुष्वे R. 14. 45.

स्पृष्टा Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness, कथमन्ये कस्मिंश्चिद्दुःखेभ्यः दुःखिणः स्पृष्टां Ve 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

स्पृष्टा a. Desirable, enviable. -वृक्षः The wild citron tree.

स्पृष्ट 9 P. (स्पृणति) To hurt, kill.

स्पृष्ट m. See स्पृष्ट.

स्फट 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, expand.

स्फटः A snake's expanded hood, cf. फट-टा.

स्फटा 1 A snake's expanded hood 2 Alum.

स्फटिकाः A : crystal, quartz, अपगतमेलं हि मनसि स्फटिकमणाविष रजनिःक-गभस्तयः दुर्लभं शिवशंखपेदाशुभाः K. -Comp. -अचलः the mount Meru. -अद्रिः the mount Kailāsa. -निद्र m. camphor. -अश्मन्, -आश्मन्, -मणि m., -शिला a crystal stone.

स्फटिकारिः, स्फटिकारिका f. Sulphate of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फट् I. 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फटयति-ते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फट् See स्फुट.

स्फूर्ण Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्फुल 1 P. (स्फुलति) To tremble, quiver, throb, palpitate. -10. U. or caus. (स्फालयति-ते) To cause to tremble or shake. WITH अ 1 to cause to tremble, cause to flap, shake, rock. 2 to strike or press against, splash आस्फालितं यत्नमदाकारायः R. 16. 13, U. 5. 9. 3 to strike, play upon; Si. 1. 9. 4 to twang (as a bow.)

स्फाटिक a. (की f.) Crystalline. -क A crystal

स्फाटित p p Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्फाति: f. 1 Swelling, intumescence.
2 Increase, growth.

स्फात् 1 A. (स्फाते, स्फाति) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky.
2 To swell, increase, expand; संदुबुद्धे तयोः कोपः प्रसफ्ये शब्दलाभे Bk. 14. 109.
-Caus. (स्फावयति-ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावस्फावयतां शक्तीर्वाणांश्चाकिरतां मुहुः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फार a. 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फारकुहृत्फणपीठनिर्वद् &c.; Māl. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. 2 Much, abundant; Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. 3 Loud. -रः 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. 2 A bubble (in gold). 3 A protuberance. 4 Throbbing, quivering palpitation, vibration. 5 Twanging. -रं Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारीम् means 'to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply'; सुस्फारिणो विहसिष्यन्ति मुहुः स्फारीमवद्यापः Mk. 1. 36.

स्फारण Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फालः Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitating.
2 Causing to shake about or move. 3 Rubbing, friction. 4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिक् f. Buttocks, hips; अंसस्फिक्पृष्ठ-विंशत्यवयवसुलभान्युपयुता नि जग्वा Māl. 5. 16.

स्फिद् 10 U. (स्फेदयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. 2 To despise. 3 To love. 4 To cover.

स्फिद् 10 U. (स्फिदयति-ते) To hurt &c.; see स्फिद् above.

स्फिर a. (compar. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेड) 1 Abundant, much, large. 2 Many, numerous. 3 Vast, capacious.

स्फीत p. p. 1 Swollen, increased; Ve. 5. 40. 2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. 3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. 4 Pure, Bv. 4. 13. 5 Successful, prosperous, thriving. 6 Affected by hereditary disease. (स्फीतीकृत means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फीति: f. 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. 2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; धनशान्यस्य च स्फीतिः सदा मे वर्ततां गृहे. 3 Prosperity.

स्फुद् 1. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुदति, स्फोटति-ते, स्फुटति) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder, cleave split, break; हाहा देवि स्फुदति हृदयं वसते देहवन्धः U. 3. 38; स्फुदति न सा मनसिज-विशिखिण Git. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77. 2 To expand, open, blow, blossom; स्फुदति कुम्भमकिरि विरहिहृदयदलनाय Git. 5; Pt. 1. 136, Kāv. 3. 167. 3 To run or bound away, disperse; तुंगाः प्रस्फुट-मतिः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. 4 To become visible burst into view become evident or manifest II 10 U

(स्फुदयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open. 2 To burst into view. -Caus. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. 2 To manifest, show, make clear. 3 To disclose, divulge, make public. 4 To hurt, destroy, kill. 5 To winnow.

स्फुट a. 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. 2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपरागपरागतसंकेतं Si. 6. 2, 5. 3 Manifested, displayed, made clear, 4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिद्वल्कारः K. P. 1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 70; Ki. 11. 44. 5 Bursting into view; U. 3. 42. 6 White, bright, pure; सुकाफलं वा स्फुट-विदुनस्य Ku. 1. 44. 7 Well-known, famous; स्फुटनृदलीलमभवत्सुतयोः Si. 9. 79 (प्रथित). 8 Spread, diffused. 9 Loud. 10 Apparent, true. -इ ind. Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1 intelligible, obvious. 2 significant. -तार a. bright or gemmed with stars. -फलं (in geom.). 1 distinct or precise area of a triangle. 2 the clear or net result of any calculation. -सारः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). -सूर्यगतिः f. the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. 2 Expanding, opening, blossoming.

स्फुटिः -टी f. Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित p. p. 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked. 2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower). 3 Made clear, manifested, shown. 4 Torn, destroyed. 5 Laughed at. -Comp. -चरण a. having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुद् 10 U. (स्फुदयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुद् 6 P. (स्फुदति) To cover.

स्फुद् 1. 1. P. (स्फुदति) To open, expand. -II. 10: U. (स्फुदयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुद् 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुडते, स्फुडयति-ते) See स्फुद्.

स्फुत् ind. An imitative sound. -Comp. -कारः fire. -कारः the sound स्फुत्, a crackling noise.

स्फुर 6. P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरति) 1 (a) To throb, palpitate (as eyes); शांतमिदना-श्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 15; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलम्ब्य Māl. 1. 8. (b) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general; स्फुरदवजनासुदतया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. 2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated; हतं पृथिव्यां कण्ठं स्फुरति Rām 3 To start, dart, spring forward प्रस्फुर्यमाना परं Bk 14 6 4

To spring back, rebound (as a bow). 5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth; वर्मनः स्फुरति निमेषे यदा. 6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; सुखात्स्फुरतीं को हर्षमिच्छति हरेः परिभूय दैद्रा Mu. 1. 8. रक्षितरुचिरसूत्रं दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादं कापि रावो जगाद् Git. 11. 7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुरतु कुलकुम्भयो रूपरि मायिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदये Git. 10; (तया) स्फुरत्प्रभावं डलया चक्रावे Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5. 51; Me. 15, 27. 8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 27. 9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. 10 To go tremulously. 11 To bruise, destroy. -Caus. (स्फुरयति ते, स्फोरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. 2 To cause to shine, irradiate. 3 To throw, cast. -WITH अप to shine forth or out. -अभि 1 to spread or be diffused, expand. 2 to become known. -परि 1 to throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगमनमालस्यः U. 3. 28. -न 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to expand, be dilated; प्रास्फुरज्वनं Mb 2 to spread far and wide, become known; संस्थितस्य शुभोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुटं Subhāsh. -वि 1 to quiver, tremble. 2 to struggle. 3 to shine, gleam; U. 4. 4 to draw or twang (as a bow, used in caus. in the same sense); एकोपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचक्रं कः सिंधुराजमभिषेधयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Ki. 14. 31.

स्फुरः 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. 2 Swelling. 3 A shield.

स्फुरणं 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). 2 Throbbing or quivering or certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). 3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. 4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. 5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् a. Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. -उल्का a shooting meteor, aerolite.

स्फुरित p. p. 1 Trembling, throbbing. 2 Shaken. 3 Glittering, shining. 4 Unsteady. 5 Swollen. -तं 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. 2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुच्च् 1 P. (स्फुच्च्ति) 1 To spread, extend. 2 To forget.

स्फुर्ज् 1 P. (स्फुर्जति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder-clap, crash, explode; Ms. 1. 53. 2 To glitter, shine. 3 To burst or break forth; स्फुर्ज्येव स एष संवति मम न्यक्कारमिज-स्थितेः Mv. 3. 40. -WITH वि 1 to roar, thunder. 2 to resound. 3 to increase. 4 to shine, appear; अस्त्वेषं जडव्यतां ह भवता वद् भोमि विस्फुर्जने K P 10

स्फुट 6. P. (स्फुलित) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. 2 To dart forth, appear. 3 To collect. 4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुल A tent.

स्फुलन Trembling, Throbbing, palpitation.

स्फुलिगः, -नं, **स्फुलिगा** A spark of fire ; **स्फुलिगावस्था** वह्निरवपेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फूर्जः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. 2 Indra's thunderbolt. 3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फूर्जः. 4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of a fear in the end.

स्फूर्जथुः A clap or peal of thunder.

स्फूर्तिः f. 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. 2 Spring, bound. 3 Blooming, opening. 4 Manifestation, display. 5 Flashing on the mind. 6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फूर्तिमत् a. 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. 2 Tenderhearted.

स्फेवत् a. More abundant, larger (comp. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फेड a. Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फोटः 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. 2 Disclosure ; as in नर्मस्फोटः. 3 A swelling, boil, tumor. 4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound ; बुद्धेर्देशाकरणेः प्रधानमूतस्फोटस्वरूपम्यंजकस्य शब्दस्य अनित्यसि व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1, also see Sarva. S. (पाणिनीयदर्शन). 5 The eternal sound recognised by the Mīmāṃsikas. -Comp. -बीजकः the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटन a. (नी f.) Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. -नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. -नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. 2 Winnowing grain. 3 Cracking the fingerjoints, snapping the fingers. 4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, gimlet.

स्फोट The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरण See स्फुरण.

स्फुरं A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 184. -Comp. -वर्तनिः the furrow made by this implement.

स्फु See स्फु.

स्फ ind. 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to present participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense

भाहारको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवर्तति स्म Pt. 1 ; क्रीणति स्म प्रायश्चित्तवैशालि Si. 17. 15. 2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q. v.) ; अर्तुर्विप्रकृतानि रोषणतया भास्व प्रतीपमः S. 4. 17 ; भास्व तर्जिमेदनी काचिज्जननेत्युच्यते H. 2. 7.

स्मयः 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. 2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit ; तस्मै स्मयावेशविष-जिताय R. 5. 19, Bh. 3. 2, 69.

स्मरः 1 Recollection, remembrance. 2 Love. 3 Cupid, the god of love ; स्मर पुरुषस्य क्व माधवः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43.

-Comp. -अंकुशः 1 a finger-nail. 2 a lover, lascivious person. -अगारं, -कूपकः, -यहं, -मंदिरं female, organ. -अंध a. blinded by love, infatuated with passion. -आतुर, -आर्त, -उत्सुक a. pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. -आसवः saliva. -कर्मन् n. any amorous action, a wanton act. -युग्मः an epithet of Vishnu. -उज्ज्वल the clitoris. -दशा state of love, state of the body produced by being in love (these are ten). -ध्वजः 1 the male organ. 2 a fabulous fish. 3 N. of a musical instrument. (-ज) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. -मित्रा an epithet of Rati. -भासित a. inflamed by love. -मोहः infatuation of love, passion. -लेखनी the Sārikā bird. -वल्गुः 1 an epithet of Spring. 2 of Aniruddha. -वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. -शासनः an epithet of Siva. -सस्रः the moon. -स्तंभः the male organ. -स्वर्पः a donkey, an ass. -हरः an epithet of Siva.

स्मरणं 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection ; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनाति पुष्पं यतः R. 10. 30. 2 Thinking of or about ; यदि हस्तिस्मरणे सरसं मनः Gtt. 13. 3 Memory. 4 Tradition, traditional precept ; इति धृष्टस्मरणत्वात् (opp. श्रुति). 5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. 6 Remembering with regret ; regretting. 7 Rhetorical recollection, regarded as a figure of speech ; thus defined :—यथापुनरुच्यते ह्ये तदस्मरे स्मृतिः स्मरणं K. P. 10. -Comp. -अनुग्रहः 1 a kind remembrance. 2 the favour of remembrance ; Ku. 6. 19. -अपत्यतर्पकः a turtle, tortoise. -अयोग्यं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. -पदवी death.

स्मार a. Relating to Smara or the god of love ; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं बाणः पुष्प-मया अपि । तथाप्यप्यंगुलैर्लोचये करोति वक्ष्यमात्मनः ॥ -रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक a. (रिक्ता f.) Reminding. -कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मरणं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त a. 1 Relating to memory remembered memorial 2 Being

within memory. 3 Based on or recorded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws ; कर्मस्मृतिविधायां कुर्वति प्रत्यक्षं गृही Y. 1. 97 ; Ms. 1. 108. 4 Legal. 5 Following or professing the law-books. 6 Domestic (as fire). -तः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. 2 One who follows the traditional law. 3 N. of a sect.

स्मि 1 A. (स्मयेत, स्मित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently) ; काकुत्स्थ ईदृक्स्मयमान आस Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8 ; स्मयमानं वदनाकुञ्जं स्मरानि Bv. 2. 27. 2 To bloom, expand ; Pt. 1. 136. -Caus. (स्माययति-ते) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. 2 To laugh at, deride. 3 To astonish (स्मायते in this sense) -Desid. (सिस्मयिषते) To wish to smile. -WITH उद्- to smile, laugh. -वि 1 to wonder or be surprised at, उपयोर्न तथा लोकः प्राचीन्येन विसिष्मिमे R. 15. 65 ; Bk. 5. 51. 2 to admire. 3 to be proud or conceited ; न विस्मयेत तपसा Ms. 4. 236. (-Caus.) to cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment ; विस्माययन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33, Bk. 5. 58, 8. 42.

स्मिद् 10 U. (स्मिदयति-ते) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. 2 To love. 3 To go.

स्मित p. p. 1 Smiled, smiling. 2 Expanded, blown, blossomed. -तं A smile, gentle laugh ; सस्मितं ' with a smile ' ; सविल्लासितं &c. -Comp. -दृशू a. having a smiling look. (-ज्) a handsome woman. -पूर्वम् ind. smilingly, with a smile ; सवापेभिसान् स्मित-पूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47.

स्मील 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink. **स्मृ** 1. 5 P. (स्मृणीति) 1 To please, gratify. 2 To protect, defend. 3 To live. -II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत ; pass. स्मर्यते) 1 (a) To remember, bear or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of स्मरति हुरस्मरौ तत्र गोदावरौ वा स्मरति च तदुपा-तेष्वावयोर्वैतानि U. 1. 26. (b) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of, स्मराम्नोऽभीष्टदेवता Pt. 1 ; R. 15. 45. 2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c. ; यः स्मरेत्पुंडरीकाक्षं सवाप्यन्तरः क्षुभिः 3 To lay down or record in a Smṛiti ; तथा च स्मरति. 4 To declare, regard, consider ; Pt. 1. 30. 5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with gen.) ; स्मरुं दिशति न दिवः ह्यर्द्धदृश्यः K. 5. 28 ; कञ्चिद्भूतः स्मरति रसिके त्वं हि तस्य श्रियोति Me. 85 ; Mu. 5. 14. -Caus. (स्मारयति-ते, but स्मरयति-ते in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind ; अनेन मञ्जिषाभिर्योगेन स्मारयति ने पूर्वशिक्षां सौदामिनी Mā. 1 ; sometimes with two acc. अयि चमृज्जोना स्मारयति यदुष्टी Mu 1 व चमृ स्मर कलश

नेव स्मरिता वयं U. 6. 34. 2 To give information. 3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for; Si. 6. 56, 8 64. -Desid. (सुस्मृते) To wish to recollect. -WITH अद्भु to remember, recollect, call to mind. -अप to forget. -न to forget. -वि to forget; मधुकर विस्मृतोऽस्मै कथं S. 5. 1. (-Caus.) to cause to forget; U. 1. -सं to remember, think of; Bg. 18. 76, Ms. 4. 149. (-Caus.) to remind, put in mind of; (पाताल) मामय सेस्मरयतीव युजगलोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

स्मृतिः f. 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory; अश्वत्थामा कर्षुत-वतुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते Ve. 3. 21; संस्कार-मात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S.; स्मृत्युपस्थितोऽनौ द्वौ श्लोको U. 6. 2 Thinking of, calling to mind. 3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious) (opp. श्रुति). 4 A code of laws, law-book. 5 A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule, of law; इति स्मृतेः. 6 Desire, wish. 7 Understanding. -Comp. -अंतरं another law-book. -अपेत a. 1 forgotten. 2 inconsistent with Smṛiti. 3 (hence) illegal, unjust. -वक्त a. prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. -वयः, -विषयः the object of memory; स्मृतिपथं, विषयमयं to be dead; Bh. 3. 37, 38. -प्रत्यक्षमर्थः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. -प्रबंधः a legal work. -भ्रंशः loss or failure of memory. -रोधः temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 32. -विग्रहः confusion of memory. -विरुद्धः a. illegal. -विरोधः 1 opposition to law, illegality. 2 Disagreement between two or more Smṛities or legal texts; स्मृतिविरोधं प्रतिश्रुति S. B. -साक्षं 1 a law-book, code, digest. 2 legal science. -क्षय a. deceased, dead (as a person). -क्षयिहय temporary loss of memory. -साक्ष्य a. capable of being proved by law. -हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर a. 1 Smiling; विलोक्य ब्रह्मक्षमवि-ष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो मविष्मति Ku. 5. 70; Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2; Māl. 10. 6. 2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming; अधिकविकसदं तर्पितं स्मेरस्येत्येति Māl. 1. 28. 3 Proud. 4 Evident. -Comp. -चिह्निकरः a peacock.

स्वयः Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.

स्वयं 1 A. (स्वदते, स्पष्ट; desid. सिस्व-विषते, सिस्वसन्ति; the स् of स्वयं is changed to द् after a preposition ending in अ or उ) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow - नवि क्वचनवि

स्वयमानं मयं त्व किमपि छिदंते यजुः सुजं तु श्रुतः Bv. 1. 5. 2 To shed, pour forth. 3 To run, flee. -WITH अद्भु to flow. -आने 1 to ooze, flow. 2 to rain, pour down water; अभिष्यंदमानमेवनेदुरितनीलिमा जितिः U. 2. 3 to be melted; U. 6. -नि, परि to flow out or forth. -प्र to flow forth. -वि to flow; Bk. 9. 74.

स्वयं 1 Flowing, trickling. 2 Going rapidly, moving. 3 A car, chariot. स्वयं a. (ना or नी f.) 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. 2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; स्वयं नो चतुरगाः Kī. 15. 16. -नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; वनोत्पन्नं वविष्मति यजः स्वयं नालोक्यते S. 1. 33. 2 Air, wind. 3 A kind of tree. (तिनिश). -नं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. 3 Water. -Comp. -आरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्वयं 1 A drop, of saliva. स्वयं a. (नी f.) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. 2 Rushing. 3 Going. स्वयं 1 Saliva. 2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time. स्वयं p. p. Oozed, trickled, dropped. स्वयं 1 P., 10 U. (स्मति. स्वययति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. 2 To go. 3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

स्वयंतकः A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). For some account, see the word वज्रजित्.

स्वयं (नी) काः 1 A cloud. 2 An ant-hill. 3 A kind of tree. 4 Time.

स्वयं Indigo. स्वात् ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be'). It may be, perhaps, perchance. -Comp. -वादः an assertion of probability (in phil.) a form of scepticism. -वादिन् m. a sceptic.

स्वालः See स्वाल. स्वात् p. p. 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चित्तसंतति-तुजालनिविदस्त्वत्तं लग्नं विद्या Māl. 5. 10. 2 Pierced. -तः A sack.

स्वतिः 1 Sewing, stitching. 2 Needle-word. 3 A sack. 4 Lineage, family. 5 Offspring.

स्वतः 1 A ray of light. 2 The sun. 3 A bag, sack.

स्वयः A ray of light.

स्वोतः A sack, bag.

स्वोय a. 1 Beautiful, pleasing. 2 Auspicious, propitious. -नः 1 A ray of light. 2 The sun. 3 A sack. -नं Happiness, pleasure.

स्वयं 1 A. (स्वदते, स्वत) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down; नास्त्वस्मिन्निदं श्रेष्ठं विपरीतदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गार्गीयं स्वदते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29; Bk. 14. 72. 15. 61. 2 To sink, drop, fall

asunder; हाहा देवि स्वदति हृदयं जंसते देह-वयः U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20. 3 To hang down. 4 To go. -Caus. (स्वययति ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोपि नास्त्वस्मिन्निदं कानि R. 6. 75. 2 To relax, loosen. -WITH वि to slip down, become loosened. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to fall down, let fall; विस्वस्यती नवकर्णिकारं Ku. 3. 62. 2 to loosen, relax.

स्वयः Falling, slipping.

स्वयं 1 Falling. 2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

स्वयं a. (नी f.) 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; स्वयं स्व-सिनि चक्रेस्तदभिताः पराकुला स्वयंजाः S. 1. 30. 2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

स्वयं 1 A. (स्वदते) To confide or trust.

स्वयं a. (नी f.) (compar. स्वयं यम् superl. स्वयं यम्). Wearing a garland or chaplet; आशुक्तामरणः स्वयं हीनं विहृदुलवान् R. 17. 25.

स्वयं f. 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); स्वयं नपि शिरस्त्रयं. शिरो धुनोह्यहोऽयं S. 7. 24. 2 A garland (in general). -Comp. -वामनः (स्वयं वामनः) n. the tie or fillet of a garland. -धर a. wearing a garland; Gīt. 12. (-रा) N. of a metre.

स्वयं A rope, string, cord.

स्वयं f. Breaking wind downwards (अपानवायु).

स्वयं 1 A. (स्वदते, स्वयं) To confide; see अस्. -WITH वि 1 to be confident. 2 to rest secure.

स्वयः 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. 2 A drop, flow, stream; विपुलौ स्वय-यती वा स्वयौ नैवजलस्वयैः Rām. 3 A fountain, spring.

स्वयं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. 2 Sweat. 3 Urine.

स्वयं a. (स्वयं f.) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. -वर्मा 1 a woman that miscarries. 2 a cow miscarrying by accident.

स्वयं 1 A stream, river; वापीविव स्वयंती R. 17. 63.

स्वयं m. 1 A maker. 2 A creator. 3 The creator, an epithet of Brahman; वा सृष्टिः स्रष्टारया S. 1. 1; तत्त्वस्रष्टारः 7. 27. 4 N. of Siva.

स्वयं p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped down; slipped off, fallen off; स्वयं शरं वापमपि स्वयंसात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकवलयं स्वयं स्वयं मया प्रतिसाधते S. 3. 13; Kī. 5. 33, Me. 63. 2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादस्वयंस्वयं Mā. 4. 8; स्वयंस्वयंस्वयंस्वयंस्वयंस्वयं S. 1. 30. 3 Loosed. 4 Let go relaxed. 5 Pendulous, hanging down. 6 Separated. -Comp. -अयं a

1 having the limbs relaxed. 2 swooning, fainting.

सुतरः A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed ; शिलातले सुतरमास्तीर्य निषसाद् K., Ms. 2. 204.

स्राक् *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

स्रावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

सावक *a.* (विकार *f.*) Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. -कं Black pepper.

सिम् 1 P. (क्षेमति) To hurt, kill.

सिम् 1 P. (क्षिमति) To hurt, kill.

सिम् 4 P. (क्षीयति, क्षत) 1 To go. 2 To become dry.

स्र 1 P. (स्रवति, स्रत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude ; न हि निशालवेत्तौद्रं Rām. 2 To pour out, shed, let flow ; अलोष्टिष्ठ च स्रष्टे शोणितं वायुमुत्स्रवत् Bk. 15. 76, 17. 18. 3 To go, move.

4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing ; स्रवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नमांडास्यो यथा Bhāg. ; Bk. 6. 18 ; Ms. 2. 74. 5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret). -*Caus.* (सावयति-ने) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.) ; न गन्तास्तावदेतमुक्त्वा Ms. 4. 169. (With prepositions the root retains nearly the same meanings).

स्रज्जः N. of a district ; यथाः स्रज्जः सुपतिष्ठे Sk. ; (it was situated at some distance from at least one day's journey from Pāṭaliputra q. v. ; cf. न हि देवदत्तः स्रज्जे संनिधीयमानस्तदहरेव पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते सुगपदेनेकत्र वृत्तावनेकत्रप्रसंगात् S. B.

स्रुनी Natron.

स्रुक् *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire ; (usually made of trees like Palāsa or Khadira) ; R. 11. 25 ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 183. -*Comp.* -प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रुत् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth ; स्त्रेण तस्यामयुतकुतेव Ku. 1. 4, 5 ; Si. 9. 68.

स्रतिः *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out ; कीटस्रतिस्तुतिभिर-स्रमिवोद्भूतः Mu. 6. 13 ; पदं तुषारस्रतिथोत-रक्त Ku. 1. 5 ; R. 16. 44 ; Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2 ; क्षीरस्रतिक्षुरमयः (वाताः) Me. 107. ' exudation or flow of the sap.' 2 Exudation, resin. 3 A stream.

स्रावः-वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. 2 A spring, cascade.

स्रुक् 1 A. (स्रकते) To go, move.

स्रे 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. 2 To sweat ; see श्रे.

स्रोतं A stream ; see स्रोतस्.

स्रोतस् *n.* 1 (*a.*) A stream, current
flow of water यच्च स्रोत इति

पुलिनमधुना तच्च सरोतं U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (*b.*) A torrent, rapid stream ; नद्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्सुद्धामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78 ; स्रोतसेधोद्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. 2 A stream, river (in general) ; स्रोतः-सामसि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. 3 A wave. 4 Water. 5 The canal of nutriment in the body. 6 An organ of sense ; निगृह्य सर्वस्रोतोहि Rām. 7 The trunk of an elephant. -*Comp.* -अंजनं (स्रोतोअंजनं) antimony. -ईशः the ocean. -रंध्रं an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril ; स्रोतोर्ध्वव्यनित्तुमगं दैतिभिः धीयनातः Me. 42 (see Malli. thereon) ; (written श्रोतोर्ध्व also q. v.). -वहा a river ; स्रोतोवहा पथि निकामजलामतीत्य जातः सत्ते प्रणयवान् युगटुष्णिगकावां S. 6. 15 ; कार्यां सैकतलीनदंतेभिधुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16, R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 N. of Śiva. 2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun ; स्वनियोगनमस्य कुरु S. 2 ; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तेनयित्वा 5. 5 ; oft. in comp. in this sense ; स्वयत्न, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्वय. 2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn ; स्वर्वादि न स्वल्लु कमलं पुष्पति स्वामयिष्यां Me. 80 ; S. 1. 18 ; स तस्य स्त्री भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. 3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe ; क्षत्रिय भार्या सुदृश्य सा च स्वा च विशाः स्मृतेः Ms. 3. 13, 5. 104. -स्वः 1 A relative, kinsman ; Pt. 2. 96 ; Ms. 2. 109. 2 The soul. -स्वः, स्वः Wealth, property, as in निःस्व q. v. -*Comp.* -अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy. -अक्षरं one's own hand-writing. -आधिकारः one's own duty or sway ; स्वाधिकारात्मकः Me. 1. , स्वाधिकारायुक्तो S. 7. -अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body. -अधीन *a.* 1 dependent on oneself, self-dependent. 2 independent. 3 one's own subject. 4 in one's own power ; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं नद्वे न सेवाजलिः Mk. 3. 11. ' कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power ; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमतः S. 4. ' पतिका, ' भर्तृका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her ; अथ सा निर्गतायाया राया स्वाधीनभर्तृका निजयाद् । रातिक्कतं कांतं मंडनवाछया. Git. 12 ; see S. D. 112 *et seq.* -अध्यायः 1 self-recitation, muttering to one-self. 2 study of the Vedas, sacred study. -अधुयतिः *f.* 1 self-experience. 2 self-knowledge ; स्वाधुयतिक्कताराय नमः शांताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. -अर्तं 1 the mind ; Bv. 4. 5 ; Mv. 7. 17. 2 a cavern. -अर्थः 1 one's own interest, self-interest ; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते Si. 2. 65. 2 own meaning ; Bv. 1. 79 (where both senses are intended). ' अधुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive ;

ing, one of the two main kinds of अधुमान ; the other being पार्थाधुमान. ' पटित *a.* 1 clever in one's own affairs. 2 expert in attending to own interests. ' पर, ' परायण *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish. ' विघातः frustration of one's object. ' सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. -आयत्त *a.* subject to, or dependent upon, oneself ; Bh. 2. 7. -इच्छा self-will, own inclination. ' मृदुः an epithet of Bhishma. -उदयः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. -उपधिः a fixed star. -कंपनः air, wind. -कर्मिन् *a.* selfish. -कार्यं one's own business or interest -गतस् *ind.* to oneself, aside (in theatrical language). -छंद *a.* 1 self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. 2 wild. (-दः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (-दं) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily ; स्वच्छंदं वलदस्वित्ते ते मरंदं विंदितो विद्वत्तुं योजितं मिलिंदाः Bv. 1. 5. -ज *a.* self-born. (-जः) 1 a son or child. 2 sweat, perspiration. (-जं) blood. -जनः 1 a kinsman, srelative, इतः प्रत्यदेशात् स्वजनममुगुंतुं व्यवसिता S. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. 2 one's own people or kindred, one's household. तत्र *a.* self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. (-जः) a blind man. -देशः one's own country, native country. ' जः, ' बंधुः a fellow-countryman. -धर्मः 1 one's own religion. 2 one's own duty, the duties of one's own class ; Ms. 1. 88-91. 3 peculiarity, one's own property. -पक्षः one's own side or party. -परमंडलं one's own and an enemy's country. -प्रकाश *a.* 1 self-evident. 2 self-luminous. -प्रयोगात् *ind.* by means of one's own efforts. -भटः 1 one's own warrior. 2 body-guard. -भावः 1 own state. 2 an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature ; as in स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhāsh. ; so कुटिल, शुद्ध, ' सुदु, ' चपल, ' कटिन &c. ' उक्तिः *f.* 1 spontaneous declaration. 2 (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance ; स्वभायोक्तिस्तु हिंभादेः स्वक्रियास्तुपर्वणं K. P. 10, or नाना-वस्यं पदार्थानां रूप साक्षाद्विपुष्यती Kāv. 2. 8. ' वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). ' सिद्ध *a.* natural, spontaneous, inborn. -सुः 1 an epithet of Brahman. 2 of Śiva. 3 of Viṣṇu. -योनि *a.* related on the mother's side (-म-*f.*) own womb, one's own place of birth (*f.*) a

sister or near female relative. -रसः 1 natural taste. 2 proper taste or sentiment in composition. -राज् *m.* the Supreme Being. -रूप *a.* 1 similar, like. 2 handsome, pleasing, lovely. 3 learned, wise (-र) 1 one's own form or shape, natural state or condition. 2 natural character or form, true constitution. 3 nature. 4 peculiar aim. 5 kind, sort, species. -रसिद्धि *f.* one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्धि *q. v.* -वश *a.* 1 self-controlled. 2 independent. -वासिनी *a.* a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. -वृत्ति *a.* living by one's own exertions. -सवृत्त *a.* self-protected, self-guarded. -संस्था 1 self-abiding. 2 self-possession. 3 absorption in one's own self. -स्थ *a.* 1 self-abiding. 2 self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. 3 independent. 4 doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ प्वासि Māl. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः Pt. 1. 127; see अवस्थ also. 5 contented, happy. (-स्थ) *ind.* at ease, comfortably, composedly. -स्थानं one's own place or home; one's own abode; नमः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. -हस्त one's own hand or handwriting, an autograph; see under हस्त. -हस्तिका an axe. -हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (-त्ते) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare.

स्वक *a.* One's own, own.
स्वकीय *a.* 1 One's own, own. 2 Of one's own family.
स्वंग 1 P. (स्वंगति) To go, move.
स्वंगः An embrace.

स्वच्छ *a.* 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छ-स्फटिक, स्वच्छसुकाफलं &c. 2 White. 3 Beautiful. 4 Healthy. -च्छः A crystal.
-च्छ *a.* pearl. -Comp. -पद्मं tale. -बालुकं pure chalk. -मणिः a crystal.

स्वच्छ 1 A (स्वजते; the *ह* being changed to *वृ* after prepositions ending in *इ* or *उ*) 1 To embrace, clasp; कयाचिदार्जुन्य विराय सस्वजे Bv. 2. 178; पर्यश्रुतस्वजत सूर्यनि चोपजग्री R. 13. 70. 2 To encircle, twisp round. -WITH पति to embrace; दत्ते परिजजस्व मा सखीजनं च S. 4; Bv. 2. 178.

स्वच्छ 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-उपति-ते) 1 To go. 2 To finish.

स्वत्त्व *ind.* Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively).

स्वत्वं 1 Self-existence. 2 Ownership, proprietary right.
स्वत्वं 1 A (स्वदत्ते, स्वदिते) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person)
स्वदत्तेभ्यः Bāṇa 1 अपादि युगल न वारि

धारा स्वादुः दुर्गंधिः स्वदत्ते तुषारा N. 3. 93; सस्वदे सुखदं वनदास्यः St. 10. 23. 2 To taste, relish, eat. 3 To please. 4 To sweeten. -II. 10 U. or Caus. (स्वादयति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. 2 To taste. 3 To sweeten. -WITH आ 1 to taste, eat (fig. also); परावदास्वादितपूर्वमाद्युगः R. 3. 54. 2 to enjoy; Me. 87.

स्वदने Tasting, eating.

स्वदित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. -त् An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Śrāddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वया 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. 2 One's own will or pleasure. 3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वासंयदितत्पराः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9. 142, Y. 1. 102. 4 The food offered to the Manes personified. 5 Food or oblation in general. 6 N. of Māyā or worldly illusion. -*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); पितृभ्यः स्वाया Sk. -Comp. -कर *a.* offering oblations to the Pitris. -कारः 1 the exclamation Svadhā; पूते हि तद् गृहं यच्च स्वाधकारः प्रवर्तते. -प्रियः Agni or fire. -सुख *m.* 1 a deceased or deified ancestor. 2 a god, deity.

स्वधिति. *m. f.* स्वधिति An axe.

स्वन् 1 P. (स्वन्ति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्वाः पराश्च सस्वदुः Bk. 14. 3; देवव कीचकास्ते स्युर्य स्वर्गयन्त्रिलोद्धताः Ak. 2 To sing. -Caus. (स्वन्यति-ते) 1 To cause to resound. 2 To sound. 3 To adorn (स्वानयति in this sense).

स्वनः Sound, noise, शिवादीरस्वनं पश्चाद् बुद्धये विकृतेति तं R. 12. 39; शंखस्वनः &c. -Comp. -उत्साहः a rhinoceros.

स्वनिः Sound, noise.

स्वनिक *a.* Sounding; as in पाणिस्वनिकः 'one who claps his hands'.

स्वनिता *a.* Sounded, sounding, making a noise. -त् The noise of thunder, thunder-clap; cf. स्तनित.

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपति, सुप्त; *pass.* सुप्यते; *desid.* सुप्यसति) (rarely 1 U स्वपति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असंज्ञातकिणस्कंधः सुप्तं स्वपतिं योगिनिः R. P. 10; इतः स्वपतिं केशवः Bh. 2. 76. 2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. 3 To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19. -Caus. (स्वापयति-ते) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. -WITH अव, -नि, -प्र or सं to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्षणः Māl. 7; Ku. 2. 42; R. 11. 44.

स्वप्नः 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधिते आत्मा विस्वप्नो दृष्टा भवार् R. 12. 81, 7. 61, 12. 70 2 A dream, dreaming स्वप्ने जातसंज्ञः कालु जीवलोक Sāntu 2 3; स्वप्ने

तु नाया नु मतिप्रभो नु S. 6. 9, R. 10. 60. 3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. -Comp -अवस्था a state of dreaming. -उपम *a.* 1 resembling a dream. 2 unreal or illusory (like a dream). -कर, -कृत *a.* inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. -गृह, -निकेतनं a sleeping-room, bed-chamber. -क्षेपः involuntary semi-nal discharge, *pollutio nocturna*. -धीगम्य *a.* perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; Ms. 12. 122. -प्रपञ्चः the illusion of sleep, the world as appearing in a dream. -विचारः interpretation of dreams. -शील *a.* disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. -सृष्टिः *f.* the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वप्नञ् *a.* Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy.

स्वयम् *ind.* 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis), विषयवृत्तौपि संबध्ये स्वयं हेतुन संप्रति Ku. 2. 55, यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्र तस्य करोति किं Subhāsh. ; R. 1. 17, 2. 56; Ms. 5. 39. 2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion, स्वयमेवोत्पद्येत एवंविधाः कुलपांशवो निःस्नेहाः पश्यन् K. -Comp. -अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. -उक्तिः *f.* 1 voluntary declaration 2 interpretation, deposition (in law). -ग्रहः taking for oneself (without leave). -ग्राह *a.* voluntary, self-choosing. (-हः) self-choice, self-election; Ku. 2. 7, Māl. 6. 7. -जात *a.* self-born. -ज्ज *a.* self-given. (-ज्जः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law). -सु N. of Brahman; शंखस्वयं सुहृदो हरिणिष्णतां वेना-क्रियते सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. -भुवः the first Manu. 2 N. of Brahman. 3 of Siva. -भू *a.* self-existent. (-भूः) 1 N. of Brahman. 2 of Vishnu. 3 of Siva. 4 of Kālā or time personified. 5 of Kāmādeva. -वरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. -वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband.

स्वर् 10 U. (स्वर्णति-ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् *ind.* 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक, स्वर्ग्या &c. 2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. 3 The sky, ether. 4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. 5 The third of the three Vyāhritis, pronounced by every Brāhmana in his daily prayers, see वाहति -Comp -वमा 1 the celestial Gange

2 the galaxy or milky way. -गतिः *f.*, -गमनं **1** going to heaven, future felicity. **2** death. -दरुः (स्वस्तकः) a tree of paradise. -दुर्ग *m.* **1** an epithet of Indra. **2** of Agni. **3** of Soma. -नदी (forming -स्वर्णदी) the celestial Ganges. -मानवः a kind of precious stone. -मातुः *N.* of Rāhu; तुल्यस्वराये स्वर्गदुर्गादुर्गते चिरेण यत् । दिनाद्युमाद्यु वसते तन्म-दिनः स्रुते फले *Si.* **2.** **49.** -सूदनः the sun. -मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith. -लोकः the celestial world, heaven. -वधूः *f.* a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. -वापी the Ganges. -वेद्या 'a courtizan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. -वैद्य *m. du.* an epithet of the two *Asvins*. -वर **1** an epithet of Soma. **2** of the thunderbolt of Indra. -सिधुः=स्वर्णग *q. v.*

स्वरः **1** Sound, noise. **2** Voice; स्वरेण तस्यामद्युक्ततेव ब्रजस्थितायामपि जातवाचि *Ku.* **1.** **45.** **3** A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven :— निषादभंगधारवद् जमयमनिवतः ॥ पचमधैवनी सप्त तैवीकंवेद्यिताःस्वराः *Ak.*). **4** The number 'seven', **5** A vowel. **6** An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त and स्वरित *q. v. v.*). **7** Air breathed through the nostrils. **3** Snoring. -*Comp.* -अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). -अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. -उच्च *a.* followed by a vowel. -उपय *a.* preceded by a vowel. -ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. -वद्ध *a.* composed in musical measure. -भाक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of *र* or *ल* when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (*e. g.* वर्ष pronounced as वरिष). -भंगः **1** indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. **2** hoarseness or cracking of voice. -मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). -लासिका a flute, pipe. -शून्य *a.* without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. -संयोगः **1** the junction of vowels. **2** the union of notes or sounds, *i. e.* voice; अन्य पक्षेय स्वरसंयोगः *Mk.* **1.** **3**; *U.* **3**; पंडितकीशिक्या इव स्वरसंयोगः श्रूयते *M.* **5.** -संततः **1** a transition or succession of notes; त तस्य स्वरसंक्रमेण शुद्धिः क्लृप्तं च तैवीस्वनम् *Mk.* **3.** **5.** **2** the gamut. -संधिः the coalition of vowels. -सामन् *m. pl.* epithets of particular day in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a.* **1** Having sound, sonorous. **2** Having a voice. **3** Vocal. **4** Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* **1** Sounded. **2** Sounded as a note, pitched. **3** Articulated. **4** Circumflexed. -तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low
संधि P **1.** **2** **31** see 88.

स्वरः **1** Sunshine. **2** A part of a sacrificial post. **3** A sacrifice. **4** A thunderbolt. **5** An arrow.

स्वरसू *m.* A thunderbolt.
स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गाधिकतरं निवृत्तिस्थानं *S.* **7.** -*Comp.* -आपगा the celestial Ganges. -ओकसू *m.* a god, deity. -गिरिः the heavenly mountain *Sumeru*. -दू, -प्रद *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. -द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटपद्वर्धेति नोपार्जितः *Bh.* **3.** **10.** -पतिः, -भर्तृ *m.* Indra. -लोकः **1** the celestial region. **2** paradise. -वधूः, स्त्री *f.* a celestial damsel, heavenly nymph, or *apsaras*; स्वर्गस्त्रीणां परिष्वगः कैथ नर्त्येन लभ्यते. -साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *m.* **1** A god, deity, an immortal; स्वर्गपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः श्रीयाल्ले *S.* **7.** **34**; *Me.* **30.** **2** A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, **स्वर्ग्य** *a.* **1** Heavenly, celestial, divine. **2** Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; *Ms.* **4.** **13.** **5.** **48.**

स्वर्ण **1** Gold. **2** A golden coin. -*Comp.* -अरिः sulphur. -कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. -कांच *a.* golden-bodied. (-यः) *N.* of Garuḍa. -कारः a goldsmith. -कैरिकं a kind of red chalk. -चूडः **1** the blue jay. **2** a cock. -जं tin. -दीपितिः *firo.* -पक्षः *N.* of Garuḍa. -पाठकः borax. -शुष्पः the *Champa* tree. -चंयः a deposit of gold. -संगारः a golden vase. -माशिकं a kind of mineral substance. -रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. -वणिक् *m.* **1** a gold-merchant. **2** a money-changer. -वर्णं turmeric.

स्वदं **1** A. (स्वदे) To taste, relish. **स्वल्** **1** P. (स्वलति) To go, move.

स्वरूप *a.* (compar. स्वस्वीयः superl. स्वलिष्टः) **1** Very small or little, minute, insignificant. **2** Very few. -*Comp.* -आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. -कंकः a species of heron. -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. -विषयः **1** an insignificant matter. **2** a small part. -वयः very little expenditure, stinginess. -वीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -हारीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वरूपक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वरूपीयसू *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल् *q. v.*).

स्वरुपिष्ट *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल् *q. v.*).

स्वशूरः A father-in-law; cf. स्वशूरः.

स्वसू *f.* a sister; स्वसामादाय विद्वन्मनाथः पुरप्रेक्षाभिमुखो बहू *R.* **7.** **1.** **20.**

स्वस्त *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure

स्वस्तु **1** A. (स्वस्तये) See ५५

स्वस्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell', 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.), स्वस्ति मवते *S.* **2**; स्वस्त्यस्तु ते *R.* **5.** **17.**, (often used at the beginning of letters). -*Comp.* -अयनं **1** a means of securing prosperity. **2** the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. **3** the benediction of a *Brāhmaṇa* after presentation of offerings; प्रास्थाः निकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य *R.* **2.** **70.** -दू, -भाव- an epithet of Śiva. -सूतः **1** a letter. **2** a *Brāhmaṇa*. **3** a 'bard, panegyrist. -वाचनं, -वाचनकं, -वाचनिकं **1** a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. **2** a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. -वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः **1** A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. **2** A lucky object. **3** The meeting of four roads. **4** The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross, स्तनविनिहितहस्तस्वस्तिकामिर्वधुभिः *Māl.* **4.** **10**; *Si.* **10.** **43.** **5** A palace of a particular form. **6** A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. **7** A kind of cake. **8** A voluptuary, libertine. **9** Garlic. -कः, -कं **1** A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. **2** A particular mode of sitting practised by *Yogins*.

स्वस्त्रीयः, **स्वस्त्रीयः** A sister's son.

स्वस्त्रीया, **स्वस्त्रीया** A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देवे *M.* **1**; (तस्मै) प्रीतिः प्रीतिप्रमुख-वचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार *Ms.* **4**; स्वागतं स्वातथी-कारान् प्रमथिरेवलेख्यः । गुणपद्गुणगङ्गामयः प्रतिभ्यः प्राज्यविक्रमाः *Ku.* **2.** **18.**

स्वाकिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छेद्यं The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्याप्रादानं स्वाच्छेद्यादहरो धर्मं उच्यते *Ms.* **3.** **31.** (स्वाच्छेद्येन, स्वाच्छेद्यतश्च mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वातन्त्र्यं Freedom of will, independence; न स्त्री स्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति *Ms.* **9.** **3**; न स्वातन्त्र्यं कचिद् स्त्रियाः *Y.* **1.** **85.**

स्वाति -स्त्री *f.* **1** One of the wives of the sun. **2** A sword. **3** An auspicious constellation. **4** The star *Arcturus*, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वातयां सागरशुक्तिं संपुटयत सम्प्रीकिकं जायते *Bh.* **2.** **67.** -*Comp.* -योगः conjunction with Svāti.

स्वाङ् See स्वाङ्.

स्वादः, **स्वादं** **1** Taste, flavour **2** Tasting eating, drinking **3** Liking relishing enjoyment. **4** Sweetening

स्वादमन्त्र *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादु *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वादु *q. v.*); किं स्वादु जगत्प्राप्तिं सदा सज्जिः समागमः.

स्वादीयस् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet; (compar. of स्वादु *q. v.*); कात्यायनरसाभासः स्वादीयान्ननादादि.

स्वादु *a.* (दु or दू *f.*; compar. स्वादीयस्, superl. स्वादिष्ठ) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, rapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; वृषा हृष्यत्यासि पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bb. 3. 92, Me. 24. 2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. -*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. 2 Treacle, molasses. -*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वादु जानाति पंडितः Subhāsh. -*दु f.* A grape. -*Comp.* -अस्मत् sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. -अम्लः the pomegranate tree. -खंडः 1 a piece of any sweet substance. 2 molasses. -फलं the jujube. -मूलं a carrot. -रसा 1 the fruit of the hog-plum. 2 the Satāvartī plant. 3 the root काकोली. 4 spirituous liquor. 5 a grape. -शुद्धं 1 rock-salt. 2 marine-salt.

स्वाही Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः 1 Sleep, sleeping; U. 1. 37. 2 Dreaming, dream. 3 Sleepiness, sloth. 4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. 5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

स्वापतेयं Wealth, property स्वापतेयकृते मर्त्याः किं किं नाम न कुर्वते Pt. 2. 156; Si. 14. 9.

स्वापदः See स्वापद.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं विनीतलं तेषां विनयकर्मणा । सुसूक्तं सहजं तेजो हविरेव हविर्धुजा R. 10. 79, 5. 69, Ku. 6. 71. -*काः m. pl.* A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वामिता-स्वं 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietary right. 2 Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वानिध *a.* (नी *f.*) Possessing proprietary rights. -*m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. 2 A lord, master; सुस्वामिनः सञ्चारि Vikr. 18. 107. 3 A sovereign, king, monarch. 4 A husband. 5 A spiritual preceptor. 6 A learned Brāhmana, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order; (in this sense usually added to proper names). 7 An epithet of Kārtikeya. 8 Of Vishnu. 9 Of Śiva.

10 of the sage Vātsyāyana. 11 Of Garuḍa. -*Comp.* -उपकारकः a horse. -कार्यं the business of a king or master. -पाल *m. du.* the owner and the keeper (of cattle); Ms. 8. 5. -भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -वाससह्यं affection for the husband or lord. -सद्भावः 1 existence of a master or owner. 2 goodness of a master or lord. सेवा 1 the service of a master. 2 respect for a husband.

स्वाम्यं 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership. 2 Right or title to property. 3 Rule, supremacy, dominion.

स्वायम्भुव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to Brahman; Ku. 2. 1. 2 Descended from Brahman. -वः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

स्वारसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition).

स्वारस्यं 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. 2 Elegance, fitness.

स्वाराज्य *m.* An epithet of Indra.

स्वाराज्यं 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven. 2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

स्वारोचिषः, स्वारोचिस् *m.* N. of the second Manu; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षण्यं Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition; Ms. 9. 19.

स्वालप *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Little, small. 2 Few. -हृदं 1 Littleness, smallness. 3 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Self-reliance, self-dependence. 2 Fortitude, resoluteness, firmness. 3 Sound state, health. 4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortable-ness. 5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. 2 N. of the wife of Agni. -*ind.* An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.); इन्द्राय स्वाहा, अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -*Comp.* -कारः utterance of the exclamation Svāhā; स्वाहास्वाकारादिवर्जितानि इमं शान्तुत्यानि गृह्णाणि कानि. -*पतिः, -मित्रः* Agni or fire. -*भुज्ज* *m.* a god, deity.

स्विद् *ind.* A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translatable by 'what', 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that' &c. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense; कास्विद्वन्द्ववती नतिपरिस्फुटशीलाद्या S. 5. 13; Me. 14. It is sometimes used

disjunctively in the sense of 'either', 'or', with दु, उत, वा &c.; see Ki. 8. 35, 12. 15. 13. 8, 14. 60; आहो also.

स्विद् I. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विद्यति or स्विद्यति) To sweat, perspire; स्विद्यति क्षणं स्विद्यति K. P. 10; U. 3. 41, Ku. 7. 77; mal. 1. 35; स स्वा पश्यति कपले पुलकयत्यारंभे स्विद्यति Gt. 11. -*II. 1 A.* (स्वेदन्, स्वेदन् or स्वेदिन्) 1 To be anointed. 2 To be greasy or unctuous. 3 To be disturbed. -*Caus.* (स्वेदयति) 1 To cause to perspire. 2 To heat.

स्वीकरणं } 1 Taking, accept-
स्वीकारः } ing 2 Assenting,
स्वीकृतिः *f.* } agreeing, promis-
ing, an assent, a promise. 3 Espousal, wedding, marriage.

स्वीय *a.* Own, one's own; लोकादीक-
विसारितेन विहितं स्वीयं विशुद्धं यशः S. D. 97.

स्वृ 1 P. (स्वरति; *desid.* सिस्वरिषति, सुस्वरति) 1 To sound, recite. 2 To praise. 3 To pain or be pained. 4 To go. -*With अभि, -य* to sound, -स to pain (Atm.); Bk. 9. 28.

स्वृ 9 P. (स्वृणति) To hurt, kill.

स्वेक 1 A. (स्वेकते) To go.

स्वेदः Sweat, perspiration; अंगुलि-
स्वेदेन दूषेन्नसृताणि V. 2. -*Comp.* -उदः, -उदकं, जलं perspiration. -चपकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). -ज *a.* generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects.)

स्वैर *a.* 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; वदन्ति स्वैरतिर्जनमिह स्वसंमनसैर्वि S. 5. 11, अथास्तेः स्वैर्यतेः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. 2 Free, unreserved, confidential; as in स्वैरालाप Mu. 4. 8. 3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. 4 Dull, lazy. 5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. -*र ind.* 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease; सार्धः स्वैर स्वस्वः शेषं चैव स्वस्वस्ववादिषु R. 17. 64. 2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. 3 Slowly, gently, mildly; U. 3. 2. 4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly, (opp. स्पष्ट); पञ्चास्वैर गज इति किल व्याहृत सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9.

स्वैरता -स्वं Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

स्वैरिणी A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress; Y. 1. 67.

स्वैरिच *a.* Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरिची See. स्वैरिची.

स्वोरसः The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोवशीर्यं Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life).

ह

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in a Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्वतनादी गृह ऊषतुः &c. Ait. Br. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. -*m.* 1 A form of Siva. 2 Water. 3 Sky. 4 Blood.

हंसः (Said to be derived from हन्; cf. भवेद्गणगमाद् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसाः संप्रति पंडिता इव वनाद्वातचर्यी गताः Mk. 5. 6; न होयते सामान्ये हंसमध्ये वकी यथा Subhāsh., R. 3: 10, 5. 12, 17. 25; (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahma, and as ready to fly towards the Mānasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; e. g. सरि ततो आद्यनपास्य कल्य हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवाहु-मव्यात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते ताम्बिना वज्र-स्यः S. 6. 27; नरि क्षीरविभक्ते हंसालसं त्वमेव तदुपे चेत् । विश्वस्मिन्प्रधान्यः क्षुल्लकतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). 2 The Supreme Soul, Brahma. 3 The individual soul, (जीवात्मनः). 4 One of the vital airs. 5 The sun. 6 Siva. 7 Vishnu. 8 Kāmadeva. 9 An unambitious monarch. 10 An ascetic of a particular order. 11 A spiritual preceptor. 12 One free from malice, a pure person. 13 A mountain. -*Comp.* -**अंघ्रिः** vermilion. -**अधिरुद्धो** an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**अभिरुच्यं** silver. -**कांता** a female goose. -**नीलकः** a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -**गति** *a.* having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. -**गन्धवा** a sweetly speaking woman. -**गामिनी** 1 a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. 2 N. of Brahmāṇī. -**दूला-ले** the soft feathers or down of a goose. -**वाहनं** aloe-wood. -**नादः** the cackling of a goose. -**नादिनी** a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गजैर्गमना तन्वी कोकिलालापवधृता चित्तं धरिणी या स्वात् सा स्वता हंसनादिनी). -**नाल** a flight of a Ku. 1 30 -**युक्** *a.* young goose or swan

-**रथः**, -**वाहनः** epithets of Brahma. -**राजः** a king of geese. -**लोमशं** green sulphate of iron. -**लोहकं** brass. -**श्रेणी** a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. 2 An ornament for the ankles (चुर or पादकटक); सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रवातप्रणादितहंसक-भूषणा विरेजुः Si. 7. 23. (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other senses).

हंसिका, **हंसी** A female goose. **हंशो** *ind.* 1 A vocative particles corresponding to 'ho', 'hallo'; हंशो चिन्मयाचितचंद्रमणयः संवर्ययर्थं रसान् Chandr. 1. 2. 2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. 3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class; हंशो ब्रह्मण मा कुप्य Mu. 1.

हकः The calling of elephants. **हंजा**, **हंजे** *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचनमलि अहं इदिसी कटुमासिणी Ratn. 3. **हद्** 1 P. (हति, हति) To shine, be bright.

हट्टः A market, a fair. -*Comp.* -**चोरकः** a thief who steals from fair; and markets. -**विलासिनी** 1 a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. 2 a sort of perfume.

हटः 1 Violence, force. 2 Oppression, rapine. (हटेन and हटात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अंबालिका च चंड-वर्मणा -हटात् परितेजुसाम्बनवनमनीयत Dk.; वानराश्च वारकामाश्च हटेन मधुरेण च Rām. -*Comp.* -**योगः** a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, distinguished from राजयोग q. v., because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). -**विद्या** the science of forced meditation.

हडिः Wooden fetters or stocks. **हडि (डि)कः**, **हडिः** A man of the lowest caste.

हड्डे A bone. -*Comp.* -**जं** marrow. **हंदा** *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंदे हंजे हंल्लिने नोचं चेदीं सखीं प्रति Ak. -*f.* **हंदा** A large earthen vessel (?).

हडिका **हडी** A earthen pot **हडि** *ind* See हडा *ind.*

हत *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain. 2 Hurt, struck, injured. 3 Lost, perished. 4 Deprived or bereft of. 5 Disappointed, frustrated. 6 Multiplied, see हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed', 'worthless'; अदुःशयुःसायेदं हतहृदयं संप्रति विबुद्धं S. 6. 6; कुशोपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65; हतविधिलसितानां ही विविधो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. -*Comp.* -**आश** *a.* 1 bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. 2 weak, powerless. 3 cruel, merciless. 4 barren. 5 law, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. -**कटक** *a.* freed from thorns or foes. -**चित्त** *a.* bewildered, confounded. -**विप्रा** *a.* dimmed in lustre; R. 3. 15. -**देव** *a.* ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. -**प्रभाव** *a.*, -**वीर्य** *a.* bereft of power or vigour. -**बुद्धि** *a.* deprived of sense, senseless. -**भाग**, -**भाग्य** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate. -**मुखः** a dolt, blockhead. -**लक्षण** *a.* devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. -**शेष** *a.* surviving. -**श्री**, -**संपद्** *a.* reduced to indigence, improverished. -**सावस** *a.* freed from fear.

हतक *a.* Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.); न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निषंसन् श्राणस्यदन्तेन Mu. 2; दूषिताः स्थ परिदूषिताः स्थ रामहतकेन U. 1. -**कः** a low person, coward.

हतिः *f.* 1 Killing, destruction. 2 Striking, wounding. 3 A blow, stroke. 4 Loss, failure. 5 A defect. 6 Multiplication.

हस्तः 1 A weapon. 2 A disease or sickness.

हस्या Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in भूणहत्या, गोहत्या &c.

हद् 1 A. (हति, हन्) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces. -*Desid.* (जिहस्ते).

हवन् Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हन् 2 P. (हति, हत; *pass.* हन्यते; *caus.* वातयति; *desid.* जिघांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; त्रयश्च दूषण-क्षत्रियैर्वीर्यो रणे हताः U. 2. 15; हतमपि च हंसेव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. 2 To strike, beat; चंडी चंडे हेतुमस्ययता मां विबुद्धान्मा मेघराजीवविजये M. 3. 20, Si. 7. 56. 3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment; as in कामहत. 4 To put down, abandon, Bh. 2. 77. 5 To remove, take away, destroy; अंबोजिरीवदनिवासाविलासमेव हंसस्य हति नेतरं कुपितो विवता Bh. 2. 18 6 To conquer overthrow defeat,

overcome ; विज्यैः सहस्रयन्त्रितरिपि हन्यमानाः प्राख्यमुचमजना न वरिष्यजंति Subhāsh. 7 To hinder, obstruct. 8 To mar, spoil ; Ki. 2. 37. 9 To raise ; तुषासुरहतस्तथा विरेयः S. 1. 32. 10 To multiply (in math.). 11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense ; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition) ; e. g. कुंजं हंति कुञ्जोदरी S. D. 7, or तीर्थांतरेषु स्नानेन सद्युपा-जितसत्कृतिः । सुरलोतस्विनीमेष हंति संत्रति सार्द्र K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the दोष called असमर्थत्व). -With अति to injure excessively. -अंतर to strike in the middle. -अप 1 to ward off, repel, destroy, kill. 2 to take away, remove ; न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञाने शक्तिं करोत्यपहंति वा U. 2. 4, S. 4. 7. 3 to attack, seize, -अभि 1 to strike, smite (fig. also) ; beat ; Māl. 1. 99, M. 5. 3. 2 to hurt, injure, kill, destroy. 3 to strike or beat (as a drum &c.) ; Bg. 1. 13. 4 to attack, affect, overpower. -अव 1 to strike, hit, kill. 2 to destroy, remove. 3 to thresh (as corn). -अर 1 to hit, strike, beat ; कुट्टिममाजयान K. ; Si. 7. 17 ; (said to be Atm. when the object is some limb of one's own body ; as आहते शिरः Sk. ; but Bhāraṇi says आजयते विषमदिलोचनस्य वधः Ki. 17. 63, Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102) ; R. 4. 23, 12. 77, Ku. 4. 25, 30. 2 to strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum &c.) ; Bk. 1. 27, 17. 7, Me. 66, R. 17. 11. -उद् 1 to raise up, elevate, uplift. 2 to be puffed up, become proud ; see उद्धत. -उप 1 to strike, smite. 2 to waste, injure, destroy, kill ; लंका चोपहनिष्यते Bk. 16. 12, 5. 12, Bg. 3. 24. 3 to rain, affect, over- power, strike with ; दारिद्र्योपहत, भलोप- हत, कमोपहत &c. Ku. 5. 76 ; Bh. 2. 26. -नि 1 to kill, destroy ; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10, R. 11. 71 ; Y. 3. 262. 2 to strike, hit ; तानेव सामर्थ्यतया निजजुः R. 7. 44 ; Ms. 7. 27. 3 to conquer, over- come ; देवं निहत्य कुरु पोष्यमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. 4 to beat, strike (as a drum) ; Bk. 14. 2. 5 to counteract, render void, frustrate ; R. 12. 92. 6 to cure (as a disease). 7 to disregard. 8 to remove, dispel ; Ki. 5. 36. -परा 1 to strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back ; देवं मलयोष्पराहतं Rām. 2 to attack, as sail ; काडाक्षपराहते वदनपंकजं Māl. 7. 3 To dash against, strike. -य 1 to kill, slay ; राधाविषय रक्षांसि येनातानि बने मम । न प्रहृष्यः कथं पापं वदं प्रवीणकारिणं Bk. 9. 102. 2 to strike, beat, hit ; यदाप्रहततनुः 3 to strike, beat (a drum &c.) ; Bk. 19. 15, Me. 64. -यानि to kill ; Bk. 2. 35. -प्रति 1 to strike back or in return ; (तं) विष्यंतसुहृ- तस्य प्रतिवर्तुमीदृ R. 9. 60 2 to ward off, keep off prevent, oppose resist

तोयस्वेवाप्रतिहतस्यः सैकतं सेतुमोदः U. 3. 36 ; प्रतिहतविद्याः क्रियाः समलोचय S. 1. 13, Me. 20 ; Ku. 2. 43, V. 2. 1. 3 to repel, drive back, repulse. 4 to remove, destroy ; यद्युत्पन्नं प्रतिजहि जयपाय नम्रस्य तन्मे Māl. 1. 3. 5 to counteract, remedy. -वि 1 to kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate ; (अले) सद्दसा संदलितं सद्दसां विहेतुं Ki. 5. 17. 2 to strike, beat violently. 3 to obstruct, impede, oppose, resist ; विप्रति रक्षांसि बने क्रदंश्च Bk. 1. 19 ; R. 5. 27. 4 to reject, refuse, decline ; R. 2. 58, 11. 2. 5 to disappoint, frustrate. -सं 1 to unite closely together, join together ; हस्तौ संहत्य Ms. 2. 71 ; दूतं पव हि संघटे मिनत्येव च संहतम् 7. 66 ; see संहत. 2 to heap, collect, accumulate. 3 to contract, diminish. 4 to clash. 5 to strike, kill, destroy. -समा to strike, hurt, injure. हन् a. Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.) ; as in हनहन्, पिदहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन् &c. हनः Killing, slaying. हनने 1 Killing, slaying, striking. 2 Hurting, injuring. 3 Multiplica- tion. हन् m. f. The chin. -हन् f. 1 That which injures life. 2 A weapon. 3 A disease, sickness. 4 Death. 5 A kind of drug. 6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp. -ग्रहः locked jaw. -मूले the root of the jaw. हर्ष (हृ) मन् m. N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Anjana by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Maruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rama whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sita was carried off by Ravana, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lanka.]- हन् ind. 1 A particle, implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh !); हन्त भो लब्धं मया स्वास्व्यं S. 4. हन्त प्रहृषं सेतीतकं M. 1. 2 Compassion, pity ; पुनक हन्त ते यानकाः G. M. 3 Grief (oh !, alas) ; हन्त विहृ माययं U. 1. 43 ; स्मरामि हन्त स्मरामि U. 1 ; काचमुल्लेखेन विक्रीती हन्त विंता- नमिष्या Sānti. 1. 12, Me. 104. 4 Good luck or benediction. 5 It is often used as an inceptive particle ; हन्त ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. uttering the word 'alas !', tender- ness, compassion. -कारः 1 the exclamation 'hanta'. 2 an offering to be presented to a guest ; निर्वीति हन्तकारिण मनुष्यास्तर्पयेद्यः हन्त a. (की f.) 1 One who strikes or kills a striking killer Ms 5. 34 Ku 2. 20 2 One who removes,

destroys, counteracts &c. -m. 1 A slayer, killer. 2 A thief, robber. हम् ind. An exclamation ex- pressive of 1 anger ; 2 courtesy or respect. हंवा (भा) The lowing of cattle. -Comp. -रवः lowing of cattle. हय 1 P. (हयति, हयित) 1 To go. 2 To worship. 3 To sound. 4 To be weary. हयः 1 A horse ; Bg. 1. 14, Ms. 8. 226, R. 9. 10. 2 A man of a parti- cular class ; see under अय्य. 3 The number 'seven'. 4 N. of Indra. -Comp. -अय्यः a superintendent of horses. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. -आरूढः a horseman, rider. -आरोहः 1 a rider. 2 riding. -द्वयः barley. -उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कोविद् a. versed in the science of horses- their management, training &c. -ज्ञः a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -क्षिपत् m. the buffalo. -त्रियः barley. -त्रिया Kharjurī tree. -मारः, -मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारणः the sacred fig-tree. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice ; Y. 1. 181. -बाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -शाला a stable for horses. -शास्त्रं the art or science of training and ma- naging horses. -संग्रहणं the restrain- ing or curbing of horses. हयकचः A driver, charioteer. हयी A female horse, mare. हर a. (रा-री f.) 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of ; सेवहर, शोकर. 2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking ; अपयहराः Ki. 5. 50. R. 12. 51. 3 Seizing, grasping. 4 Attracting, captivating. 5 Claiming, entitled to ; Mu. 2. 19. 6 Occupying ; Ku. 1. 50. 7 Dividing. -रा 1 Siva ; Ku. 1. 50, 3. 40, 67, Me. 7. 2 N. of Agni or fire. 3 An ass. 4 A divisor. 5 The denominator of a fraction. -Comp. -गौरी one of the forms of Siva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्चनारी- न्देशः). -चूडामणिः 'Siva's crest-gem', the moon. -तेजस् m. quicksilver. -नेत्रं 1 Siva's eye. 2 the number 'three'. -बीजं 'Siva's seed'. quicksilver. -शेखरा 'Siva's crest', the Ganges. -सुहृः Skanda ; R. 11. 83. हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. 2 A rogue. 3 A divisor. हरणं 1 Seizing, taking. 2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing ; कन्याहरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11. 74. 3 Depriving off, destroying ; as in राजहरणं. 4 Dividing. 5 A gift to a student. 6 The arm. 7 Semen virile. 8 Gold. हरि a. 1 Green, greenish-yellow 2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल) ; हरिश्चन्द्र हरिश्चन्द्र प्रजिपाय प्रहृष्टः R. 12. 14. 3. 43 3 Yellow -रिः 1 N. of Vishnu हरिश्चन्द्र प्रहृष्टोपम रक्त H

3. 49. 2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 N. of Yama. 6 The sun. 7 The moon. 8 A man. 9 A ray of light. 10 Fire. 11 Wind. 12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. 13 A horse. 14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1, 7. 7. 15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 48, R. 12. 57. 16 The cuckoo. 17 A frog. 18 A parrot. 19 A snake. 20 The tawny or yellow colour. 21 A peacock. 22 N. of the poet Bhartṛihari. -Comp. -अश्वः 1 a lion. 2 N. of Kubera. 3 of Siva. -अश्वः 1 Indra. 2 Siva. -कांत a. 1 dear to Indra. 2 beautiful as a lion. -कैलीयः the country called कै q. v. -गंधः a kind of sandal. -चंदनः, -नै 1 a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. 2 one of the five trees of paradise; पंचैते देवतत्त्वो मंदारः पारिजातकः; संतानः कल्युषश्च पुंति वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-नै) 1 moonlight. 2 saffron. 3 the filament of a lotus. -तलः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लै) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-लौ) the Dārvā grass. -तालिकर 1 the fourth day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. 2 the Dārvā plant. -तुरगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Vishṇu. -दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishṇu. -देवः the asterism Sravana. -द्रव्यः a green fluid. -द्वारं N. of a celebrated Tirtha or sacred bathing-place. -नेत्रं 1 the eye of Vishṇu. 2 the white lotus. (-त्रः) an owl. -पदं the vernal equinox. -विग्रः 1 the Kādamba tree. 2 a conchshell. 3 a fool. 4 a madman. 5 Siva. (-यं) a sort of sandal. -विषा 1 Lakṣmi. 2 the sacred basil. 3 the earth. 4 the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -युज् m. a snake. -मयः, -संयकः a chick-pea. -लोचनः 1 a crab. 2 an owl. -वल्लभा 1 Lakṣmi. 2 the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishṇu's day', the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight. (एकदशी). -वाहनः 1 Garuḍa. 2 Indra. -विश्वः f. the east. -शरः an epithet of Siva (Vishṇu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a Gandharva. -संकीर्तनं repeating the name of Vishṇu. -सुरः, -सुहृदः N. of Arjuna. -हयः 1 Indra; R. 9. 18. 2 the sun. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishṇu and Siva conjoined. -हेतिः f. 1 the rainbow; कथमवलोकयेममुना हरिहितमतीः (चकुमः) Māl. 9. 18. 2 the discus of Vishṇu 'हरिः the ruddy goose' ५५. १५.

हरिकः 1 A horse of a yellowish or tawny colour. 2 A thief. 3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण a. (जी f.) 1 Pale, whitish. 2 Reddish or yellowish, white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds :—हरिणश्चापि विभेद्यः पंचभेदोऽत्र भेदः। मृग्यः सङ्को रुरुश्च पृथक्च मृगस्तथा (Kālikā P.)) अपि प्रसक्तं हरिण्डु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. 2 The white colour. 3 A goose. 4 The sun. 5 Vishṇu. 6 Siva. -Comp. -अश्व a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. (-श्वी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -श्रेकः 1 the moon. 2 camphor. -कलंकः, -धामन् m. the moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -दृश्य a. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; क्व वत हरिकानो जीवितं चातिशोक्तं S. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चकितहरिणिप्रसूया Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. 2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q. v.). 3 Yellow jasmine. 4 A good golden image. 5 N. of a metre. -Comp. -दृश्व a. deer-eyed. (-श्वी) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवद्विभिवे हरिणिदशः U. 3. 27.

हरित् a. 1 Green, greenish. 2 Yellow, yellowish. 3 Greenish-yellow. -m. 1 The green or yellow colour. 2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1; विशेषे हरिद्विहोरातिवेधः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. 3 A swift horse. 4 A lion. 5 The sun. 6 Vishṇu. -m., n. 1 Grass. 2 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (विगत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters; Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1 the sun; Ki. 2. 46, R. 3. 22, 18. 23, Si. 11. 56. 2 the arka plant. -गर्भः green or yellowish Kusa grass with broad leaves. -मणिः (हरिन्माणः) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वर्ण a. greenish, green-coloured.

हरित (a. ता or हरिणी f.) 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant; रम्यतरः कमलिनोहरितः सुरभिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. 2 Tawny. -तः 1 The green colour. 2 A lion. 3 A kind of grass. -Comp. -अश्मन् m. 1 an emerald. 2 blue vitriol. -उद्ग a. green leaved.

हरितक 1 A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dārvā grass. 2 Turmeric. 3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिता 1 Turmeric. 2 The root of tur powdered see Māl. on N. 22. 49 -Comp. -आम a. of a yellow

colour. -गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Ganeśa. -राग, रागक a. 1 turmeric-coloured. 2 unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a love); (thus defined by Halāyudha :—क्षणमात्र-रागश्च हरिद्वारागः (उच्यते)).

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चंद्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Triśanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasiṣṭha commended his qualities in the presence of Viśvamitra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued and it was at last decided that Viśvamitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last even his own self to a low caste man, and—as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch, Viśvamitra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven.]

हरितकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हर्ष a. (शी f.) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. -m. A thief, robber; Bh. 2. 16. 2 The sun. हर्मन् n. Gaping, yawning.

हर्मित p. p. 1 A Gaped, yawned. 2 Oast, thrown. 3 Burnt.

हर्म्य 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्म्यपुं समारूढः काकोवि गुरुवाये Subhāsh. ; बासोयानास्थितः हरशिरादिकथितहर्म्यः Me. 7; Rs. 1. 23, Bk. 8. 36, R. 6. 47; Ku. 6. 42. 2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. 3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. -Comp. -अंगनं -जं the court-yard of a palace. -स्थलं the room of a palace.

हर्षः 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचवाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; सहोदयितः सैत्तिकदर्शनि. स्वनेः R. 3. 61. 2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body); as in रोमहर्षे q. v. 3 Joy, considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings; हर्षस्त्विष्टावातेर्मनः प्रसादोऽश्मद्वादिकरः S. D. 195; or हृष्टाव्यादिजन्मा मुखविशेषो हर्षः R. G. -Comp. -आश्रित a. full of joy, happy; so हर्षाश्रित. -उत्कर्षः excess of happiness; or joy, ecstasy. -उद्गर्षः rise of joy. -कर a. gratifying, delighting. -अश्व a. dull or paralyzed with joy B 8 68 -दिवर्षण a. increasing joy -स्वन a cry or shout of joy

हर्षक *a.* (*हर्ष* or *हर्षिका* *f.*) Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.
हर्षण *a.* (*हर्ष* or *हर्षी* *f.*) Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. -*ण*: 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kāmadeva. 2 A morbid affection of the eyes. 3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. -*ण*: Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting; दुर्दृशमहर्षाय सुहृदो हर्षणाय च Mb.

हर्षयन्तु *a.* Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. -*n.* Gold. -*m.* A son.

हर्षुलः 1 A deer. 2 A lover.

हल 1 P. (*हलति*, *हलित*) To plough. हल A plough; वहमि वपुषि विशदे वसनं जलदाम् । हलवतिभीतिमिलिनयमुनाम् or हलं कलयते Gt. 1. -*Comp.* -आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma. -*पर*, -*यु* *m.* 1 a ploughman. 2 N. of Balarāma; केशव धृतहलपरस्व जय जगदीश हरे Gt. ; अंस-यस्ते सति हलभूतो नैकेषु वाससीव Me. 59. -*सुति*:-*प्रति* *f.* ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. -*हति* *f.* 1 striking or drawing along with a plough. 2 ploughing.

हलहल Halloo, hallooing.

हला 1 A female friend. 2 The earth. 3 Water. 4 Spirituous liquor. -*ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female friend; (only in theatrical language); हला शकुन्तेले अथैव तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ S. 1; cf. हला also.

हलाहल See हल (*ला*) हल.

हलिः 1 A large plough. 2 A furrow. 3 Agriculture.

हलित् *m.* 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. 2 N. of Balarāma. -*Comp.* -*मिय*: the Kadamba tree. (-*या*) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.

हलीनः The teak tree.

हलीया The handle of a plough.

हल्य *a.* 1 Arable, to be ploughed.

2 Ugly, deformed.

हल्या A multitude of ploughs.

हल्यक The red lotus.

हल्यन् Rolling or tossing about (as in sleep).

हल्यन् (*ह*) 1 One of the 18 Uparūpakas or minor dramatic compositions; (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male and seven, eight, or ten female performers see S. D. 555. 2 A kind of circular dance.

हल्यन्कः Dancing in a ring.

हवः 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. 2 Invocation, prayer. 3 Calling, call. 4 Order, command. 5 Challenge.

हवन् 1 Offering an oblation with fire. 2 A sacrifice, an oblation. 3 Invocation. 4 Calling, summoning. 5 Chall to fight -आहुत् *m.* fire

हवनीयं 1 Anything fit for an oblation. 2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हवित्री A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हविमत् *a.* Possessed of oblation.

हविष्यं 1 Anything fit for an oblation; Ms. 3. 256, 11. 77, 106; Y. 2. 239. 2 Clarified butter. -*Comp.* -अचं food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. -आशित्, -भुक् *m.* fire.

हविस् *n.* 1 An oblation or burnt offering in general; वहति विविधं या हविः S. 1. 1; Ms. 3. 87, 132; 5. 7, 6. 12

2 Clarified butter. 3 Water.

-*Comp.* -अशनं (*हविरशनं*) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-*न*)

fire. -संधा (*हविरंधा*) the Sami tree.

-नेह (*हविरनेह*) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. -भुक् *m.*

(*हविर्भुज*) fire; अन्वाहितमहंवरया स्वाद्येव हविर्भुज R. 1. 56, 10. 80, 13. 41; Ku. 5. 20, Si. 1. 2; Kāv. 2. 168. -पज्ञः (*हविरपज्ञः*) a kind of sacrifice. -यजित् (*हविरयजित्*) *m.* a priest.

हव्य *a.* To be offered in oblations. -चं 1 Clarified butter. 2 An oblation or offering to the gods (opp. कर्म *q. v.*). 3 An oblation in general.

-*Comp.* -अशः fire. -कस्य oblations to the gods and to the Manes, or spirits of deceased ancestors; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128; *et seq.* -वाह, -वाहः

-वाहन *m.* 'the bearer oblations', fire.

हस 1 P. (*हसति*, *हसित*) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); हसति यदि किञ्चिदपि दंत-

रुचिकोमुदं हसति दन्तिमिरसतिधोरं Gt. 10, Bk. 7. 63, 14. 93. 2 To laugh at; mock, ridicule (with acc.); यमवाय विद्वन्मनुः प्रभु हसति यामपि शक्रमर्तुं N. 2. 16

3 (*Hence*) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground; यो जहासेव वासुदेवं K. ; Si. 1. 71. 4 To resemble;

श्रिया हसद्भिः कमलानि सस्मितेः Ki. 8. 44. 5 To jest, joke. 6 To open, bloom, blow; हसद्भ्युजीवप्रदः. 7 To brighten up, or to clear up; वास्तवमुद्यमति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhāsh. -*Caus.* (*हसयति*)

To cause to smile; Ku. 7. 95. -*WITH* अप to laugh at, deride, scoff at. -अच 1 to deride, ridicule. 2 to surpass, excel; स्थितावहस्येव पुं मयोनः Bk. 1. 6. -उप to laugh at, deride, ridicule; स्या प्रयेथा यथा नोपहस्यसे जनेः K. ; Ghat. 17. -वरि 1 to jest, joke. 2 to laugh at, ridicule; (*hence*) to surpass, excel; जनानामनेदः परिहसति निगणपद्वी G. L. 5. -य 1 to laugh, smile; ततः प्रहस्यामयः पुंरदुः R. 3. 51. 3 to deride, ridicule, mock; हसन्ते प्रहस्येता रुदन्ते प्रहस्यति च Subhāsh. 4 to brighten up, look splendid. -वि. 1 to smile, laugh gently; किञ्चिद्विहस्यायति बभाषे R. 2. 46. 2 to laugh at, deride, ridicule

किमेव विमिश्रि रेपि विमिश्रि विहसति पुनरि

सभा तव विकला Gt. 9; गीरिविषयकुटिरचना या विहस्येव केनेः Me. 50.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. 2 Derision. 3 Merriment, mirth.

हसने Laughing, laughter.

हसती A portable fire-place.

हसंती 1 A portable fire-place. 2 A kind of Mallikā.

हासिका Laughter, derision.

हासित *p. p.* 1 Laughed, laughing. 2 Blown, expanded. -त 1 Laughter. 2 Joke, jesting 3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः 1 The hand; हस्तं यत् 'fallen in the hand or possession of.'; गीतमीहस्ये विसर्जयिष्यामि S. 3. 'I shall send it by Gautami'; so हस्ते पतिता; हस्तेनेहिता कुप &c.; शंभुना वृहस्ता. Me. 60 'leaning on Sambha's hand'; हस्ते-कु (*हस्तेकुपयद्वा*) 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of'; Prov. :—हस्तकर्मणि किं दर्पणे प्रत्यते Karpūr. 'sight requires no mirror'. 2 The trunk of an elephant, Ku. 1. 36. 3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. 4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *angulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). 5 Hand writing, signature; चवी वीणते द्यात् स्वहस्तपरि. विहितं Y. 3. 93; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासन 1-320 'bearing date and signature', धार्यतामयं विद्यायाः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved'; 2. 20. 6 (*Hence fig.*) Proof, indication; Mu. 3. 7 Help, assistance, support; वाया खदे कुशाग्याः हस्त्रिमयवेद्वहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. 8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. 'with केश, कर्प &c.; पाशः पशुश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कलापरे Ak. ; सन्निविगलितवर्षे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः सति कुसुमसनाय कं हरेद्रेष वहः V. 4. 10. -स्त 1 A pair of leather-bellows. -*Comp.* -अक्षरं one's own hand or signature, one's own sign manual. -अयं the finger (being the extremity of the hand). -अंगुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. -अभ्यासः contact with the hand. -अवलंबः, -आलंबनं support of the hand; दृढहस्तावलंबे प्राप्तिः Ratn. 1. 8. 'being aided or helped on'. -आमलकं 'the fruit of; the myrobalan held in the hand,' a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood. -आचारः a finger-guard (*ज्याघातवारण*); V. 5, S. 6. -कमलं 1 a lotus carried in the hand. 2 a lotus-like hand. -कौशलं manual dexterity. -क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. -गत, -गमिन् *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured; तं प्राप्यसे हसयता मयैषि R. 7. 67 8. 1 -ग्राह taking by the hand -चापत्यं

हस्तकीदृश *q. v.* -तल 1 the palm of the hand. 2 the tip of an elephant's trunk. -तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. -दोषः a slip of the hand. -धारणं-वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). -पादं the hands and feet; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति *S. 4.* -पुच्छं the hand below the wrist. -ग्रहं the back of the hand. -ग्रस्य *a.* 1 held in the hand. 2 gained, secured. -ग्रस्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand, that can be reached with the hand; हस्तग्रास्यस्तबकमिति बालमदारबुद्धः *Me. 75.* -निर्वं perfuming the body with unguents. -मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. -लाघवं 1 manual readiness or skill. 2 a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. -सवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands; *Me. 96.* -निद्रिः *f.* 1 manual labour, doing with the hands 2 hire, wages. -सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist; *Ku. 7. 25.*

हस्तकः 1 A hand. 2 The position of the hand.

हस्तंन्तु *a.* Dexterous, skilful, clever. हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand; हस्ताहस्ति जयमजनि *Dk.*

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants. हस्तिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having hands. 2 Having a trunk. -म. An elephant; *Ms. 7. 96, 12. 43;* (elephants are said to be of four kinds; मद्र, मद्र, रण, and मित्र). -*Comp.* -अस्पृहः a superintendent of elephants. -आयु-वेदः a work dealing with the treatment of elephants' diseases. -आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. -कर्णः 1 a lion. 2 a tiger. -कर्मः the castor-oil plant. -घ्नः 1 an elephant-killer. 2 a man. -कारिन् *m.* an elephant-driver. -दंतः 1 the tusk of an elephant. 2 a peg projecting from a wall. (-सं) 1 ivory. 2 a radish. -दंतकं a radish. -नखं a sort of turret projecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. -पः, -पकः an elephant-driver or rider; इति बोध्यतीव हिंदिमः करिणो इति पकाहः कण्ठ् *H. 2. 86.* -नक्षः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -मल्लः 1 N. of *Airavata*. 2 of *Ganessa*. 3 a heap of ashes. 4 a shower of dust. 5 frost. -यूथः, -यं a herd of elephants. -वर्चस् the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. -वाहः 1 an elephant-driver. 2 a hook for driving elephants. -वह्वं a collection of six elephants. -स्नानं = गज-स्नान *q. v.*; अवशोद्विषादिचानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया *H. 1. 18.* -हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (न)पुरं *N.* of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be 50 miles from Hastinapur

of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the *Mahābhārata*; its other names are:—गजावध, नागसावध, नागावध, हस्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. 2 A kind of drug and perfume. 3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the *Ratiman-jari* thus describes her:—स्थूलावरा स्थूलनिर्वर्जिवा स्थूलगुलिः स्थूलकुचा सुशीला। कामोत्प्रेका गान्धरिप्रिया च नितान्तभोगिनी (नितंब-खर्व) सल्ल हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 1. हस्त्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand. 2 Done with the hand, manual. 3 Given with the hand.

हल्लं A kind of deadly poison.

हृद्ग *m.* A kind of Gandarva; cf. हाहा.

हा *ind.* A particle expressing. 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas!', 'woe me', in English; हा विवे जानकि *U. 3;* हा हा देहि स्फुटति हृदयं *U. 3. 38;* हा पित क्वाति हे सुष्ठु *Bk. 6. 11;* हा वसे मालति क्वासि *Māl. 10. &c.;* (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णभक्तं *Sk.*) 2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराजदशरथस्य धर्मवाराः प्रियसखी मे कोसल्या *U. 4. 3* Anger or reproach.

हा *I. 3 A.* (जिहीते, हान; *pass.* हायते; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिही-क्षो विस्माता स्फुटमिह मधुद्रावधरथं *H. D. 28;* *Ki. 13. 23;* *Nalod. 1. 38.* 2 To get, attain. -*With* उद् 1 to go or move upwards, rise (in all senses); यतो रजः पार्थिवसु जिहीते *R. 13. 64;* आविर्भूताशु-रगाः क्षणमुद्यगिरे रुजिहानस्य मानोः *Mu. 4. 21, N. 22. 45, 55;* उज्जिहीवे महाराज त्वं प्रशति न किं पुनः *Bk. 18. 27* 'why do you not rise; i. e. come to life'; कोलाहलो लोकस्यादेजिहीत *Dk.* 'a noise rose from the people'. 2 to depart, go away; उज्जिहानजीवितां वराकीं नातुकंपसे *Māl. 10. 3* to raise; शिरसा ध्रुमजिहीते *Katy. 4* to throw up, contract (as eyebrows); *Bk. 3. 47.* -उप to come down to, descend; निजोज्जोत्सासितुं जगद्गुरुमुपाजिहीया न महीतलं यदि *Si. 1. 31.* -सं to go to, attain to, enjoy; जनहं ...समहास्तं हृदं *Nalod. 1. 54.* -*II. 2 P.* (जहाति, हान) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; हृदं जहीहि धनगमनुष्णां कुरु तनु-इदं नमसि विष्णोर्मा *Moh. M. 1;* सा श्रीस्व-मावास्तवा मरस्य तयोद्धेयैरेकतरं जहाति *Mu. 4. 13, R. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59;* *S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50;* *Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10. Me. 49, 60. Bv. 2. 129. R. 1. 38.* 2 To resign, forego 3 To let fall 4 To omit, disregard, neglect 5 To avoid

shun. -*pass.* (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken; *Ki. 12. 12. 2* To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विस्वाक्षो जहे प्राणि *Bk. 14. 35;* जनयित्वा हृतं तस्यां ब्राह्मणदेव हीयते *Ms. 3. 17. 5. 161, 9. 211.* 3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि *q. v.* 4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); प्रहृष्टो हीयते चंद्रः सहस्रांशे तथाविधः *R. 17. 71;* *H. Pr. 42.* 5 To fail (as in a law-suit); हृदमन्यदुपन्यस्तं हीयते ध्वजहारत *Y. 2. 19.* 6 To be left out or omitted. 7 To be weakened. -*Caus.* (हापयति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. 2 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; *Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71;* 4. 21; *Y. 1. 121.* -*desid.* (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c. -*With* अप to leave, abandon, give up; विल्लाप स बाण्यदृष्टं सहजामन्यसहाय धीमतां *R. 8. 43.* -अप to leave, be deprived of, (pass.). -परि 1 to leave, abandon, quit. 2 to omit, neglect; यथोक्तान्यपि कर्माणि परिहाय *Ms. 12. 92.* (-*pass.*) 1 to be wanting or deficient in; आर्यस्य सुविहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते *S. 1. 2* to be inferior to; औजस्वितया न परिहीयते शत्र्याः *V. 3;* *M. 2.* -प 1 to give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish प्रजहाति यदा कामान् *Bg. 2. 55, 39,* मोहमेती प्रहास्यते *Rām. 2* to let go, cast, discharge; प्रजहः शूलपट्टिहान् *Bk. 14. 23* -वि to leave, abandon, forsake, give up; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्मं कारुण्यं जटाधरः सन् उड्डीह पावकं *Ki. 1. 44;* *Me. 41, R. 2. 40;* 5. 67, 73; 6. 7; 12. 102, 14. 48, 69; *Ku. 3. 1.* (-*Caus.*) to give away.

हानर A large fish.

हाटक *a.* (की *f.*) Golden. -कं Gold. -*Comp.* -मिरिः the mountain Meru.

हारं Wages, hire.

हारं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. 2 Escaping. 3 Prowess, power.

हानिः *f.* 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. 2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; कश्चित् स्फुटालकारविदेऽपि न कायस्त्वहनिः *K. P. 1* 'it does not cease to be a *Kāvya*' &c. 3 Loss, damage, detriment; शासौदलितसिंस्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् *Subhāsh.*; का नो हानिः *Sarva. S. 4* Decrease, deficiency, यथा हानिः कमप्राया तथा वृद्धिः क्रमागत *Hariv. Y. 2. 207, 244.* 5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञां, कार्यं. 6 Passing away, waste, loss; कलहानि *R. 13. 16.*

हायिका Yawning, gaping.

हायन, -नं A year. -नः 1 A kind of rice. 2 A flame.

हारे 1 Taking away, removal, seising 2 Conveying 3 Abstraction, deprivation 4 A carrier,

porter 5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; शरीरं हरिणाक्षिणां लुडति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; पाशोर्धनसर्पितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Me. 67; Rs. 1. 4; 2. 18. 6 War, battle. 7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. 8 A divisor. -Comp. -आवलिः-ली f. a string of pearls; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारवलिपामणीयकं N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरल-काचितकाचिदाम Gtt. 11. -मुटि (लि) -का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. -वाहिः f. a necklace, string of pearls; द्यवति पृथक्चयिरुचतेहीरमणिं Rs. 2. 25, 1. 8. -हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. 2 A cheat, rogue. 3 A string of pearls. 4 A divisor (in math.). 5 A kind of prose composition.

हारि a. Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. -रिः f. 1 Defeat. 2 Losing a game. 3 A body of travellers, caravan. -Comp. -कंटः a cuckoo.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter. हारित p. p. 1 Caused to be taken or seized. 2 Presented, offered. 3 Attracted. -रः 1 The green colour. 2 A kind of pigeon.

हारिन् a. (जी. f.) 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. 2 Robbing, taking away; नाजिकुंजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3. 208. 3 Seizing, disturbing, Ms. 12. 28. 4 Obtaining, securing. 5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसमे हतः S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; विश्वहारिणि हरी Bh. 2. 25. 6 Surpassing, excelling. 7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रुः 1 A yellow colour. 2 The Kadamba tree.

हारीतः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. 2 A rogue, cheat. 3 N. of a writer of a Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्दि 1 Affection, love; अनर्षस्त्रयेण जनस्य जेतुना न जातवर्ग्येन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 33; Si. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. 2 Kindness, tenderness. 3 Will. 4 Intention, meaning.

हार्च a. 1 To be taken or conveyed. 2 To be borne or carried on; यद्वया वारणराजहार्चया Ku. 5. 70. 3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. 4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. 5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. 6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; इह हि धनहार्चं पण्यधृतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53. Ms. 7. 217. 7 To be seized or robbed Ms. 8. 417. -र्चः 1 A

snake 2 The tree called Bibhitaka. 3 The dividend (in math.).

हालः 1 A plough. 2 N. of Balarāma. 3 N. of Salivāhana. -Comp. -भृत् m. an epithet of Balarāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल(ला)हलं 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अहमेव हरुः सदाहणा-नामिति हालाहाल नाम तातद्व्याः । ननु संति मवा-दशानि ध्रुवे भवनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानां Su- bhāsh. 2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73, Pt. 1. 183. (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल).

हालहली, हाल Wine, spirituous liquor; हिवा हालाभिमतरसां देवतलोचनां Ms. 49; Pt. 1. 58; Si. 10. 21.

हालिकः 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. 2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). 3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः 1 A call, calling. 2 Any feminine coquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments; हावहारि इति वचनानां कौशलं हिंस विकारविशेषः Si. 10. 13; जगुः सारां ननुतुः सहाव Bk. 3. 43; (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वल-मणिः—यवारेचकसंयुक्ते ध्वनेवादिविकासकुन् । भावादिविप्लवाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥ see S. D. 127 also.

हासः 1 Laughter, laughing, smile; मासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. 2 Joy, mirth, merriment. 3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the rasa called हास्य; see S. D. 207. 4 Derisive laughter, R. 12. 36. 5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.); कूलानि समर्पयते तेषुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्मसादृशैः Bk. 2. 3.

हासिका 1 Laughter. 2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य a. Laughable, ridiculous; R. 2. 43. -स्यं 1 Laughter; Y. 1. 84. 2 Mirth, amusement, sport; Ms. 9. 227. 3 Jest, joke. 4 Derision, ridicule. -स्यः The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; it is thus defined:—विकृताकारावपेक्षेयैः कुहकाद्धेतुः हास्यो हासस्थायिभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हासस्थायिभावः); धेतः प्रयमदैवतः S. D. 228. -Comp. -आस्यं a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. -पद्वी, -मार्गः ridicule, derision कुहकीर्तयिष्यन्मज्जी हास्यमार्गं वशातः Vikar 18 107 -रसः the

sentiment of mirth or humour, see हास्य above.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. -कः A herd of elephants; Si. 5. 30.

हास्तिन N. of Hastināpura, q. v.

हाहा m. N. of a Gandharva. -ind. An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis; see हा). -Comp. -कारः 1 a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. 2 the din or uproar of battle. -रः the cry हाहा.

हि ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अतिरिक्तास्ति धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M., R. 5. 10. 2 Indeed, surely; देव प्रयोग-प्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; न हि कमलिनी दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3. 3 For instance, as is well known; प्रजापतिव सूर्यस्य च ताम्यो बलिमगदीह । सदस्यगुणसुरसमुदायते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. 4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea.); ह्ये हि मन्देनाया स्यते K. 155. 5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनेति, हित; -caus. हास्यति, desid. जिवीयति) 1 To send forth impel. 2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्रजिता जिघे Bk. 14. 56. 3 To excite, incite, urge. 4 To promote, further. 5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. 6 To go or proceed. -WIT 1 to send forth, propel. 2 to throw, discharge, shoot; विनाशात्स्य दृक्षस्य रक्षस्ते महेषलं प्राजिवाय R. 15. 21; Bk. 15. 121. 3 To send, despatch; Māl. 1; R. 8. 79; 11. 49, 12. 84; Bk. 15. 104.

हिंस 1. 7. P., 10 U. (हिंसति, हिंसति, हिंसयति-ते, हिंसित) 1 To strike, hit. 2 To hurt, injure, harm. 3 To afflict, torment; Māl. 2. 1. 4 To kill, slay, destroy completely; कीर्तिं स्यते दुष्कृतं या हिंसति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक a. Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -कः 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. 2 An enemy. 3 A Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसनं-ना Striking, hurting, killing, Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds - कालिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. 2 Killing, slaying, destruction, R. 5. 57; Y. 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. 3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. -आत्मक a. injurious, destructive. -कर्मन् n. 1 any hurtful or injurious act. 2 magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (अभिचार q. v.). -वायिष m. a noxious animal -रस a delighting in mischief -रसि

intent on or delighting in mischief.
-समुद्भव *a.* arising from injury.

हिंसाकः 1 A tiger. 2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसालु *a.* 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. 2 Murderous. -*m.* A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसालक also).

हिंसारः 1 A tiger. 2 A bird (खग).
3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस्र *a.* 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. 2 Terrible. 3 Cruel, fierce, savage. -*सः* 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27. 2 A destroyer. 3 N. of Siva. 4 N. of Bhīma. -*Comp.* -पशुः a beast of prey. -यज्ञः 1 a trap. 2 a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिक्क 1 I. U. (हिक्किते, हिक्कित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. 2 To hicough. -II. 10 A. (हिक्कये) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. 2 Hicough.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. 2 A tiger.

हिंयु *m., n.* 1 The plant called *Asa foetida*. 2 The substance prepared from this plant (*asa foetida*) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -*Comp.* -निर्गोतः 1 the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. 2 The *nimba* tree. -पत्रः the *ingudi* tree.

हिंयुलः }
हिंयुलिः } Vermilion.
हिंयुलु *m., n.* }

हिंजीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिदिम्बः N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. -वा The sister of Hidimba who married Bhīma. -*Comp.* -जित्, निषूदन, -भिद्, -रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

हिद् 1 A. (हिंते, हिंति) To go, wander, roam over. -*With* अत् to wander or roam about; S. 2.

हिद्वन् 1 Wandering, roaming about. 2 Sexual intercourse, 3 Writing.

हिदिकः An astrologer.

हिदि(डी)रः 1 Cuttle-fish bone. 2 A man, a male. 3 The egg-plant.

हिदी N. of Durgā.

हित *a.* 1 Put, laid, placed. 2 Held, taken. 3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोम्यो हितं गोहितम्. 4 Useful, advantageous. 5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं योहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. 6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -*सः* A friend

adviser विवाध-

यः संशुद्धे स हिं प्रभुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30.

-ते 1 Benefit, profit, advantage. 2 Anything proper or suitable. 3 Well-being, welfare, good. -*Comp.* -अनुबन्धिन् *a.* involving or causing welfare. -अन्वेदिन्, -अयिन् *a.* seeking welfare. -बुद्ध्या good will, good wishes. -उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. -उपदेशः friendly advice, salutary instruction. -एयिन् *a.* desiring another's welfare, well-wisher, benevolent. -कर *a.* doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. -काम *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting. -काम्या desire for another's welfare, good will. -कारिन्, कृत् *m.* a benefactor. -पथी *m.* a spy. -दुहि *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. -वाक्यं friendly advice. -वादिन् *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. 2 The young of an animal.

हितालः A kind of palm.

हिंदोलः 1 A swing. 2 The swing on which the figures of Krishna are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvana, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला A swing.

हिम *a.* Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy. -*सः* 1 The cold season, winter. 2 The moon. 3 The Himalāya mountain. 4 The sandal tree. 5 Camphor. -*सं* 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 45, 9. 25; Ku. 2. 19. 2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. 3 Cold, coldness. 4 A lotus. 5 Fresh butter. 6 A pearl. 7 Night. 8 Sandal wood, -*Comp.* -अंशुः 1 the moon; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; Si. 2. 49. 2 camphor. -अभिलय silver. -अचलः, -अग्निः the Himalāya mountain; Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79, 14. 3. -आ, -तनया 1 Pārvatī. 2 the Ganges. -अंशु, -अंशुन् *n.* 1 cold water. 2 dew; R. 5. 70. -अनिलः a cold wind. -अरजं a lotus. -अरातिः 1 fire. 2 the sun. -आयसः the cold or winter-season. -आर्त *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. -आलयः the Himalāya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. -सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. -आहः, -आहयः camphor. -उत्तः the moon. -करः 1 the moon; कुवति न स हिमकरकिरेण Gt. 7. 2 camphor. -कूटः 1 the winter season. 2 the Himalāya mountain. -किरिः the Himalāya. -गुः the moon. -जः the Maināka mountain. -जर 1 the plant zedoary. 2 Pārvatī. -जैल a kind of camphor ointment. -दीधितिः the moon; Si. 9. 29. -दुर्दिनं wintry weather, cold and bad weather. -युतिः the moon. -ब्रह्म *m.* the sun. -ध्वस्त *a.* bitten nipped, or blighted by frost. -कस्ता the ya tam माच

-राश्मि *m.* the moon. -बालुका camphor. -शीतल *a.* ice-cold. -शैलः the Himalāya mountain. -संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. -सरस् *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Māl. 1. 31. -हासकः the marshy date tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. -*m.* The Himalāya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -*Comp.* -कुक्षिः a valley of the Himalāya. -पुरं N. of Oshadhiprastha, the capital of Himalāya; Ku. 6. 33. -सुतः the Maināka mountain. -सुता 1 Pārvatī. 2 the Ganges.

हिमाची A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नमस्तुभिर हिमानीगैर-मासाय जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. I. 25.

हिरणं 1 Gold. 2 Semen. 3 A cowrie. हिरण्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Made of gold. golden, हिरण्यी रीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. -*यः* The god Brahman.

हिरण्यं 1 Gold; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 182. 2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. 3 Silver. 4 Any precious metal. 5 Wealth, property. 6 Semen virile. 7 A cowrie. 8 A particular measure. 9 A substance. 10 The thorn-apple (चतुर). -*Comp.* -कक्ष *a.* wearing a golden girdle. -कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons. [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrada to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of, Narasimha; see प्रह्लाद.] -कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). -गर्भः 1 N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg) 2 N. of Vishnu. 3 the soul invested by the subtle body or सूक्ष्मशरीर *q. v.* -द्व *a.* giving or granting gold, Ms. 4. 230. (-द्वः) the ocean. (-द्वा) the earth. -नामः the mountain Maināka. -बाहुः 1 an epithet of Siva. 2 the river Sopa. -रेतस् *m.* 1 fire; R. 18. 25. 2 the sun. 3 N. of Siva. 4 the Chitraka or Arka plant. -वर्षा a river. -वाहः the river Sopa.

हिरण्य *a.* (ची *f.*) Golden.

हिरकु *ind.* 1 Without, except. 2 Amongst, in the midst of. 3 Near. 4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिद्गः A kind of bird.

हिंदोलः 1 A wave, billow. 2 The musical mode called Hindola. 3 A caprice, whim. 4 A kind of coitus.

हिंसकाः *f. pl.* N. of five small stars in the head of the human

mansion called **सुगहिरु**.
ही ind. An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64; or ही चित्र लक्षणेनोचै Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense); 2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. 3 Reason; (cf. हि.)
हीन p. p. 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. 2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.); सुहिनी न शीमेति निर्वाह इव हिनुकाः Subhāsh. ; so दृश्यं, मतिः, उत्साहः &c. 3 Decayed, wasted. 4 Deficient, defective; हीनातिरिक्तान्नो वा तनम्वनयेत्तः Ms. 3. 242. 5 Subtracted. 6 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. 7 Low, base, mean, vile. -**नः** 1 A defective witness. 2 A faulty respondent; (Nāṭada enumerates five kinds:— अन्य-वाची क्रियाद्वयी नोपस्थायी निरुत्तरः । आहतप्रपलायी च हीनः पंचविधः स्मृतः) -**Comp.** -**अंग** a. deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4. 141; Y. 1. 222. -**कुल**, -**ज** a. base-born, of low family. -**नस्तु** a. one who neglects his sacrifice. -**जति** a. 1 of a low caste. 2 excommunicated, outcasted, degraded. -**योनिः** f. low birth or origin. -**वर्ण** a. 1 of low caste. 2 of inferior rank. -**वादि** a. 1 making a defective statement. 2 prevaricating. 3 dumb, speechless. -**सह्य** associating with low persons. -**सेवा** attendance on base persons.
हीतालः The marshy date tree.
हीरः 1 A snake. 2 A necklace. 3 A lion. 4 N. of the father of Śrīharsha, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -**रः**, -**र** 1 The thunder-bolt of Indra. 2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरित.). -**Comp.** -**अंगः** the thunder-bolt of Indra.
हीरकः A diamond.
हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakehmi. 2 An ant.
हीले Semen virile.
हीहि ind. A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.
हु 3 P. (हुति; हुत; *pass.* हुयते; *caus.* हावयति-ते, *desid.* हुह्यति) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire), make an offering to or in honor of a deity (with acc.), sacrifice; यो मंत्रयुतां तनुमन्वहोषिद् R. 13. 45; जटाधराः सन् जुहुवीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; इति-जुहोषि पावके Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. 2 To perform a sacrifice. 3 To eat.
हुह 1 P. (होहति) To go. -**II.** 6 P. (हुहति) To collect.
हुहः 1 A ram. 2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. 3 A kind of fence. 4 An iron club
हुह A ram अथवा हुहपदेन Pt. 1 162

हुहुकः 1 A small hour-glass shaped drum; N. 15. 17. 2 A kind of bird (दायूह). 3 The bolt of a door. 4 A drunken man.

हुहुत् n. 1 Noise of a bull. 2 A sound of threat.

हुडः 1 A tiger. 2 A ram. 3 A block-head. 4 A vill ge-hog. 5 A demon.

हुत p. p. 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. 2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4; R. 2. 71, 9. 33. -**तः** N. of Siva. -**त** An oblation, offering. -**Comp.** -**अग्नि** a. who has made an oblation to fire; R. 1. 6. -**अह्नः** 1 fire; समीरणो नोदयित मवेति व्यादिर्यते केन हुताह्नस्त्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. 2 N. of Siva. 'सहायः' an epithet of Siva. -**अह्नी** the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (होलाका). -**आह्नः** fire; यदक्षिणीहृत्य हुतं हुताह्नं R. 2. 71. -**जातवेदस्** a. one who has made an oblation to fire. -**सुज** m. fire; नैऋत्यादि-हुतसुज इव चित्रमध्विष्टधूमा V. 1. 9; U. 5. 9. 'निया Svāhā, the wife of Agni. -**वहः** fire; जन्मार्क्यं मन्ये हुतवहरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; शीतांशुस्तपने हिमं हुतवहः Git. 9; Me. 43; Rs. 1. 27. -**हीमः** a Brāhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-**त**) a burnt offering.

हुम् ind. A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing. 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं शतं, or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तद्वलां सतिति हुम्. 2 doubt; भ्रैवो हुं भ्रैवो हुं. 3 Assent; U. 5. 35. 4 Anger. 5 Aversion. 6 Reproach. 7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat.; e. g. ओं कवचाय हुम्). (हुंहु means 'to utter the sound hum', to roar, grunt, bel-low, as in अनुहुंहु 'to roar in return'; अनुहुंहुकते घनध्वनिं न हि गीतायुक्तानि केचन Si. 16. 25.). -**Comp.** -**कारः** कृतिः f. 1 uttering the sound 'hum'; पृष्टा पुनः पुनः कांता हुंकारेव भावते. 2 a menacing sound, sound of defiance; क्षतहुंकारश्चिनः Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेण घटुषः स हि बिभ्रान्नोदति S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. 3 roaring, bellowing in general. 4 the grunting of a boar. 5 the twang of a bow.

हुई 1 P. (हुईति) To be crooked.
हुर् 1 P. (होति) 1 To go. 2 To cover or conceal.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुह (हु) m. A kind of Gandharva.

हुह 1 A. (हुहते) To go.

हुणः (नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो हुडितमचहुणविभुक्प्रसवि नारयकम्. 2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūnas). -**ग्राम** m. pl. N. of a country or its people R. 4 68

हुत p. p. Called, summoned, invited &c.; see हे.

हुतिः f. 1 Calling, inviting. 2 Challenging. 3 A name; as in हरिविहृति q. v.

हुम् &c. See हुम्.

हुरवः A jackal.

हुह m. A kind of Gandharva.

हु 1 U. (हरति ते, हुत; *pass.* हियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां यानं हरति Sk.; सदेव मे कृपयति को भवितुमिति मे Me 7; Ms. 4. 74. 2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. 3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; हुईचा जारजमानो हरिष्यतीति संकया Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39, Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Me. 7. 43. 4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; हुताच्छलं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 5. 69, 3. 54, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8. 334. 5 To take away, cure, destroy; तस्यापि हरते तां लोकानाह-न्नतो वनः Bv. 1. 49; R. 15. 24; Me. 31. 6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchant; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिमिनायाः Bv. 2. 151. 7 भावा हृदयं हरति 1. 103; तवारिण गीतयामि हारिणा प्रसमं हुतः S. 1. 5; सुगया जहार चक्रोप-काशिनी R. 9. 68, 10. 83, V. 4. 10, Rs. 6. 20, Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60; Ms. 5. 59. 7 To gain, acquire, take, obtain; ततो विज्ञे ह्यो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153; च हतुं समपयताकं Dk. 8 To have, possess; Bv. 2. 163. 9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk. 5. 71; Si. 9. 63. 10 To marry; Ms. 9. 93. 11 To divide. -**Caus.** (हारयति-ते) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one; (with acc. of instr.); भृत्यं भेदं वा भारं हारयति Sk.; जीयतेन सहस्रश्लमर्थो हार-विष्यन् भवति Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. 2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. 3 To give away. -**Desid.** (जिहीषति-ते) To wish to take &c. -**With** अद्या to supply an ellipsis. -**अनु** 1 to imitate, resemble; देहवदेन स्वरेण च राममद्रमुह्यति U. 4; so Ki. 9. 67. 2 to take after (one's parents), (Atm. in this sense); see P. 1 3. 21. Vārt. -**अप** 1 to bear or snatch off, take away; पद्मात्पुष्पैरगह्वरः कस्यते विश्रमाय V. 3. 1. 2 to avert, turn away; वन्दमपहा- (गीत) Ku. 7. 95. 3 to rob, plunder, steal. 4 to deprive (one) of, take away, destroy; त्वं च कीदृमपहर्तुमुद्यत R. 11. 74. 5 to attract, affect, influence, overpower, subdue; (न) जियतेमा यतमानमहाहृत् R. 9. 7; so अगात्पु-निद्रया U. 1. (-**Caus.**) to cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1. 31. -**अभि** to carry off, remove. -**अम्यव** to eat. (-**Caus.**) to cause to eat, feed. -**आ** 1 (a) to bring, fetch; सदेव वने

-R 3 9 14 77 (3) to

carry, convey ; Ms. 9. 54. 2 to bring near, give ; अयाचित्वाहते Y. 1. 215. 3 to obtain, get, receive ; Ms. 2. 183, 7. 80, 8. 151. 4 to have, assume ; आजहृत्तुस्त्वं चरणी पृथिव्यां स्थलार-विद्विष्यन्त्यवस्था Ku. 1. 33. 6 to perform (a sacrifice) ; स विश्वजित्माजह्ये यज्ञं सर्वस्वदक्षिण R. 4. 86, 14. 37. 7 to recover, bring back. 8 to cause, produce, beget. 9 to wear, put on. 10 to attract. 11 to remove, draw off from. (-Caus.) 1 to cause to bring or fetch. 2 to cause to give or pay. 3 to collect, bring together. -उद् 1 to save, deliver, extricate, rescue ; मां तव दुष्टं छुत्वा दयितव्यं वा V. 4. 15. 2 to draw or take out ; (सरं) उद्धूयैच्छत्समोद्धूतारि R. 2. 30, 3. 64. 3 to uproot, eradicate, extricate ; नमयामास हृत्पानुद्धरन् R. 8. 9, 4. 66, जिद्धि वसुद्धुतदानवकन्दकं S. 7. 3. 4 to raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands) ; Ms. 4. 62 ; Pt. 1. 363. 5 to pluck (as flowers) . 6 to absorb ; Si. 3. 75. 7 to deduct, subtract. 8 to select, pick out, extract, as इदं पयं रामायणमुद्धृतम्. (-Caus.) to cause to take out ; R. 9. 74. -उद्ग 1 to relate, narrate, declare, say, speak, utter ; उदाजहार द्रुपदात्मजा निः Ki. 1. 27 ; Mk. 9. 4 ; चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरति M. 2. ; Māl. 1. 2 to call, name ; त्वां कामिनीं मदनदूति-मुदाहरति V. 4, 11 ; धृताश्विनो दशरथ इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. 3 to illustrate, exemplify, cite as an instance or illustration ; त्वमुदाह्रियस्व कथमनया जनेः Si. 15. 29. -उप 1 to fetch, bring near ; S. 1. 2 to offer, give, present ; निवारमाणयेयमस्माकमुपहरतु S. 2 ; मातुस्मो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1. ; Mv. 6. 22 ; R. 14. 19, 16. 80, 19. 12 ; S. 3. 3 to offer (as a victim). -उपा to bring, fetch. -निच् 1 to take or draw out from, extract ; R. 14. 42. 2 to carry out the dead body ; Ms. 5. 91 ; Y. 3. 15. 3 to remove (as a fault &c.). -परि 1 to avoid, shun ; क्षींस्ति-कर्षं परिहर्तुमिच्छन्तं दधे वृत्तपतिः सधृतः Ku. 3. 74, Ms. 8. 400 ; Ku. 3. 43. 2 to forsake, abandon, leave, desert ; कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमचिरं मा परिहर हरि मतिशयकरिणं Gīt. 9. 3 to remove, destroy ; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.) ; ब्रह्मास्य जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यस्य पञ्चस्याक्षेपः स्वसिनिमित्तः परिहृतः । तर्कनिमित्त इत्यादीमाक्षेपः परिह्रियेत S. B. ; Me. 14. -प 1 to strike at, strike, beat लट्त्वा प्रहरति 'kicks' ; R. 5. 68 ; Ku. 3. 70 ; Bk. 9. 7. 2 to hurt, injure, wound (with loc.) ; आर्तेना-पायवः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनायसि S. 1. 11 ; R. 2. 62, 7. 59, 11. 84, 15. 3. 3 to attack, assault. 4 to throw, cast, hurl ; (with loc. or dat.). 5 to seize upon. -वि 1 to take away seize away 2 to remove, destroy 3 to

let fall, shed (as tears). 4 to pass (as time). 5 to amuse or divert oneself, sport, play ; विहरति हरिश्चि सरसवर्ते Gīt. 1. च्य 1 to deal in any transaction or business. 2 to act, behave, deal with. 3 to go to law, sue (one) in a court of law ; अर्ध-पतिर्व्यवहर्तुमर्थगीवादाभिर्वादयते Dk. -व्या to speak, say, tell, narrate, declare ; Ku. 2. 62, 6. 2 ; R. 11. 83. -सं 1 to bring or draw together. 2 (a) to contract, abridge, compress ; R. 10. 32. (b) to drop ; संहियतामिव K. 3 to bring together, collect, accumulate. 4 to destroy, annihilate (opp. उद्) ; अमुं युगमिति चितकालनिद्रः संहय लोकान् पुरुषो-द्विषति R. 13. 6. 5 to withdraw, withhold, draw or take back ; अभिमुखे मयि संहतमीहितं S. 2. 11, 6. 4 ; न हि संहते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रांश्चालेयश्चनि H. 1. 61 ; R. 4. 16, 12. 103 ; Bg. 2. 28. 6 to curb, restrain, suppress ; क्रोधं प्रमो संहर संहरति यावद्विरः खे नरुतं चरति Ku. 3. 72. 7 to wind up, close. -समा 1 to bring, convey, carry ; सर्वं एव समाहरति तदा शैलः सहीषिः Bk. 15. 107. 2 to collect, bring together, convene ; तत्र स्वयंवर-समाहतराजलोकं R. 5. 62 ; Bk. 8. 63. 3 to draw, attract. 4 to destroy, annihilate ; Bg. 11. 32. 5 to complete (as a sacrifice). 6 to return, restore to one's proper place ; Ms. 8. 319. 7 to curb, restrain.

हृ (ह्रि) जीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. 2 to feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.) ; स्वयां तस्मिन्नापि दंडधारिणा कथं न पत्या वरणी हणीयते N. 1. 133 ; द्विर्वापि वज्रापुत्रमूषणाया हणीयते वीरवती न युनिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणी (ह्रि) या 1 Censure, reproach. 2 Shame. 3 Compassion.

हृत् a. (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत p. p. 1 Taken or carried away. 2 Seized. 3 Captivated. 4 Accepted. 5 Divided, see हृ. -Comp. -अधिकार a. 1 dismissed from authority, turned out. 2 deprived of one's due rights. -उत्तरीय a. having the upper garments stripped off. -द्रव्य, -धन a. spoiled of wealth. -सर्वस्व a. stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृतिः f. 1 Seizure. 2 Robbing, spoilation. 3 Destruction.

हृद् n. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. 2 The chest, bosom, breast ; इमां हृदि व्यावत्पातनक्षिणीन् Ku. 3. 54. -Comp. -आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. -कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation -गत a 1 seated in the mind conceived designed 2

cherished. -रत्नं design, meaning, intent. -देशः the region of the heart. -दिङ्गः the heart. -दोषः 1 heart-disease, heart-burn. 2 sorrow, grief, anguish. 3 love. 4 the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. -ह्लासः (-ह्लासः) 1 hiccough. 2 disquietude, grief. -लेखः (-हृल्लेखः) 1 knowledge, reasoning. 2 heart-ache. -लेखा (-हृल्लेखा) grief, anxiety. -वंकः the stomach. -शोकः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind ; हृदये दिग्दर्शयिवाहृतः Ku. 4. 25 ; 80 अयो-हृदयः R. 9. 9 ; पाषाणहृदय &c. 2 The bosom, chest, breast ; वाणमित्रहृदया निपेतुमी R. 11. 19. 3 Love, affection 4 The interior or essence of any thing. 5 The secret science ; अर्थाः, अज्ञा &c. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. a heron. -आविष् a. heart-rending, heart piercing ; Bk. 6. 73. -ईश्वर, -ईश्वर a husband. (-श्वर, -रि. f.) 1 a wife. 2 a mistress. -कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -ग्राहिन् a. heart-captivating. -चौरः one who steals the heart or affections. -छिद् a. heart-tending, heart piercing -विष्, -वेचिन् a. heart-piercing. -वृत्ति f. disposition of the heart. -रथ a being or cherished in the heart -स्थान the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम a. 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. 2 Lovely, handsome, Māl. 1. 3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant agreeable ; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहारः Māl. 3. वल्लकी च हृदयंगमस्त्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. 4 Fit, appropriate. 5 Dear, beloved, cherished ; क्व तु ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24.

हृदयाल, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् a. Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate. हृदि (दी) कः N. of a Yādava prince.

हृदिस्वरू a. 1 Touching the heart. 2 Dear, beloved. 3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य a. 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. 2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved ; Bv. 1. 69 3 Agreeable, pleasant ; charming ; Māl. 4, R. 11. 68. -Comp. -यंत्रः the Bilva tree. -यन्त्रा the great-flowered jasmine.

हृष 1. 4. P. (हृषति, हृषति, हृष्ट or हृषित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice ; अद्वितीयं रुचात्मानं मत्वा किं चंद्रं हृषयति Bv. 2. 105 ; Bk. 15. 104, Ms. 2. 54. 2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body), हृषितास्तनूरुहाः Dk. ; हृषयति रोमकूपानि Mb. 3 To become erect (said of other things, e. g. the penis). -Caus. (हृषयतिने) To please delight fill with pleasure W TH प 1 to be glad,

rejoice ; न प्रह्वयेत् श्रियं प्राप्य Bg. 5. 20, 11. 36. 2 to stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -नि to rejoice, be glad or delighted.

हृषित *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. 2 Thrilled ; having the hair bristling. 3 Astonished. 4 Bent, bowed. 5 Disappointed. 6 Fresh.

हृषीक An organ of sense. -Comp. -हृषीः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna ; Bg. 1. 15 ; *et seq.* ; (हृषीक-पद्मिण्याऽप्यहोस्तेषामिदो यतो भवाद । हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णोः स्यातो देवेषु केशव ॥ Mb.)

हृष्ट *p. p.* Pleased, rejoiced, (=हृषित). -Comp. -वित्त, -मानस *a.* rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy.

-रोमन् *a.* having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). -वदन *a.* having a cheerful countenance. -संकल्प *a.* contented, pleased, -हृद्य *a.* joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः *f.* 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. 2 Pride.

हे *ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh !, ho !) ; हे इष्णु हे वादन हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41 , हे राजानस्यजन्तु ह्यविनेमन्वे विरोधे Vikr. 18. 107. 2 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेका Hiccough.

हेतः 1 Vexation. 2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. 3 Injury, hurt.

हेड्ड 1 A. (हेड्डे) To disregard, slight, neglect. - II. 1 P. (हेड्डति) 1 To surround. 2 To attire.

हेड्डः Disregard, slight. -Comp. -जः anger, displeasure.

हेडाडुकः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः *m. f.* 1 A weapon, missile ; समरविजयी हेतिदलितः Bh. 2. 44 ; R. 10. 12 ; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. 2 A stroke, injury. 3 A ray of the sun. 4 Light, splendour. 5 Flame.

हेतुः 1 Cause, reason, object, motive ; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1 ; Māl. 1. 23, R. 1. 10 ; Me. 25 ; S. 3. 11. 2 Source, origin ; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 ' authors of their being '. 3 A means or instrument. 4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). 5 Logic, science of reasoning. 6 Any logical proof or argument. 7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech) ; it is thus defined : - हेतौ हेतुमता साधनभेदो हेतुरुच्यते. (N. B. The forms हेतुना, हेतोः rarely हेतौ are used adverbially in the sense of by reason of on account of because of with gen or n comp शस्त्रेण तान्त्रिणा अल्पस्य हेतायह R

2. 47 ; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.).

-Comp. -अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आभासः ' the semblance of a reason, ' a fallacious middle term, fallacy ; (it is of five kinds : - संचारिणः or अनैकान्तिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्प्रतिपक्ष and प्रतियोग). -उपक्षेपः उपन्यासः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -वादः disputation, controversy. -शब्दः a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smṛitis or revelation ; Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुम् *m. du.* cause and effect. भावः the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). -कः 1 A cause, reason. 2 An instrument. 3 A logician.

हेतुकारणं Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. 2 Having the *hetu*. -*m.* An effect.

हेन Gold. -मः 1 A dark or brown coloured horse. 2 A particular weight of gold. 3 The planet Mercury.

हेनन् *n.* 1 Gold. 2 Water. 3 Snow. 4 The thorn-apple. 5 The Kesara flower. -Comp. -अंग *a.* golden. (-गः) 1 Garuḍa. 2 a lion. 3 the mountain Sumeru. 4 N. of Brahman. 5 of Vishnu. 6 Champaka tree. -अंगदं a gold-bracelet. -अङ्घ्रिः the mountain Sumeru. -अंभोजं a golden lotus ; हेनंभोजप्रसवि सलिलं मानससाद्वानः Me. 62. -अंभोरुहं a golden lotus ; Ku. 2. 44. -आहः 1 the wild Champaka tree. 2 the *Dhatulra* plant. -कंदलः coral.

-कर, -कर्तु, -कारः, -कारकः a goldsmith ; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. -किजलकं the *Nāgakesara* flower. -कुम्भः a golden jar. -कूटः N. of a mountain ; S. 7. -केतकी the *Ketaka* plant, bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेतकी). -गंधिनी the perfume named *Renukā*. -गिरिः the mountain Sumeru. -गौरः The Asoka tree. -हस्त *a.* covered with gold. (हस्तं) gold covering. -ज्वालः fire. -तारं blue vitriol. -तुम्बु, -तुम्बुकः the glomerous fig-tree -पर्वतः the mountain Meru. -पुष्प, -पुष्पकः 1 the Asoka tree. 2 the Lodhra tree. 3 the Champaka tree. (-*n.*) the Asoka flower. 2 the flower of China rose. -व(व)लं a pearl. -मालिन् *m.* the sun. -यूषिका the golden or yellow jasmine. -रागिणी *f.* turmeric. -शंखः N. of Vishnu. -शृंगं 1 a golden horn. 2 a golden summit. -सारं blue vitriol. -सूत्र, -सूत्रकं a kind of necklace (Mar नोफ)

हेमन्त-र्त One of the six seasons cold or winter season (comprising

the months मार्गशीर्ष and चैत्र) ; नववर्षालो द्रव्यसंस्कारस्य प्रकृत्यलोभः परिवर्त्तनादिः । विलीन-पक्षः प्रपन्नपुत्रो हेमन्तकालः सप्तप्रायतः द्विरे Rs. 4. 1.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. 2 A touchstone. 3 A chameleon.

हेय *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned

हेरं 1 A kind of crown or diadem. 2 Turmeric

हेरन् 1 N. of Ganeśa. 2 A buffalo. 3 A boastful hero. -Comp. -जननी N. of Pārvatī (mother of Ganeśa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेरुन्-न्तर Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting.

हेरु 1 Contempt, disrespect ; insult ; Si. 12. 72. 2 Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport ; see S. D. 128 ; D. R. 2. 32. 3 Strong sexual desire ; श्रीवेङ्कयसित्कनानां नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे । शृंगारशास्त्रतन्त्रशैलेन सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ 4 Base facility ; Si. 1. 34 ; हेलया ' easily ', without any difficulty or trouble. 5 Moonlight.

हेलाडुकः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः The sun. -*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; (this word, like the word हटम q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic) ; अस्मिन्नासीत्तदहं निविशत्येव हेवाकः लीलेषु द्वाडशकामितवलयः संततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent , हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारो हावोहिषुर्विकारकृत् D. R. 2. 31 (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?)

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.) ; जायते महतामही निरुपमस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहत्त्वयोगविश्रुता वार्ता विपत्तामपि Kalhana.

हेर 1 A. (हेरते, हेरित) To neigh (as a horse) ; to bray, roar (in general).

हेरः, हेरा, हेरितं Neighing, braying ; रथागसंक्रान्तिनम्वहेरः Ki. 16. 8.

हेरिन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

हे *ind.* A vocative particle.

हेतुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Causal, causative. 2 Argumentative, rationalistic. -कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. 2 A follower of the *Mīmāṃsā* doctrines. 3 A rationalist, sceptic. 4 A heretic.

हेम *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. 2 Caused by frost ; शुणालिनी हेमः शिवोपरानं B. 16. 7. 2 Golden, made of gold ; पद्मेन हेमं विलिखेत् पदं B. 6. 15 Bk 5 89 Ku 6 6 ३ Hoar frost, dew -*ना* An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -हवा सुषिका ३ Golden ocan,

इमन् *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Wintry, cold. Si 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. 2 Pertaining to winter, *i. e.* long (as nights); Si. 6. 77. 3 Growing in or suitable for winter; इमेनेनैवितैः इमन्मन्; R. 19. 41. 4 Golden, made of gold. -नः 1 The month Mārgaśīrṣa. 2 The winter season (= इमेन *q. v.*).

इन्तिका *a.* 1 Wintry, cold. 2 Growing in winter. -क A kind of rice.

इमन्तः See इमेन.

इमन्तः *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Snowy. 2 Flowing from the snowy, *i. e.* Himālaya mountain; R. 16. 44. 3 Bred in, belonging to, or situated on, the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. -तः Bhāratavarsha or India.

हेमवती 1 N. of Pārvatī. 2 Of the river Ganges. 3 A kind of myrobalan. 4 A kind of drug. 5 Common flax. 6 A tawny grape.

हैमवती 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हैमवतीनामादाय दोषवृद्धावस्थितार R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. 2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हैरिकः A thief.

हैदय *m. pl.* N. of a people and their country. -यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. 2 N. of Arjuna's brother (who had a thousand and was slain by Parasurāma *q. v.*). हेतुसद्व्याज्य हैदयस्य च कीर्तिमपहर्तुः R. 11. 74.

हो *ind.* A vocative particle used in calling to a person (ho ! hallo !)

होहू 1 A. (होहते) To disregard, disrespect. -हू 1 P. (होहति) To go.

होहः A raft, float.

हाव *a.* (नी. *f.*) Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विविधुतं राहविर्यं च होवी S. 1. 1. -मः 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the R̥gveda at a sacrifice. 2 A sacrificer; R. 1. 62, 82; Ms. 11. 36.

होत्रं 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). 2 A burnt offering. 3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. 2 Praise.

होत्रियः The priest who offers oblations to gods. -यः The sacrificial hall.

होमः 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brāhmana, called देवयज्ञ *q. v.*). 2 A burnt offering. 3 A sacrifice. -Comp. -अग्निः A sacrificial fire. -कुण्डः A hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire -पुर्यः a sacrificial house R 3 38. चान्यं सोमस्य, -घूमः

the smoke of a burnt offering or sacrificial fire. -भस्मन् *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. -वेला the time for offering oblations; S. 4. -चाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमक See होतु.

होमिः 1 Clarified butter. 2 Water. 3 Fire.

होमिन् *m.* The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमियः, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. -म्य Ghee.

होरा 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. 2 Part of the duration of a sign. 3 An hour. 4 A mark, line.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season, during the ten-but particularly three or four-days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called *Holi*). 2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका *q. v.* above.

हो, होहो *ind.* A vocative particle (ho !, hallo !).

होत्र The office of the priest called होतु *q. v.*

होम्य Clarified butter.

हु 2 A. (हुते, हुत) 1 To take away, rob, abstract, deprive (one) of; अच्यगिदार्थशास्त्रागे यमस्याहोष्ट विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. 2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Mā. 1. 3. To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय हुते Sk. -WITH अप 1 to conceal, hide; Ms. 8. 53; Ratn. 2. 2 to deny, disown, conceal before one; युगाध्यायहोमस्माकं Bk. 5. 44; अपह्वानस्य जनाय रक्षिजां (अदीरतां) N. 1. 49. -नि 1 to hide, conceal; Bk. 10. 36. 2 to conceal or hide from, dissimulate or deny before any one (with dat.); Bk. 8. 74.

ह्यस् *ind.* Yesterday. -Comp. -भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (नी. *f.*) Belonging to yesterday; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः. -Comp. -दिनं yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्त्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, besternal.

ह्वः 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water; N. 3. 53. 2 A deep hole or cavity; Si. 5. 29. 3 A ray of light. -Comp. -ग्रहः a crocodile.

ह्वदिनी 1 A river. 2 Lightning.

ह्वद्वेगः The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek.)

ह्वस् 1 P. (ह्वसति, ह्वसित) 1 To sound. 2 To become small.

ह्वसिमन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

ह्वस्व *a.* (compar. ह्वस्वः superl. ह्वस्वः) 1 Short, small little 2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature

3 Short (opp दीर्घ in prosody) -स्व A dwarf. -Comp. -अंग *a.* dwarfish, short-bodied. (-यः) a dwarf. -गर्मः the Kusa grass. -दम्भः the short or white Kusa grass. -बाहुक *a.* short armed. -मूर्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy.

ह्वस् 1 A. (ह्वसते) 1 To sound. 2 To roar.

ह्वद्वः Noise, sound; वृद्धिना ह्वद्वः Ki. 16. 8. 80 वृद्धिद्वः &c.

ह्वद्विन् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्वदिनी 1 The thunderbolt of India. 2 Lightning. 3 A river. 4 The tree called शङ्खनी.

ह्वसः 1 Sound, noise. 2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. 3 Small number.

ह्विणीयते See ह्विणीयते; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्विणीया 1 Reproach, censure 2 Shame, bashfulness. 3 Pity; of ह्विणीय.

ह्वी 3 P. जिह्वति, ह्वीण, ह्वीत) 1 To blush, be modest. 2 To be ashamed (used by itself or with abl. or gen) जिह्वस्पर्शस्य सह गुरुसर्पं गंतु S. 7; अन्यो न्यस्यापि जिह्वीमं किं पुनः शङ्खसिना Ki. 11. 58; R. 15. 44, 17. 73; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 102, 6. 132. -Caus. (ह्विणीयते) To put to shame (fig. also); cause to blush, make ashamed; सकौस्तुभं ह्विणीयती-व कृष्ण R. 6. 49; ह्विणीया हि बहवो नरेभ्यः 11. 40; किं वा जात्या स्वाभिनेहो ह्विणीयति Si. 18. 23; Ki. 11. 64, 13. 41; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्वी 1 Shame; रोषेपि ह्विणीयताद्वयता Ku. 3. 57; दारिद्र्याद् ह्विणीयति ह्विणीयतः प्रसन्नते तेजसः Mā. 1. 14, R. 4. 80. 2 Bashfulness, modesty; ह्विणीयते कथ-मनुयाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. -जित, -मूढ *a.* overcome or confounded by shame; ह्विणीयतां भवति विकलप्रेणा चूर्णमुष्टि Me. 68. -यज्जना the constraint of bashfulness; R. 7. 63.

ह्वीका 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. 2 Timidity, fear.

ह्वीकु *a.* 1 Bashful, modest, shy 2 Timid. -कुः 1 Tin. 2 Lac.

ह्वीण, ह्वीत *p. p.* 1 Ashamed; Ve. 2. 11. 2 Bashful, modest; N. 3. 53.

ह्वीरेल A kind of perfume.

ह्वस् 1 A. (ह्वसते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. 2 To go, creep.

ह्वस् Neighing.

ह्वस् 1 P. (ह्वसति) To cover.

ह्वस्ति *f.* Joy, gladness.

ह्वस् 1 P. (ह्वसति) To sound.

ह्वस् 1 A. (ह्वसते, ह्वसित) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. 2 To sound. -WITH आ, -य to rejoice, be delighted.

ह्वद्वः ह्वद्वकः Pleasure, joy, delight.

ह्वद्वन् The act of rejoicing joy delight

ह्रादिच a. Delighting, pleasing &c.

ह्रादिनी See ह्रादिनी.

हल 1 P. (हलति) 1 To go, move. 2 To shake, tremble. -Caus. (हलयति-ते, हलयति-ते, but the former only with prepositons) To shake, move cause, to tremble (especially with ति).

ह्राज 1 Calling. 2 A cry, sound.

ह्र 1 P. (ह्रति) 1 To be crooked 2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. 3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्रे 1. U. (ह्रयति-ते ह्रतः pass. ह्रयते ; caus. ह्राययति-ते ; desid. ह्रुह्रयति-ते) 1 To call ; तां पर्वतीत्यादिजनन नाम्नां ह्रुदियं देवुजने जहाय Ku. 1. 26. 2 To call out to

invoke, call upon. 3 To name, call. 4 To challenge. 5 To vie with, emulate. 6 To ask, beg. -WITH आ 1 to call, invite; वस्त-इव दवाहयेन U. 6. 2 to challenge (Atm.) मत्तमीराह्वय चेदिरागसुराणि S. 20. 1 ; कृष्णश्यामसुखाह्वये Sk. ; Bk. 8. 18. 15. 89. -उप, -उपा to call ; Bk. 8. 17. -सं, -सना to call together.;

FINIS.

SUPPLEMENT.

अग्र्यः N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Kṛishṇa. It was he who induced Rāma and Kṛishṇa to go to Mathurā and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anakadundubhi, the princess Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Kṛishṇa consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights, which he succeeded in doing. See सत्राजित् also.

अगस्तिः, अगस्त्यः N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. In the Rīgveda he and Vashisṭha are said to be the offspring of Mitra and Varuṇa, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvastī. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhnyoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghaṭodbhava, Kalasayoni &c. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path; See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India). He is also known by the names of Pitābḍhi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kāleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopāmudrā. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya, and kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south; and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rākshasa named Vātāpi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rāma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rāma the bow of Viṣṇu and some other things; (see R. 15. 55). In astronomy he is the Star Canopus; cf. R. 4. 21 also.)

अग्निः The god of fire, and represented as the eldest son of Brahman. His wife was Svāhā; by her he had 3 sons—Pāvaka, Pavamāna and Suchi. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece, and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that. The Mahābhāṣya represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become de-

by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khāṇḍava forest with the assistance of Arjuna, for which service he gave him the Gāṇḍīva bow.

अश्वः N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pūtana; and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Kṛishṇa and Balarāma, he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain-cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Kṛishṇa saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.

अंगदः N. of a son of Vālī by his wife Tārā. When the whole host of Rāma went to Lankā Angada was despatched to Rāvaṇa as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Rāvaṇa scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugrīva, Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success.

अंजना N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanūmat. She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara, and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the God of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. This son was Māruti.

अन्वि N. of a great sage. He is one of the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons of Brahman, being born from his eye. Anasūya was his wife and bore him three sons, Datta, Durvāsa, and Soma. In the Rāmāyaṇa an account is given of the visit paid by Rāma and Sītā to Atri and Anasūya in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly (See अनसूया). As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear. The moon is said to have been produced from his eye; cf. R. 2. 75.

अदिति N. of one of the daughters of Daksha and wife of Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Viṣṇu in his dwarf incarnation, of Indra, and of the other gods who are called *aditi-nandanas*.

अमरिन्द N. of a son of Pradyumna. Amriddha was the son of Kālma and grandson of Kṛishṇa. U. 1, the

daughter of a demon named Bāṇa, fell in love with him, and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Sonitapura; see उषा or विश्वेखा. Bāṇa sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where Aniruddha had been carried, Kṛishṇa, Balarāma and Kāma went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. Bāṇa, though aided by Siva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Dvārakā with Ushā as his wife.

अथर्वकः N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. He is represented as a demon with 1,000 arms and heads, 2,000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka* because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well. He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Pārijāta tree from heaven.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma. When the Kauravas, at the advice of Droṇa, formed the peculiar battle array called 'Chakravyūha,' hoping that as Arjuna was away, none of the Pāṇḍavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such veteran and elderly heroes as Droṇa, Karṇa, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsalā daughter of Balarāma, and Uttarā daughter of the king Virāṭa. Uttarā was pregnant when he was slain, and gave birth to a son named Parikṣhita who succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura.

अरुणः Aruṇa is represented as the elder brother of Garuḍa being, the son of Vinatā by Kasyapa. Vinatā prematurely hatched the egg and the child was born without thighs, and hence he is called *Anūru* 'thighless', or *Vipa'da* 'footless'. Aruṇa now holds the office of the charioteer of the sun. His wife was Syenī, who bore him two sons Sampātī and Japāyu.

अश्वत्थामन् See द्रोण also.

अश्विनीकुमार See इंद्रा.

अष्टावक्रः N. of the son of Kahoḍa. This sage was so much devoted to study that he generally neglected his wife, and the unborn son, while yet in the womb, being provoked at this, rebuked his father, who being enraged, cursed him that he would be born crooked in eight limbs. When Kahoḍa was drowned into a river as the result

of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, the young Ashtāvakra defeated the Buddhist, and delivered his father, by whose favour he became straight.

अश्वय

1 द्विषकृमिन्श्वयः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

2 विषवृक्षश्वयः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

3 स्थालीपुलाकश्वयः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part. Cf. Mar. 'क्षितावकून माताची परीक्षा'.

पंडावत् a. Wise; पंडावद्विषम Asvad. 6.

प्रकोपः Anger, excitement, provocation.

प्राकारः 1 An encircling wall, enclosure, a fence. 2 A surrounding wall, rampart; शतमेकोपि संपदं प्राकारस्यो वदुर्म Pt. 1. 229.

प्राक्षी A kind of ear-ornament; Asvad. 24.

दुषिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pāṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarāja', 'Ajātasatru' &c. He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastināpura at the conclusion of the great Bhāratī war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years (For further particulars of his life see दुर्योधन.)

वैशंपायनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyāsa. It was he who made Yājñavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges, and hence the Veda was called 'Taittirīya'. Vaisampāyana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purāṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahābhāratā to king Janmejaya.

हिरण्यक N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakaśipu. On the strength of a boon from Bruhman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Viṣṇu, therefore, became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon, and lifted up the earth.

APPENDIX I.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-*chhandas-sāstra*, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of *Sūtras* distributed over eight books. The *Agni Purāṇa* also gives complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the *Śrutabodha*, *Vāṇibhūṣaṇa*, *Vṛtta-darpaṇa*, *Vṛtta-ratnākara*, *Vṛtta-Kaumudī*, *Chhandomanjari* &c. In the following pages the *Chhandomanjari* and *Vṛtta-ratnākara* have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedic as well as *Prākṛita* metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of *गद्य* 'prose' or *पद्य* 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of *stanzas*.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pa'das* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each *Pāda* or quarter. A जति is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛttas are divided into three classes:—*समवृत्त* in which the *Pādas* or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; *अर्धसमवृत्त* in which the alternate quarters are similar; and *विषमवृत्त* in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, & ए are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, ऋ, ए, ओ & औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvara* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ in अं or अः. (The consonants व्र & ह्र as also व्र & ऋ, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11, or Si. 10.60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *pa'da* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

अ विषम वेसर्गो न गुरुमिति

अर्धसमवृत्त तथा समवृत्तयोः वि

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants one instant or *Mātrā* is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Ganas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse:—

मन्त्रिगुरुश्चिल्लुश्च नकारो
भाविगुरुः पुनरादिलुगुः ।
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः
सोऽन्तगुरुः कथितोऽन्तलुगुस्तः ॥

आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यानि लाघवम् ।

भजसा गौरवं यानि मनौ तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol — denoting a short syllable, and — a long one) the different *Ganas* may be represented as follows:—

य	— — —	(Bacchius)
र	— — —	(Amphimacer)
त	— — —	(Anti-bacchius)
म	— — —	(Dactylus)
ज	— — —	(Amphibrachys)
स	— — —	(Anapæstus)
म	— — —	(Mollosus)
न	— — —	(Tribachys)

Similarly ल (—) used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify *Vṛttas* according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛttas', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use, so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also *Lilāvati* and the last chapter of V *kara*, give directions for computing the

number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note.—In the following definitions the letters representing the Ganas such as म, न, य, &c. as also ल, ग will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre ; e. g. म, न stands for म, न, न ; so स्त्री, for म, त &c. The first line gives the *Definition* of a metre; the second, the *Scheme* in Ganas with the *Yati* or *Cæsura*—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Dandin &c.).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा.)
कन्या.

Def.	मौ चेत् कन्या ।
Sch. G.	ग, म.
Ex.	भास्वत्कन्यां सैका धन्या यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽखिलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सुप्रतिष्ठा.)
पंक्ति.

Def.	भूगो गिति पंक्तिः ।
Sch. G.	म, ग, ग.
Ex.	कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकर्पंक्तिः । यायुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

(गायत्री.)

(1) तनुमध्यमा.

Def.	तौ चेतनुमध्यमा ।
Sch. G.	न, य.
Ex.	सुतिर्दुरशत्रोरत्यद्रुमुत्तुषा । आस्तां मम चित्तं नित्यं तनुमध्या ॥

(2) विद्युल्लेखा.

(Also called वाणी.)

Def.	विद्युल्लेखा नो मः ।
Sch. G.	म, म. (3. 3)
Ex.	श्रीदीप्ति श्रीकीर्ति श्रीनीति गीःप्रीति । एवंते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥ Kāv. 3. 36.

(3) शशिवदना.

Def.	शशिवदना न्यौ ।
Sch. G.	न, य.
Ex.	शशिवदनानां व्रजनरुणीनाम् । अधरधुधोर्मि मधुरिरेच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी.

Def.	द्विया सोमराजी.
Sch. G.	य, य. (2. 4)
Ex.	हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः । जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्ययकारम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक्.)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def.	कुमारललिता नृस गाः ।
Sch. G.	न, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex.	युगारितडवल्ली कुमारललिता सा । व्रजैगमयनानां तनाद मुदमुचैः ॥

(2) मदलेखा.

Def.	मस्यो स्थान्मदलेखा ।
Sch. G.	म, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex.	रिग बाहुविरुणाद् वर्तमान्मदलेखा । लम्बाध्वन्पुरशत्रौ कस्तुरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def.	ननगि मधुमती ।
Sch. G.	न, न, ग (5. 2)
Ex.	रविदुहितृवृत्ते वनकुक्षुमततिः । अधित मधुमती मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(अनुष्टुभ.)

(1) अनुष्टुभ (also called श्लोक.)

There are several varieties of this metre, but the is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh nately long and short.

Ex.	श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु त्रैयं सर्वत्र लक्षपंचमम् । द्विचतुःपादयोर्हस्तं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥ वागर्थविब संपुत्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये । जगतः पितरो वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरो ॥ B. 1.
-----	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(2) गजगति.

नभलगा गजगतिः ।

न, भ, ल, ग (4. 4.)

रविस्तुतापरिस्ते विहरते दृशि हरेः ।

व्रजवधूयजगतिर्धुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका.

प्रमाणिका जगै लगौ ।

ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4.)

पुतातु भक्तिच्युता सदाच्युतां प्रिपदयोः ।

धुतिस्मृतिप्रमाणिका भवांबुराशितारिका ॥

(4) माणवक.

भातलगा माणवकम् ।

भ, त, ल, ग (4. 4.)

चंचलचुडं चपलैर्वत्सकुलैः केलिपरम् ।

ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदसुतं माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला.

मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।

म, म, ग, ग, (4. 4.)

वासोवल्ली विद्युन्माला बह्वंशेणी शाकश्रावः ।

यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छिद्यैर्गानध्वस्थः कृष्णाभोदः ॥

(6) समानिका.

ग्लौ रजौ समानिका तु ।

र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4.)

यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हस्तडागसद्व ।

धीः समानिका परेण नोचिताय मत्सरेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

(दृढती)

(1) भुजगशिखभृता.

भुजगशिखभृता नौ मः ।

न, न, म (7. 2.)

ज्जदतदभिकटसौणी भुजगशिखभृता याज्जीत् ।

मरिषुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा साऽभूत् ।

(2) भुजंगसंगता.

सजरैर्भुजंगसंगता ।

स, ज, र (3. 6.)

तरला तरंगिरिगितैर्धमुना भुजंगसंगता ।

कथमेति वत्सचारकश्चपलः सदैव तां हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य.

स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्वमसाः ।

म, म, स (5. 4.)

कालियभोगाभोगगतस्नन्मणिमध्यस्तीतरुचा ।

चित्रपदाभो नंदसुतश्चाह ननैर् स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(पंक्ति.)

(1) त्वरितगति.

त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः ।

न, ज, न, ग (5. 5.)

Ex.

त्वरितगतिर्व्रजयुवतिस्तरणिस्तु

हरिपुणा रतिश्रुणा परिरमिता

(2) मत्ता.

Def.

ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगसृष्टा ।

Sch. G.

म, भ, स, ग (4. 6.)

Ex.

पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली

कालिदीये तटवनकुंजे ।

उद्दीव्यतीव्रजजनरामाः

कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चंपकमा.)

Def.

रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमस्याः ।

Sch. G.

भ, म, स, ग (5. 5.)

Ex.

कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-

र्यस्य सदा कंसद्विवि भाक्तिः ।

राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिखदारा

रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in

(चिद्रुम्).

(1) ईद्रवज्रा.

Def.

स्यादिद्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः

Sch. G.

त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)

Ex.

गोष्ठे गिरिं सव्यकरेण धृत्वा

हर्षेद्रवज्राहतिशुक्लवृटी ।

यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थ

चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेद्रवज्रा.

Def.

उपेद्रवज्रा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।

Sch. G.

ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)

Ex.

उपेद्रवज्रादिमणिच्छटाभि-

र्विभूषणानां छुरितं वपुस्ते ।

स्मरामि गोपीभिरुपास्यमानं

सुरद्वसुले मणिर्मंडपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति.

Def.

अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ

पादौ यदीवावुपजातयस्ताः ।

इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिश्रितासु

वदन्ति जानिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G.

When ईद्रवज्रा and उपेद्रवज्रा a stanza, the metre is called उपजाति. It has varieties.

Ex.

अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा

हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।

पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य

स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदेहः ॥

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, Ku.

When other metres also are mixed in the metre is still called उपजाति ; e. g. in the from Magha there is a combination of

इत्थं रथाश्वमनिषादिनां प्रगे

गजो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्वहि ।

प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदैक्षताच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोषक.

दोषकमिच्छति भवितव्यज्ञौ ।

म, भ, म, ग, ग (6. 5.)

या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधुस्यः

सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।

तेन सहेह बिभर्ति रहः स्त्री

सा रतरागमनायतमानम् ॥ Si. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितं.

(भ्रमरविलसिता)

भौ स्तौ गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसितम् ।

म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)

प्रीत्यै पूना व्यवहितनपनाः

प्रौढध्वातं दिनविह जलदाः ।

दोषामन्ये विदधाति सुरतः

क्रीडायासभ्रमशमपटवः ॥ Si. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता.

रातरैर्नरलगै रथोद्धता ।

र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4. 8.)

कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो

राममध्वरविधानशान्तये ।

काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-

स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11. 1.

See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मि.

वातोर्मिर्वा गदिता भौ तगौ गः ।

म, भ, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)

ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य

भ्रणी नाम्ना गदिता हेलयापि ।

संसरेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हन्ति पुंसां

वातोर्मिं पीतमिवाभीक्ष्मये ॥

(8) शालिनी.

मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोके ।

म, त, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)

अथो हन्ति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते

धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च हृते ।

शुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोषास्यमाना

पुंसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.

स्वागता रनमगैर्गुरुणा च

र, न, म, ग, ग (3. 8.)

यावदागमयतेऽथ नरैर्दान्

स स्वयंवरमहाय महीन्द्रः ।

तावदेव ऋषिरिन्द्रिदिह्यु-

नरिद्विदशधान जगाम् ॥ N. 5. 1.

See Ki. 9, Si. 10.

Motres with 12 Syllables in a

(जगती)

(1) ईन्द्रवंशा.

Def.

तच्चैन्द्रवंशा प्रयमाक्षरे गुरौ ।

Sch. G.

ईन्द्रवंशा is the same as वः
(See 13 Below) except
syllable is long:—Ganae

Ex.

दैत्यैन्द्रवंशामिर्द्वान्दीवितिः

पीतावरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।

यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वय

ते कंसचायूरमुखा मखाद्विषः ॥

(2) चन्द्रवर्त्म.

Def.

चन्द्रवर्त्म निगदति रनमसैः ।

Sch. G.

र, न, म, स (4. 8)

Ex.

चन्द्रवर्त्म विहितं धनतिमिरं

राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनैः ।

इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुर सरसे

कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def.

अव्ययैः स्याज्जलधरमालाभौ स्तौ

Sch. G.

म, भ, स, म (4. 8.)

Ex.

या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तमानां

तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।

भव्याकारा दिनकरपुष्पकिले

केलीलोलो हरितकुर्यात्ता वः ॥

See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def.

रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।

Sch. G.

ज, स, ज, स (6. 6.)

Ex.

समीरशिशिरः शिरस्तु वसतां

सतां जवनिना निकाममुखिनाम् ।

विभर्ति जनयन्त्रयं मुदमपा-

मपायधवला बलाहकनतीः ॥ Si

(5) तामरस.

Def.

इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।

Sch. G.

न, ज, ज, य (5. 7.)

Ex.

रुद्रसुषमामकरंदमनोज्ञं

मज्जललनानयनालि निपीतम् ।

तव मुखतामरसं शूरशत्रो

हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तीटक.

Def.

वद तीटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।

Sch. G.

स, स, स, स (4. 4. 3)

Ex.

स तथेति विनेदुरुदारमतेः

प्रतिग्रह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् ।

तदलम्बपदं हृदि शोकधने

पतिपातामिवातिकमस्य शूरोः ॥

See Si. 6. 71.

(7) हुतविलंबित.

Def.

हुतविलंबितमाह नभौ जरौ ।

न, य, ज, र (4. 8. or 4. 4. 4)

मुनिस्तुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना

मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः ।

मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता

धनुषि चतुशरश्च निवेशितः ॥ S. 6 ;

See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा.

(Also called पंदाकिनी).

स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ तौ प्रभा ।

न, न, र, र (7. 5.)

अतिस्तुरमिरभाजि पुष्पविधा-

मतनुत रतयेव सतानकः ।

तरुणपरभृतः स्वने रागिणा-

मतनुत रतये वसंतानकः ॥ Si. 6. 67 ;

also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा.

प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।

स, ज, स, स (5. 7.)

विहगाः कर्द्वल्लरभाविह गाः

कलयत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।

ध्रमयन्तुपैति सुहृदध्रमयं

पवनश्च धृतनवनीपवनः ॥ Si. 4. 36.

Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

(10) भुजंगप्रयात.

भुजंगप्रयाते चतुर्भिर्गौरैः ।

य, य, य, य (6. 6.)

धनैर्जिष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवन्ति

धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरन्ति ।

धमेभ्यः परो बाधवो नास्ति लोके

धनाभ्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

(11) मणिमाला.

न्यौ त्वौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गृहवक्त्रैः ।

न, य, न, य (6. 6.)

प्रह्वामरमौलौ रत्नोपलब्द्धे

जातप्रतिविधा शोणा मणिमाला ।

गोर्विदुपदाब्जे राज्ञी नखराणा-

मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्यातं शमयन्ती ॥

(12) मालती.

(Also called यमुना.)

भवति न जावथ मालती जरी ।

न, ज, ज, र (5. 7.)

इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकान्ते

मधुरससौरमसारलोडपः ।

कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-

मलिरपि चुंबति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल.

Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित)

वदन्ति वंशस्थविलं जनौ जरी ।

ज, न, ज, र (5. 7.)

Ex.

तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं

पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती ।

निनिन्द रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती

प्रियेष्टु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥ K

See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी.

Def.

वाणाश्चैष्ठिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममौ यौ ।

Sch. G.

म, म, य, य (5. 7.)

Ex.

अर्चामन्त्रेषां त्वं विहायामराणा-

मद्वेतेनैकं जिष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।

तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते

प्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) स्रग्विणी.

Def.

कीर्तितैषा चतुरेफिका स्रग्विणी ।

Sch. G.

र, र, र, र (6. 6.)

Ex.

इंद्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता

शातकुंभद्रवालंकृता शोभते ।

नव्यमेघच्छविः पीतवासा हरे-

स्रतिरास्तां जयायोरसि स्रग्विणी ॥

See Si. 4. 42.

Motres with 13 Syllables in a qu

(अतिजगती.)

(1) कलहंस.

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुट्ट

Def.

सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः ।

Sch. G.

स, ज, स, स, ग (6. 7.)

Ex.

यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो

धजकागिनीकमलिनीकृतकेलिः ।

जनचित्तहारिकलकंठनिनादः

प्रमदं तनोतु तव नन्दतनूजः ॥

See Si. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा.

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिः

Def.

तुरगरसयतिनौ ततौ गः क्षमा ।

Sch. G.

न, न, त, त, ग (7. 6.)

Ex.

इह दुराधिगमैः किंचिदेवागमैः

सततमस्तुतरं वर्णयत्यंतरम् ।

अमुमतिविपिनं वेददिग्वापिनं

पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥ Ki.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी.

Def.

न्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।

Sch. G.

म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10.)

Ex.

ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं

सम्राजश्चरणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।

पस्थानप्रणतिभिर्गुलीषु चक-

मौलिलक्ष्मच्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥ R. 4

See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंजुभाषिणी.

(Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रबोधि

Def.

सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी ।

र — — — त — — — य — — — ज — — — स — — — म — — — न — — —

स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7.)

यमुनामतीतमथ शुभवानुं
तपस्तनुज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।

स यदाऽचलजिज्जपुरादहर्निशं
नृपतेस्तदादि समचरि वार्तया ॥ Si. 18. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरी.

वेदैरधेनौ यस्तगा मत्तमयूरः ।

न, त, य, स, ग (4. 9.)

दृष्ट्वा कृश्याम्याचरणीयानि विधाय

प्रेषाकारी याति रवे मुक्तमपायेः ।

सम्यग्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्तां

यथोपास्ते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥ Ki. 18. 28 ;

Si. 4. 44, 9. 76, also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा.

(Also called प्रभावती.)

जमो सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहेः ।

ज, भ, स, ज, ग (4. 9.)

कदा मुखे वरतनु कारणावृते

तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपावताम् ।

अपर्षणि ग्रहकलुषैर्दुर्मंडला

विभावरी कथय कथं मविष्यति ॥ M. 4. 13.

See Bk. 1. 1. Si. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

(शकरी.)

(1) अपराजिता.

ननरसलघुगेः स्वरैरपराजिता ।

न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7.)

यदनवाधि भुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा

यदुनिचयचमूः परैरपराजिता ।

अजयत समरे समस्तरिपुव्रजं

स जयति जगतां गतिर्मरुदध्वजः ।

(2) असेवाधा.

मौ न्तौ गावक्षग्रहविरातिरसेवाधा ।

म, त, न, स, ग, ग (5. 9.)

वीर्यामौ येन ज्वलति रणवशास्त्रिणे

दैत्येन्द्रे जाता धरणिरीयमसंवाधा ।

धर्मस्थित्यर्थे प्रकटिततनुसंबंधः

साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः ॥

(3) पञ्च्या.

(Also called मंजरी.)

सजसा यलो च सह मेन पञ्चा मता ।

स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5. 9.)

स्थगयंस्त्वमूः शमितवातकार्तस्वराः

जलदास्तडितुलितकार्तकार्तस्वराः ।

अगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचाभीकराः

सविदुः क्वचित्कपिशयंति चामी कराः ॥

Si. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा.

(Also called कुररीफला.)

नजमजला शुक्रश्च भवति प्रमदा ।

Sch. G.

Ex.

न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग (6. 8.)

अनतिचिरोज्जितस्य जलदेवचिर-

स्थितबहुबुद्धदस्य पयसोऽलकृतिम् ।

विरलविकीर्णवस्त्रशकला सकला-

मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमती ॥ Si. 4. 24.

(5) प्रहरणकलिका.

Def.

Sch. G.

Ex.

ननमनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।

न, न, म, न, ल, ग (7. 7.)

व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका

प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।

विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो

मधुमधनयुगस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा.

(Also called हंसश्रेणी or कुटिल.)

मध्यक्षामा युगदशविमा म्यो म्यो गौ ।

म, म, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10.)

नीतोच्छ्रायं शुद्धशिशिरस्पर्शस्त्रै-

रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरभागा रत्नैः ।

ज्योत्स्नाशोकाभिह बितरति हंसश्रेणी

मध्येप्यङ्गः स्फटिकरजतभित्तिच्छाया ॥ I. 4. 24.

(7) वसंततिलका.

(Also called वसंततिलक,

उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोचता.)

Def.

Sch. G.

Ex.

उक्ता वसंततिलका तमजाः जगो गः ।

त, म, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 8.)

यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना-

माविष्कृताकणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।

तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां

लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु ॥ S. 4. 24.

(8) वासंती.

Def.

Sch. G.

Ex.

मा नो नो मो गौ यदि मदिता वासंतीयम्

म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 8. 4.)

आम्यद्भृंगीनिर्भरमधुरालपोद्गीतिः

श्रीखंडादिरद्वुष्टतपवनैर्मेदांबोला ।

लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्बलोच्छासेः

कंसारातौ नृत्यति सद्गुणी वासंतीयम् ।

Metres with 15 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिशकरी.)

(1) वृणक.

Def.

Sch. G.

Ex.

तूणकं समानिका पदद्वयं विनातिमम् ।

र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7.)

सा सुवर्णकेनकं विकाशि ध्रुगधुरितं

पञ्चबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतुतूणकम् ।

राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाय मासि माधवे

मोहभेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे ॥

(2) मालिनी.

Def.

Sch. G.

ननमययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकेः ।

न, न, म, य, य (8. 7.)

शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी भवमुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा ।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
अवशकस्तु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवत्रुः ॥ R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल.

एकन्यूनी विद्युन्मालापादौ चेद्वीलाखेलः ।
म, म, म, न, म.
न कान्ते पक्षस्थाने पर्याकाशे देशे स्वाप्सीः
कान्तं वक्त्रं धृत्वं पूर्णं चंद्रं मत्वा रात्रौ चेतु ।
क्षुत्क्षामः प्रादश्चित्तश्चेतो राहुः क्रूरः प्रायात्
तस्माद् ध्वान्ति हर्म्यस्थाने शय्यैकान्ते कर्तव्या ॥
Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला.

गुरुनिधनमल्लुहृह शशिकला
न, न, न, न, स (all short syllables except
the last.)
मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
वज्रयुवतिलसदलिकगमनगता ।
सरासिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यतनुत विततरभसपारितरलम् ॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

(अष्टि.)

(1) चित्र.

चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च वृत्तम् ।
र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
विद्रुमारुणाधरौष्ठशोभिवेणुवाद्यहृष्ट-
वह्वीजनांगसंगजातमुधकंठकांग ।
त्वा सदैव वासुदेव गुण्यलभ्यपाद देव
वन्द्यपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोपवेश ॥

(2) पंचचामर.

प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वदन्ति पंचचामरम् ।
or जरौ जरौ ततौ जगौ च पंचचामरं वदेत्
ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)
सुरदुसुलभंढये विचित्ररत्ननिमित्ते
लसद्वितानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमालसम् ।
सुरागनाभवल्लवीकरपंचचामर-
स्फुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं भजामि तम् ।

(3) वाणिनी.

नजरभजरैर्यदा भवति वाणिनी गयुक्तैः ।
न, ज, म, ज, र, ग.
स्फुरन्तु ममालनेज्य ननु वाणि नीतिरम्यं
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम् ।
भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षयं मुकुंदं
सततमहं स्वैव स्वचरितैः स्नवामि नित्यम् ॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter

(अत्यष्टि.)

(1) चित्रलेखा.

(Also called अतिशायिनी.)

Def. ससजा भजगा यु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा ।
Sch. G. स, स, ज, म, ज, ग, ग (10. 7.)
Ex. इति धौतपुरांश्चिमास्तान् सरासि मज्जनेन
थियमात्रवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलांगभासः ।
अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारिराशोः
शिशिरतररोचिषाभ्यर्पां तनिष्ठु मक्तुं मीषे ॥ S.

(2) नर्दटक.

(Also called कोकिकल.)

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम् ।
Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9.)
Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोज्जमंदवुधराः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूततृप्तनवारिकणाः ।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
र्भदकलनीलकंठकलहैर्मुखाः कुकुभः ॥

Mâl. 9. 18, See 5. 31

(3) पृथ्वी.

Def. जसौ जसयला वस्तुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरु ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9.)
Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमितस्तदीयद्विषा-
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते ।
इतोपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकै-
रहो विततमूर्जितं भरसहं च सिन्धोर्वपुः ॥

Bh. 2.

(4) मंदाक्रांता.

Def. मंदाक्रांतांबुधिरसनगैर्भौ भनौ नौ गयुग्मम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7.)
Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विहरविधुरा काचिविंदीवराक्षी
उन्मत्तेषु खलितकक्षी निःश्वसंती विशालम् ।
अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रान्तिदूनीसहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामैकुंजं जगाम ।

Pad. D

(The whole of the "Meghadûta" is written
metre.)

(5) वंशपत्रपातित.

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपातितं भरतभनलमैः ।
Sch. G. म, र, न, म, न, ल, ग (10. 7.)
Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पातिते वनतिमिरमुषि
ज्योतिषि सौम्यमिनिषु दूरः प्रतिफलति मुहुः ।
वीडमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपहतवसनाः
कांचनकंदरासु तरुणीगिह नयति रविः ॥ Si.

(6) शिखरिणी.

Def. रसैरुद्वैष्टिञ्जा यमनसमलागः शिखरिणी
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, म, ल, ग (6. 11.)
Ex. दिगंते ध्रुवते मदमलितगंडाः करटिनः
करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः खलु मृगा

इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां पुनरयं
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः ॥

Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी.

नसमरसलागः षड्वेदैर्हृदिहरिणी मता ।
न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (8. 4. 7.)
सुतस्तु हृदयात्प्रत्यदिशव्यलीकमपैतु ते
किमपि मनसः संभोहो मे तदा बलवानभूत् ।
प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः
रजमपि शिरस्थेयः क्षितां धुनोत्यद्विशंकया ॥

S. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(घाति)

(1) कुसुमलतावेष्टिता.

स्याद्भुतत्वैः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता स्तौ न यो यौ ।
म, न, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7.)
क्रीडत्कालिंदीललितलहरीवारिभिर्दाक्षिणात्यै-
र्वीतैः खेलतिः कुसुमितलतावेष्टिता मंदमंदम् ।
भृंगालीगीतैः किसलयकरोद्वासितैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाणेश्रकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

मदाक्रांता नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिता चित्रलेखा ।
त, म, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)
शक्रेऽप्राविष्ट जगति दृग्दशां साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येष्टं वज्रयुवतिसभा वेधसा सा व्याधायाहि ।
नैतादृक् चेत् कथं दुःखिस्तुतामंतेरेणाच्युतस्य
प्रीतिं तस्या नयनयुगमभूचित्रलेखाहुतायाम् ॥

(3) नंदन.

नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हृदयैर्नंदनम् ।
न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7.)
तरणिस्तुतातरंगपद्मैः सलीलमंदोलितं
मधुरिपुपादपंकजराजः सुपूतपृथ्वीतलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकला कलपसंस्मारकं
क्षितितलनंदनं ब्रज सखे सुखाय ईदावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच.

Also called महामालिका or महामालिनी.)

इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते ।
न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5. 5.)
रघुपतिरपि जानवेदोविशुद्धां मृष्टा प्रियां
प्रियसुहृदि विभीषणे संक्रमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः ।
रविस्तुतसहितेन तेनानुयातः ससौमित्रिणा
भुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिस्तुतः प्रतप्ये पुरीम् ॥

R. 12. 104.

(5) शार्ङ्गललित.

मं सो जः सतसा दिनशक्रतुमिः शार्ङ्गललितम् ।
म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6.)
कृत्वा कंसपुगे पराक्रमविधिं शार्ङ्गललितम्
यश्चक्रे क्षिति भां कारिषु दूरं चैश्वर्यभूतिषु ।

संतोषं परमं तु देवानिब्रूहे वैलोक्यशरणं
श्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा लक्ष्मीमियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिश्रुति.)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता.

Def. रसत्त्वैर्यमौ न्यौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।
Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7.)
Ex. कंदेवामोदाह्या विपिनपवनः केकिनः कांतकेका
विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा ददुरा कृमनादाः
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघविस्फूर्जिता चेत्
प्रियः स्वार्थिनोऽसौ दनुजदलनो राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत्

(2) शार्ङ्गलविक्रीडित.

Def. सूर्याश्विर्द्वि मेः सजौ सततगाः शार्ङ्गलविक्रीडितम् ।
Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, न, न, ग (12. 7.)
Ex. वेदतिष्ठ यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थासरः ।
अंतर्गच्छ समुद्रमिनिर्गमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते
स स्थाणुः स्थिरवक्तियोगस्तुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ।

V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा.

Def. औ भौ मो नो नो गुरुश्चेद् ह्यक्रतुरसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6.)
Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च ते जिह्वा निपलिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्री पाणिभंनः क्षिपसि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याश्चारुदंतं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः ॥

Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा.

Def. औ भौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरमुनिकरणौराह सुरसाम् ।
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)
Ex. कामक्रीडास्तनुष्णो मधुसमयसनारंभरभसात्
कालिंदीकलकुंजे विहरणकुतुकाकृतद्वया ।
गोविंदो बह्वीनामधररक्तमुखां प्राप्य सुरसां
शंके पीयूषपातैः प्रचयकृतसुखं व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.

(रुति.)

(1) गीतिका.

Def. सजसा भरी सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग (5. 7. 8.)
Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा
रमणीयवेषुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन सुखावहा ।
बहलानुरागनिवासरासतमुद्रया तव रागिणं
विदधौ हरिं खलु बह्वीजनचारुचामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुबदना.

Def. ज्ञेया सप्तश्रवणमिरभययुता स्तौ गः सुबदना ।
Sch. G. , र, भ, न, य, म, ल, ग (7. 7. 6.)

उजुंगास्तुङ्गलं भुतमदसलिलाः प्रसंदि सलिलं
स्यामाः स्यामोपकंठडुमममिमुखराः कङ्कोलमुखरम् ।
स्रोतःखातावसीदन्तमुहदशनैरुत्साविततटाः
शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्यति शतशः ॥
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रकृति.)

(1) पंचकावली.

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री.)

नजभजजा जरी नरपते कथिता भुवि पंचकावली ।
न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7.)
तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतुरंगजन्मनः
प्रमथितभुधुतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य भुधो महीधृता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः सततं धृतश्रिय-
श्रिरगलितश्रियो जलनिधेश्च तदाऽभवदंतरं महत् ॥
Si. 3. 82.

(2) स्रग्धरा.

म्रधैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिष्टुतिपुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम् ।
म, र, भ, न, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.)
या सृष्टिः स्रग्धराया वहनि विधिदुतं या हविर्याच होषी
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयशुणा या स्थिता व्याच्य
विश्वम् ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवतः
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥
S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

(आकृति.)

हंसी.

मौ गो नाश्रुत्वारी गो गो वसुधुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी
म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग (8. 14.)
साधे कतिनैकानिऽसौ विकचकमलमधु सुरभि पिबन्ती
कामक्रीडाकृतस्फीतप्रमदसरसतरमलधु रसन्ती ।
कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरितरलपरागे
कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरमसगतिरिह बिलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति.)

अद्रितनया.

नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरु बुधैस्तु गदितैवमद्रितनया ।
न, ज, भ, ज, भ, ज, भ, ल, ग (11. 12.)
खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापंतगविभममद्रुदुजो
जलधिमुताविलासवसतिः सतां गतिरशेषमान्य महिमा ।
धुवनहितावतारचतुरस्राचरधरोऽवतीर्ण इह हि
क्षितिबलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तवेति तमवोचदद्रितनया ।

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

(संस्कृति.)

तन्वी.

Def. भुतधुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्त्रो भनयाश्च यदि भवति तन्वी
Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, भ, न, य (5. 7. 11.)

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिकृति.)

कौचपदा.

Def. कौचपदा भ्यो स्त्रो ननना न्गाभिषुशरवस्तुमुनिविरतिरिह
भवत्
Sch. G. भ, म, स, भ, न, न, न, ग (5. 5. 8. 7.)

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

(उत्कृति.)

भुजंगविजृम्भित.

Def. बसीशास्त्रैश्चेदोपेतं ममतनयुगनरसलगैर्भुजंगविजृम्भितम्
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग (8. 11. 7.)

दंडक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दंडक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *naganas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either *raganas* or *yaganas*, or all the feet may be *saganas*. The Classes of दंडक usually mentioned are चंडवृष्टिमयात, प्रचितक मचमातंगलीलाकर, सिंहविकोतः, कुसुमस्तवक, अर्नग-शेखर, संग्राम &c. Māl 5. 23 is an instance of the last species of Dandaka.

SECTION B.

अर्धसमदत्त. (Half-equal Metres.)

(1) अपरवक्त्र.

(Sometimes called वैतालीय.)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे
तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरी ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)
Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभि-

स्तमपरवक्त्रमवेत्य माधवम् ।

मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता

व्रजवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमा ॥

(2) उपचित्र.

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले
भौ युजि भाद्गुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (even quarter)
Ex. दुरवैरिविस्तुतुतां दृदं
हेमनिभांशुकचंदनलिप्तम् ।

गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा
शारदनीरधरैरुपनिष्कम् ॥

(3) पुष्पिताग्रा.

(Also called औपच्छंदसिक.)

अयुजि नयुगंरफतो यकारो

युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा ।

न, न, र, य (odd quarter)

न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter)

अथ मदनचपूरुपध्वनिं

व्यसनकृशा परिपालयां वधूत् ।

शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखा

किरणपरिशयधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥ Ku. 4. 46.

(4) वियोगिनी.

(Also called वैतालीय or सुंदरी.)

विषमे सप्तजा गुरुः समे

समरा लोऽथ गुरुर्वियोगिनी ।

स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)

स, म, र, ल, ग (even quarter)

सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-

मविवेकः परमापदो पदम् ।

वृणते हि विमुश्यकारिणं

गुणद्वन्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥ Ki. 2. 30.

See R. 8, or Ku. 4.

(5) वेगवती.

सयुगात्सगुरु विषमे चेद् ।

भाविह वेगवती युजि भादौ ।

स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)

म, म, म, ग (even quarter)

स्वरवेगवती वज्ररामा

केशववंशरवैरनिमुग्धा ।

रमसान् गुरुन् गणयन्ती

कालिनिष्कजगृहाय जगाम् ॥

(6) हरिणधृता.

सयुगात्सलघ्व विषमे गुरु-

युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणधृता ।

स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)

न, म, म, र (even quarter)

स्फुटफेनचया हरिणधृता

बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।

कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी

विहरतो हरति स्म हरेर्मनः ॥

Metres like अपलव्य or औपच्छंदसिक and वैतालीय or usually treated as *jātis*; (see Section D). are sometimes defined in the Gapa scheme, and are, given under the class of *Vṛittas*.

SECTION O.

त. (Unequal Metres.)

common metre of this class is called उद्भूता.

Def.

प्रथमे सजौ यदि सजौ च

नसजगुरुकाण्यनंतरम् ।

यद्यथ मनजलगाः स्युरथौ

सजसा जगौ च भवनीयमुद्भूता ॥

Sch. G.

स, ज, स, ल (first quarter)

न, स, ज, ग (second ")

म, न, ज, ल, ग (third ")

स, ज, स, ज, ग (fourth ")

Ex.

अथ वास्तवस्य वचनेन

रुचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचनम् ।

ह्लांतिरहितमभिराधयितुं

विधिवच्चपांसि विदधे धनंजयः ॥ Ki. 12. 1.

See Si. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्भूता is mentioned wherein the third quarter has म, न, म, न instead of म, न, ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables, are included under the general name 'Gāthā'. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D.

जाति. (Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants.)

(a) The most common variety of such metres is आर्या. It is said to have nine sub-divisions:—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला जघनचपला च ।

गीत्युपगीत्युद्रीतय आर्यागीतिर्नवैव वातार्याः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या.

Def.

यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेपि ।

अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पंचदश सार्या ॥ Śrut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 Mātrās or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex.

प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवते भर्तृवत्सलाः साध्वयः ।

अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयन्त्यब्धिम् ॥

M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्यासप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def.

आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते ।

छंदोविदस्तदानीं गीतिं ताममृतवाणि भाषते ॥

Śrut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पाटीयान्कः परिपाटीमिमासुरीकर्तुम् ।
यत्पिषतामपि वृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलेः पुष्टिम् ॥
Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत् ।
कामिनि ताम्रपङ्क्तिं प्रतिभाषते महाकवयः ॥
Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसुन्दरीणां रासोद्धासे मुरारातिम् ।
अस्मायदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुंगदृशां गीतेः ॥

(4) उक्तीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरिहोद्गीतिः ।
The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः संस्तुतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चयामासकिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्यामात्रद्वयमेतेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्धमार्यागीतिः ।
The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-
न्नावरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नक्षिपते रसव-
न्नावरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥ Si. 4. 51.

Note. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme.

(b) वैतालीय.

Def. षड्विधमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्थुर्निरंतराः ॥
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला वैतालीयैऽनै रलौ गुरुः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रण (— —) and a short and a long vowel (— —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (i. e. the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (i. e. 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव न-
वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधातहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥ Si. 16. 41.

(c) औपच्छंदसिक.

Def. पर्येते र्यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं सुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥
This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रण and रण instead of रण and ल, ग only ; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणा-
मथ संभाव्य पराक्रमं विभेदे ।
मृगमाद्य विलोकयान्कार
स्थिरद्वीपमंखं महेंद्रस्तुः ॥ Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto. See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that विशोभिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताया and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gaṇa scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक.

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो द्वात्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमनृणां
कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि विवृण्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं
वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥ Moha M. 1.

APPENDIX II.

Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit Writers.

आर्यभट्ट A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.
उद्भट One of the earliest writers on *Alankāra*. He was the chief *Paṇḍit* or *Sabbhāpati* of king *Jayāpīḍa* of *Kāshmir* (779-813 A. D.).

कव्यरत्न Author of the *भाष्यरत्न*, being a commentary on *Patanjali's* *नहभाष्य*. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 13th century.

कल्हण The author of the well-known *राजतरंगिणी* 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of *Jaya-sinha* of *Kāshmir* who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

कालिदास The celebrated author of the *अभिज्ञान-शकुन्तल*, *विक्रमोर्वशीय*, *मालविकाग्निमित्र*, *रघुवंश*, *कुमारसंभव*, *मेघदूत*, *ऋतुसंहार*; also of the poems *नलोद्भव* and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to *Kālidāsa* is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D. in which he and *Bhāravi* are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows:—

येनायोजि नवेक्ष्म
 स्थिरमर्थविश्वो विवेकिना जिनवेक्ष्म।
 स विजयनां रविकीर्तिः
 कविनाथिनकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bāṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his *Harsha-charita* also shows that he must have flourished before the time of *Bāṇa* i. e. before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to *Mallinatha's* explanation on Me. 14 *निचुल* and *दिङ्नाग* were contemporaries of *Kālidāsa*. If *Mallinatha's* suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to *दिङ्नाग*.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by *Kālidāsa* of his patron *Vikrama*. Who this *Vikrama* is it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the *Samvat* Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, *Kālidāsa* must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of *Vikramāditya* 56. B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of *Korūr* in which *Vikrama* finally defeated the *Mlechhas*, i. e. 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, i. e. 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—*Kālidāsa* must

have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

क्षेनेद A well-known poet of *Kashmir*, author of *समय-मातृका* and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

जगद्धर N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the *Mālati-Mādhava* and *Veni-Samhāra*. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपण्डित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the *रसगंगाधर* a treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are *भाषिणीविलास*, the five *laharies* (गंगा, पीतृप, दुवा, अक्षत, कृष्णा), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor *Shah Jahan* of *Delhi*. He must have also seen the latter end of *Jehangir's* reign, and the temporary accession of *Dārā* to the throne in 1658. His date,—at least, his active career—lay, therefore between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the *Gita govinda*. He was an inhabitant of the village *Kinduwillva* in the *Virabhūmi* district of *Bengal*. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called *Lakshman-sena* who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the *Vaidya* king of *Bengal* whose inscription is dated *Vikrama Samvat* 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

दंडिन् Author of the *Dasakumārcharita* and *Kāvya-darsa*. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of *Bāṇa*, according to *Mādhava-chārya*.

पतञ्जलि The celebrated author of the *Mahābhāshya*. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

नारायण (*मृदुनारायण*) Author of the *Veni-Samhāra*. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet *Anandavardhana* in his work called *ध्वन्यालोक*. This poet flourished under the reign of *Avantivarman* 855-884 A. D. (*Rāj. T.* 5. 34).

बाण The well-known author of the *Harshachrita*, *Kādāmbari* and *Chandikāsataka*. *Pārvatīparipāya* and *Ratnāvali* are also ascribed to him. His date has been indisputably fixed by that of his patron *Harsha-vardhana* of *Kānyakubja* who was reigning during the whole of *Hiouen Thsang's* travels in *India* which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. *Bāṇa* must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of *Bāṇa* is useful in ascertaining the date of the *Harshachrita* and the *Harshachrita* is useful in ascertaining the date of *Bāṇa*.

writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the Harsha-charita.

विह्वल Author of the Mahākāvya Vikramāṅkadeva-charita and of Chaurapanchāsikā. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

अट्टि A son of Sri Svāmīn, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Sridharasena or of Narendra, the son of Sridhara who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

अट्टहरि Author of the three Satakas and of the Vākya-pādiya. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

अवधूति The well-known author of the Mahāvīr-charita, Mālatī-Mādhava, and Uttararāma-charita. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kānyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitāditya of Kashmir (693-729 A. D.) Bhavabhūti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bāṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kālidāsa and Bhavabhūti must be rejected as absolute myths.

भारवि Author of the Kirātārjunīya, mentioned along with Kālidāsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.

भास Mentioned by Bāṇa and Kālidāsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 7th century.

मयूर Father-in-law of Bāṇa and author of the Sūrya-Sataka composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bāṇa q. v.

मम्मट N. of the author of the Kāvya-prakāśa. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D., in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayanti was written by one Jayanta.

गुरा Author of the Anargha-rāghava mentioned by the poet Ratnākara (who flourished in the 9th century)

in Haraviṇya 38. 67. He must therefore be placed before the 9th century.

रत्नाकर Author of the Mahākāvya called Haraviṇya and patronized by Avantivarman (855-884 A. D.).

राजशेखर Author of Bāla-Rāmāyaṇa, Bāla-Bhārata and Vidhasālabbhanjikā. He lived after Bhavabhūti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 10th century.

ब्राह्मिहिर A celebrated astronomer, author of the Brihat-Samhitā. He died in 587 A. D.

विक्रम See कालिदास.

विशाखदत्त Author of the Mudrārākshasa. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

शंकर The celebrated teacher of the Vedānta philosophy and author of the शरीरभाष्य and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedānta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that Sankara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to Mudrārākshasa.

सुबन्धु The author of Vāsavadattā mentioned by Bāṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kīrti by name बौद्धसंगति which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

श्रीहर्ष The reputed author of the Naishadha-charita and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. Wilson says that Sriharsha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the Ratnāvali, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the Ratnāvali must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the Daśarūpa, a work of the last part of the 10th century.

हर्ष The patron of Bāṇa, see बाण. The Ratnāvali is supposed to have been written by Bāṇa and published under his patron's name.

APPENDIX III.

On important Geographical names in ancient India.

अंग N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, also called Angapuri. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhāgalpur.

अन्न N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godāvari were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghāts on the west, and the rivers Godāvari and Kṛishnā on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and its capital अन्नवर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

अवन्ति N. of a country, north of the Narmadā; its capital was Ujjayini, also called Avantipuri or Avanti and Visālā, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Sīprā. It is the western part of Mālva. In the time of the Mahābhārata the county extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadā and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avanti lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

असक An old name of Travancore.

आनर्त See सोराष्ट्र.

इन्द्रप्रस्थ (also called हरिप्रस्थ, शक्रप्रस्थ &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunā, while Delhi stands on the right.

उत्कल or **ओड्र** N. of a county, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tāmralipta, and extended to the river Kapiśā; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Uttak and Puri where the celebrated temple of Jagannāth is situated.

कनकल N. of a village near Hardvāra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनकल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

कपिशा See under कुल.

कलिङ्ग N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godāvari. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिङ्गनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullāsa,) and was probably at Rājamahendri; See अन्न also.

कांची See under द्रविड.

कामरूप An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoya or Sadāstrā to the ex-

terminities of Aesām. It must have extended upto the Himālaya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kirātas and Chīnas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was कामरूप on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

कांबोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Giljit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lādak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

कुंतल N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyāna or Kollian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

कुरुक्षेत्र N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Pāṇḍvas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thāneshvar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvati to the north of the Drishadvati. It is sometimes called समेतपंचक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurāma.

कुलूत N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru. (Sutlej.)

कुशावती or **कुशास्थली** The capital of Dakṣhiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadā but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Ramnagar in Bundelkhand. Rājasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali मध्यदेशनरेंद्र, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

केकय The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Desa q. v.

केरल The strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea north of the Kāveri. The principal rivers in this tract are the Netravati, the Serāvati and the Kāli-Nadi, which is considered to be the same as the Muralā referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kānarā, and probably included Malabār also and extended beyond the Kāveri.

कोशल N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyana, along the banks of Sarayū (or Gogra). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala' and 'Dakṣhiṇa Kosala'. The former is also called 'Ganda' and it must have

therefore signified the country north of Ayodhyā comprising Ganda and Baraitch. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusāvati in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvastī in northern Kosala.

कौशावी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कौशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhanga through northern Bhāgalpur and western Poorena. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यसृंग.

गौड़ or पुंड्र Northern Bengal. (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dāhalas and Traipuras; they occupied the banks of the Narmadā and were the same as the people of दृशर्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Māhiśmatī situated on the Narmadā between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains, about Bhera ghar below Jabbalpur.

चोल N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kāveri and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kāveri, as Pulekasi II invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Karnāṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Dandakā forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravana. The celebrated Panchavaṭī (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nassik) stands in this tract.

जालंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipāsā. (Satlej and Beas.)

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Malaya Mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tāmbaravāri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghats, runs through the district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49-50 and B. R. 10. 56.

ताम्रलिख See under हय.

त्रिवर्त A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvatī containing Loodiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the South.

त्रिपुर-री N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i.e. the Narmadā, and therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tovar 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

दक्षपुर See

दृशर्ण N. of a Country, through which flows the Dasārnā (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mālava or Mālvā, its capital being Vidiśā—the modern Bhilsā—situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24, 25 and Kādambart. Kālidāsa also makes Vidiśā a river which is probably the same as the Bees that joins the Betva.

द्रविड N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Kṛishnā and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godāvari. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kāveri. Its capital was Kāंची, the same as Conjevoram situated on the Vegavati river 42 miles south-west of Madras.

द्वारका See under सौराष्ट्र.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakā, situated on the river Alakanandā. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountain.

पंचवटी See under जनस्थान.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Rāja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunā and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charanavati (Chambal) upto Gangādvāra on the north. The northern portion from Bhāgirathi was called Uttara-Panchāla, and its capital was Abichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchāla', which was merged in the kingdom of Hastināpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhūti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chāndā in the Nāgpur districts.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwār in Mālva as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pārā or Pārvati, Lun, and Madhuvar which correspond to the Pārā, Lavanā and Madhumati, mentioned by Bhavabhūti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhūti's Mālātī-Mādhava.

पंपा N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennair, near which stands the Rishyamūka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderdoorg. This was probably the original Pampā, and Chanderdoorg the Rishyamūka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पाटलिपुत्र N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Sopa (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumpura' or 'Palibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

पण्ड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Cholas. The mountain Malaya and the river Tāmraparnī fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Rāmeshvara belonged to this kingdom. Kālidāsa calls the capital of Pāndya-desa the 'serpent-town' which is probably the same as Nagapattān 160 miles south of Madras; cf. R. 6. 59-64.

परसीक The people inhabiting Persia—perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name वनाशुदेह्य.

परियात्र One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himālaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

प्रतिष्ठान The capital of Parūravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayāga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivarṇsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayāga. Kālidāsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunā; cf. V. 2.

मगध The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिज (or राजग्रह) which consisted of five hills विज्रुगिरि, रत्नगिरि, उदयगिरि, शीलगिरि and वैभार (or व्याहार) गिरि. Its next capital was Pātaliputra q. v. Magadha was also called क्रीकट in later literature.

मल्ल्य or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pāṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunā through the land of the Rohitakas and Śārasenas towards the north of Dasārṇa. Vairāṭa, the capital of Virāṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghāts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhūti to be encircled by the river Kāveri (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kālidāsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' Dardura is, therefore, that portion of the Ghāts which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

महेंद्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Māle which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahānadi, and probably it included the whole of the eastern Ghāts between the Mahānadi and Godāvari.

महोदय (also called कान्यकुब्ज or गणिनगर) is the same as the modern Kānyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10 88-89

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hāṭaka which appears to be the same as Lādak. On the north of Hāṭaka is Harivarṇsa, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माहिष्मती See under चेदि.

मिथिला See under विदेह.

मुरल See under केरल.

मेकल The mount Amarkantaka, the source of the Narmadā.

म्लान N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadā; it probably included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadabad, and Kaira also according to some.

मंग (also called समतल or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

मलभी See under क्षीरदू.

बाह्लीक, बाह्लीक A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhārata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-foetida.

विदर्भ The modern Berār, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishṇā to about the banks of the Narmadā. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahārāshṭra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapura, also called Vidarbha, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadā (Wardā) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarāvati being the capital of the northern, and Pratiṣṭhāna of the southern part.

विदिशा See under दृशाण.

विदेह N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilā is the same as Janakapur in Nepal north of Madhuvāṇī. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as sitāmāri, Sitākunda, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

विराट See मल्ल्य.

रुद्रावन 'Rādhā's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurā, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunā.

सक N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Saka of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

शुक्तिमत् One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it is to be the Sub-Himālayan range in the south of Nepal.

आवर्त्ती N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned ; (it is called आवर्त्ती in R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet north of Ayodhyā. It was also called चर्मपुत्र or चर्मपुरी.

मह्य One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyādri, and is the same as the Western Ghāts as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

सिंधु See under पञ्चावर्त्ती.

सिंधुदेशः The country of the upper Indus.

सुह्य N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital ताम्रलिप्त (also called ताम्रलिप्त, दामलिप्त, ताम्रलिप्ती and तमालिप्ती) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, which is the same as the कपिश of Kālidāsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Rādhas, the people of Western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (Also called आनर्त्त) The modern peninsula of Kattywār. Dwārakā is called आनर्त्तनगरी or अम्बिकनगरी. The old Dwārakā stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwārakā, and also near mount Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad.

Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 1; miles north-west of Bhownuggar. The celebrated lake Prabhāsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सुग N. of a town and district at some distance from Pātaliputra. It is identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunā.

हस्तिनापुर N. of a celebrated town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata ; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

हेमकुट The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine *Varshas* (वर्षपर्वत) ; it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himālaya—or between the Meru and the Himālaya—forming with it the boundaries of the *Kimpurusha-varsha* or abode of *Kinnaras* ; cf. K. 136. Kālidāsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid' ; see S. 7.